The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XLII. SUNDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1882—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

HAND-

Kerchiefs.

MORGENTHAU BROS. & CO.,
State and Monroe-sts.

The Handkerchief Department has been OUR PRIDE ever since we have opened our establishment. Our efforts have been appreciated, and we are today recognized as the Leading Handkerchief House of this city.

We have made the most extensive preparations for this Holiday Season, and have but one favor to ask of those in want of Handkerchiefs and Neckwear of any style and description, and that is:

To examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere; to compare our prices and quality with similar goods of other houses.

We devote a space of over
100 Feet Counter Room
To our Handkerchief Department. We employ at least
20 Experienced Sales Persons
for our Handkerchief Department, in order to avoid delay and to give entire satisfaction; nevertheless we advise our patrons to call Early in the Morning to avoid the Afternoon Rush.

The space of an entire page of the "Tribune" would not be sufficient to enumerate the various styles and prices of Handkerchiefs embracing the assortment of this department.

50 Handkerchiefs at - 12½c each
Colored Silk Handkfs at 49c each
100 Various Designs of Silk
Handkerchiefs at - 75c each
$1.00 Silk Hdkerchfs at $1.00 each
$2.50 Silk Hdkerchfs at $1.25 each
$3.00 Silk Hdkerchfs at $1.50 each
$1.50 Cashm'e Mufflers at 59c each
$2.00 Cashmere Mufflers at $1 each
$3.00 Silk Mufflers at $1.75 each
$5.00 Silk Mufflers at $3.00 each

Lace Neckwear & Silk Flowers.

For Evening Wear. Exquisite styles and unusually large assortment to select from. Undoubtedly the most suitable present for a Young Lady.

REMEMBER OUR NUMBER:
163 State-st.,
CO. R. MONROE.

Morgenthau Bros. & Co.
PROPRIETORS OF THE
Bon Marché
Store Open Evenings Until 9 p. m.

Novelties

In Plush, Velvet, Satin, Leather, Olive Wood, Ebony, Ivory, Glass, Celluloid, Albuloid, Floance, Decorated, Japanese, French, English, American Ornaments and Toilet Requisites appropriate for the Holiday Season. Prices reduced.

HOLBUT, HESS & CO., Wholesale Druggists,
116 LAKE-ST.

THE MONTEZUMA HOTEL

AT
LAS VEGAS HOT SPRINGS,
NEW MEXICO,
WILL BE KEPT
Open Every Day in the Year.
The table will be maintained during the winter months and kept fully up to its summer standard.
CLARK D. TROUT, Manager.

CHRISTMAS.

Irvin's Coal Scuttle and Ash Sifter
Reduced to $1.50.
ONE WEEK ONLY.
98 LAKE-ST.

WAUKESHA Mineral Rock Spring Sparkling Water. The finest bar or table water ever bottled. Put up in crates of 36 quarts, glass or stone jugs, or 120 pints, glass, and sold very cheap. The still water is put up at 15 cents per gallon. Delivered in any part of the city. Order by telephone or at the Wells Brink's Express, northeast corner Dearborn and Randolph.

TIL MID-NIGHT

ARE OPEN, BOTH OF THE
TWO BIG SEA'S.
IT TAKES
The Entire Third Page
Of this paper to tell you of
What's Going to Happen
At Sea's Holiday Bazars this week.

Xmas Cards!

Ten thousand times ten thousand.
8 Cts.
Buys a large and elegant
Silk Fringed Card
And One Cent a pretty Xmas Card.
Hand-Painted Xmas Cards,
Silk Embroidered Xmas Cards,
Perfumed Sachet Xmas Cards,
Rich Banner Xmas Cards.
Complete variety at both Stores.

Great Xmas Sale

Of Men's, Youths', Boys', and Children's
Overcoats!

The most astonishing prices ever named in
Sea's State-st. Six Floors.

MENS' OVERCOATS!	YOUTHS' OVERCOATS!	BOYS' OVERCOATS!
$4.65, worth..$ 6.00	$2.65, worth..$ 4.50	$1.98, worth..$ 4.00
5.15, worth.. 9.00	3.50, worth.. 5.50	2.35, worth.. 5.00
6.85, worth.. 11.00	4.37, worth.. 6.50	3.77, worth.. 6.00
7.45, worth.. 12.50	5.65, worth.. 7.50	4.35, worth.. 7.00
8.05, worth.. 13.00	6.15, worth.. 9.00	5.15, worth.. 9.00
9.07, worth.. 15.00	7.07, worth.. 10.00	6.11, worth.. 10.00

Children's Overcoats, $1.79
Worth $3; $3.78, worth $4; $3.05, worth $5; $4.12, worth $6; $4.85, worth $8; $5.29, worth $9; $7.48, worth $10.50.

SPECIAL SALES

Of Silks, Velvets, Dress Goods, Linens, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Fine Furnishing Goods, Cloaks, Suits, Furs, Shoes, and Gentlemen's Embroidered Slippers.

Beautiful Indeed!

IS
SEA'S
Holiday Millinery

Holiday Hats for Ladies and Misses.
Holiday Turbans in all colors.
Holiday Bonnets, all shapes.
Holiday Opera Hats in white and blue.
Holiday Plumes to match every color.
Holiday Tips to match the plumes.
Holiday Roses and Buds.
Holiday Birds, Wings, Breasts, Birds' Heads
Holiday Fancy Feathers in large variety.
Holiday Plushes and Velvets.
Holiday Silks and Satins.
Holiday Moire and Dress Patterns.
Holiday Ribbons in beautiful designs.
Holiday Sash Ribbons (all silk).

SEA'S SIX FLOORS.

FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

This year we offer a large variety of Articles, comprising the latest novelties in Russia Leather and Silk Plush Toilet Cases, Jewel Boxes, Work Boxes, Cigar and Tobacco Boxes and Cases, Desks, Fans, Albums, Portemonnaies, Shopping and Traveling Bags, etc., etc., all tasteful in style and of superior workmanship.

The J. M. W. Jones Stationery and Printing Co.,
167, 169 & 171 Dearborn-st., cor. Monroe.

MAGNETIC INSOLES

Warms the feet, perfects the circulation, and prevents colds, rheumatism, and disease.
MAGNETON APPLIANCE COMPANY,
SOLE MANUFACTURERS.
For sale by all Leading Druggists and Shoe Dealers, or sent to any address on receipt of One Dollar per pair.
218 State-st., Chicago, Ill.
Send for our illustrated paper giving cuts of our Magnetic Appliances, that have no equal in the world.

BUCK & RAYNER'S
"MARS" COLOGNE

Suits any "Christmas" Purse.
25 Cents to $6.50.

Real Estate and Loans. W. D. KERFOOT & CO.
90 Washington-st.
References furnished if desired to any person we have represented during 30 years.

PRINTING Educate your boys by having them a press at H. M. H., or $10.00 each, with which they can print their own cards.
A. G. SPALDING & BROS.
108 Madison-st.

"The Fair"

Is well known as the Largest Store of its kind in the world. Still it is inadequate for the demands the public make upon it. We have, therefore, decided to throw open the doors of our wholesale, and will
RETAIL GOODS
AT
WHOLESALE PRICES!
For the next week, commencing
Monday, Dec. 18.
Entrance,
194 State-st.

LEHMANN & KINSMAN.

"The Richest Gift"

FOR YOU TO MAKE!

We are offering the HOLIDAY TRADE unusual opportunities in ENTIRELY NEW STYLES in Furniture and RARE NOVELTIES, many of them made up SPECIALLY for the Holidays, and cordially invite you to examine them before making up your minds what you will purchase for
A PRESENT.

C. H. HILDRETH & CO.

221 and 223 State-st.

The Fair

OF
E. J. LEHMANN

Opens at 8 a. m.
Closes at 9 p. m.
Saturday, closes at 10 p. m.
Come Early or Late and avoid the rush.
State, Adams & Dearborn-sts.

FOSTER'S

Xmas O Xmas
Goods of all kinds. Best Candy Made.
Open All Day Sunday.
C. A. FOSTER, 236-238 State-st.

Chicago City Railway Company.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago City Railway Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of any other business that may properly come before them, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 329 State-st., on Wednesday, the 10th day of January, 1883, at 3 o'clock p. m.
W. N. EVANS, Secretary.
Chicago, Dec. 14, 1882.

BANKRUPT STORE,

184 and 186
State Street

LADIES & GENTLEMEN!

If you need any Silver-Plated Goods, such as
Casters,
Butter Dishes,
Pickle Dishes,
Sirup Pitchers,
Sugar Bowls,
Celery Glasses,
Cake Baskets,
Ice Pitchers,
Table and Teaspoons,
Knives and Forks,
Sugar Shells,
Ornamental Pieces,
Vases, Tea Sets,
ALSO
Gold & Plated Jewelry
Albums,
Pocketbooks,
Leather & Plush Bags.

We say, if you want any of the above articles, or many others which we have, we can save you a great deal of money by calling on us, for we have the goods, and want to sell the same.

BANKRUPT STORE,

184 and 186 State-st.
(Opp. Palmer House.)
S. SHIREK.

PRANG'S CARDS FOR CHRISTMAS, NEW YEAR, NEW YEAR'S CALLS.

For Sale by All Dealers.

OPEN EVENINGS
UNTIL JAN. 1.
W. W. KIMBALL CO.,
PIANOS AND ORGANS,
STATE AND ADAMS-STS.

OPEN EVENINGS.
GILES, BRO. & CO.,
Diamonds, Watches, Etc.
Special Sale of Watches This Week.

RUPTURE CURED.

CHICAGO, Oct. 2.—Dr. PARKER—Dear Sir: After wearing your Patent Retentive Common-Sense Truss for two years I find I am entirely cured, not having worn the Truss for months. My age is 53 years. Previous to your adjusting a Truss I had great difficulty in retaining the rupture. THOMAS CHANNEL, 50 Hermosa-st.

DR. A. B. PARKER, COMMON-SENSE TRUSS CO., Office and Factory, 38 State-st., Chicago. The only Western Manufacturers of Misses' Stockings, Trusses, etc.

Fruits and CANDY, best in Chicago. Basket fruits, $1.00 to $5.00. Fine candy, 40c to $1.75. Baskets of both, $2.50 to $50. Expressed to all points. Popular Gifts. TAYLOR'S, 7 Clark. Telephone, 5491. Send for circular.

Our sales of Opera-Glasses last week was something enormous owing to our very low prices. It is needless to say that we cannot and will not be undersold by any house in America, being DIRECT IMPORTERS.

For Example:

100 Opera-Glasses, with case, $1.50 each.
150 fine Pearl Achromatic Opera-Glasses at $7.50 each; larger size $9.00 each.
There is no need of going to those cheap shoddy stores for bargains, unless you want trash and goods that have been out of date for years.
The goods now shown by us are of the best European manufacture, and comprise an endless variety of useful HOLIDAY GIFTS, such as
GOLD SPECTACLES,
GOLD EYE-GLASSES,
MICROSCOPES,
FIELD-GLASSES,
TELESCOPES,
BAROMETERS,
THERMOMETERS,
MAGIC LANTERNS,
STEREO-GRAPHOSCOPES,
DRAWING INSTRUMENTS,
STEAM ENGINES,
PRINTING PRESSES,
LADIES' FINE WORK SETS,
SCISSOR-CASES,
FINE POCKET-CUTLERY,
And other useful novelties.

L. MANASSE,

OPTICIAN,
88 Madison-st., Tribune Building.

HEADQUARTERS FOR
Barney & Berry's and American Club Skates.
SKATE GRINDING
A SPECIALTY.
Call or send for Price-List.
THE JOHN WILKINSON CO.,
77 State-st.

Established in Chicago 20 Years
D. M. TOWNER, Dentist,

Makes Special Rates to Employes, Misses, Women, and Shop-Girls. West Madison and Halsted-sts.

"ESTABLISHED 1855."

CLEAR THE TRACK!

WE WILL CLEAN 'EM ALL UP THIS WEEK—SO LOOK OUT!

VERGHO, RUHLING & CO.

138, 140, 142 & 144 State-st.

GRAND REDUCTION

THIS WEEK.

SOMETHING MUST MOVE.
SO HERE GOES.

French Dolls.

We propose to give our buying public THE GREATEST BARGAINS they ever heard of this week, and we will make the following prices on our line of strictly first-class goods, and guarantee that they cannot be duplicated in either style, quality, or price by any house in the United States.

NOTE THESE PRICES!

Now $35.00,	*formerly*	$50.00 *each.*
" 30.00,	"	45.00 "
" 25.00,	"	35.00 "
" 20.00,	"	25.00 "
" 16.00,	"	20.00 "
" 12.00,	"	16.00 "
" 9.00,	"	12.00 "
" 8.00,	"	10.00 "
" 6.00,	"	8.00 "

And the entire line marked down in proportion.
In regard to the overrated
JUMEAU DOLL,
We will sell any number that we have in stock at
33 1-3 Per Cent
Under all competitors.
"Beat It If You Can!"
All other Dolls marked accordingly. Fact.

"ONCE MORE."

Japanese Goods.

A full line of the famous HOKUBEI CO.'S LACQUERS and Holiday Novelties, and we have marked them down to just
Half Price.
We give a better article, more of it, in nicer shapes, for just half the money, than any house in the city.

Olive Wood Goods

REDUCED 40 PER CENT. They must go, and go a running. So come early and secure soft snaps.

"Organettes"

Now $5.00,
Formerly $10.00.
Music 2 Cents Per Foot.

IMPORTED
MECHANICAL TOYS.

We have reduced them
25 PER CENT.
Going like hot cakes.

Amber Jewelry.

In this line of goods we excel in every particular and surpass them all.

Nickel Novelties

Marked down, down, down. Bound to go, must go, and shall go at all hazards. COME EARLY.

"THE PALACE STORE,"

Kept by the "Pioneers,"
VERGHO, RUHLING & CO.,

SITUATED AT
Nos. 138 to 144 State-st.
This is the Week of "Crushes."

YOU CRY MONOPOLY!

Yes, the cry is now so old that it is strong enough to go out and work for a living and be self-sustaining.

Who Are the Monopolists?

They are those who try to crush out the weak and are not willing that any one should exist that are in any way antagonistic to their interests.

This Is All Wrong!

You should live and let live. Your Husband, Father, Brother, or Friend may be engaged in the many enterprises that go toward building up a great city, yet these so-called Cheap-John stores are the worst forms of Monopolists that exist, and are the means of crippling many a small dealer and injuring the Large and Legitimate Houses. Yet people flock to such places and help support the very ones who are the means of so much *Cheap Labor* now extant.

Think Over It!
Ponder Over It!
Act Accordingly!
We Leave The Matter Rest.

A Few Words More!

"A GUARANTEE"

We can sell you more Honest Goods for the Money than you can get at any house in this city. We will give you More Satisfaction, More Real Bargains, than all of them put together.

Beat It if You Can!

Comb & Brush Sets.

We have opened the eyes of the Oldest Inhabitant the past week at the way we have CUT the prices on these goods, and the coming week we will give the other houses a grand deal on everything in these goods, and will show them most conclusively that they have "Got Into the Wrong Pew!"

We Offer This Week!

Magic Lanterns.
The best line in the city, and for the price they are unsurpassable.

Fine Writing Desks.
The best of goods, in the latest styles, at lowest prices.

Brass Goods.
The only select and truly cheap goods in the city.

Opera-Glasses.
Good goods, low prices, and only of the best makers.

Photo Frames.
On this line we are far ahead of every house in the city, and mean to stay there.

Bargains! Bargains!
IN EVERY LINE.

Come Early or Come Late!
But Be Sure and Come.

VERGHO, RUHLING & CO.,

Familiarly Known as
"Old Legitimate,"
ALIAS
"The Salamanders,"
Located at
Nos. 138 to 144 State-st.

Unexpected CASH BARGAINS This Week AT HALF PRICE.

2,000 Samples Ladies', Misses', and Children's fancy linen hemstitched, embroidered, and scalloped Handkerchiefs at half price.

200 Samples Real Applique Ties at half price.

3,000 Samples elegant designs made-up Lace Goods, Collars, Barbs, Fichus, &c., at half price.

200 Samples Real Princess Lace, Collars, Cuffs, Fichus, Ties, &c., at half price.

600 Samples Real Black and Cream Spanish Lace, Fichus, Ties, &c., at half price.

$10,000 worth three manufacturers' sample lines of Rolled Plate Jewelry, consisting of Hatdrops, Barb Pins, Lockets, Ladies' and Gents' Watch Chains, Sleeve Buttons, Elegant line Ladies' and Children's Solid Gold Rings in chaste and stone settings, fine Roll-Plate Bracelets, Bangles, &c., at 50c on the dollar. All the above warranted as represented or money refunded.

$5,000 worth samples of Hosiery, Underwear, and Gloves of every description at half their real value.

300 Samples Ladies' Silk, Satin, Diagonal, and Imported Light Cloth Dolmans, Cloaks, and Ulsters at 50c on the dollar.

500 Samples of Misses' and Children's Imported Cloaks, Havelocks, and Ulsters at less than half price.

2,000 Plush Bags and Satchels, in all colors, at 35, 48, 65, 75, 85c, $1, $1.25 up to $4.25. Way under regular prices.

2,000 Pair Gents' Fine Silk Embroidered Velvet Slippers at 95c, worth $2.

2,000 Square and Long Shawls at $2, $2.50, $3, $3.50, $3.75, $4, $4.50, $5, and $6, worth double.

1,000 Doz. Silk Handkerchiefs from cash auctions at 12½, 18, 25, 37½, 43, 50, 59, 65, 75, 85, 98c, $1, and $1.15. Immense bargains.

200 Doz. Gents' Silk Mufflers at 85c, $1.25, $1.50, $1.85, $2, and $2.43. Awful cheap.

300 Pairs Boys' Silk Embroidered Handkerchief Velvet Slippers at half of shoe store prices.

3,500 pieces Colored Dress Goods, consisting of Serges, Brocades, Knickerbocker Lindseys, All-Wool Cashmeres, Plaids, Checks, Mixtures, and Billiard Cloths at 15, 18, 25, 35, 43, 50, 60, and 65c, the entire stock of a jobber at less than half price.

500 Satin Children's Furs at 33, 45, 89c, $1.25 and $1.50. Immense value.

600 dozen Ladies' All-Wool Leggings at 40, 44, 48, and 48c, worth 60, 75, 85, and 90c.

2,500 dozen Gents' and Boys' Neckwear, consisting of Puffs, Bows, String Ties, Flat stating of Fancy Striped novelties, at 10, 12½, Scarfs, at 19, 29, 35, 37½, 43, 50, 59, 65, 75, 85, 98c, half of Furnishing Store prices.

6 dozen Ladies', Misses', and Children's All-Wool Hosiery at 18, 25, 30, 35, 37, and 44c. Half of early prices.

500 Children's Suits at $2, $2.25, $2.50, $4.25, $4.50, $4.75, $5, $5.50, $6, $6.50, and $7. Half of Clothing Store prices.

1,000 Rich Paisley and Brochet Shawls, from forced cash auction sales, at $6, $8, $10, $12, $12.50, $16, $18, $20, $22, $25, $28, and $30. Immense slaughter.

300 dozen Ladies' and Gents' Fine Fur-Top Gloves and Mitts at 75c, $1, and $1.25, worth $1, $1.50, and $1.75.

500 dozen Ladies', Misses', Children's, and Boys' All-Wool Nubias, Fascinators, and Scarfs at 25, 35, 50, and 60c. About 25c on the dollar.

200 Remnants of Plaid and Colored Dress Goods at 40 per cent off.

500 Remnants of Cloths, Water Proofs, and Cloakings at 40 per cent off.

300 Remnants of Flannels at 33⅓ per cent less than regular prices.

200 Remnants of Silks and Satins, awful cheap to close.

Job Lot of Children's Velvet Embroidered Slippers at 35c, worth $1.50.

Will close this week in our Basement

HOLIDAY GOODS

Consisting of Rich Albums, Dolls, Velvet Frames, Autograph and Scrap Albums, Rocking Horses, Sleighs, Tin Wagons, Vases, Toilet Sets, Decorated China Cups and Saucers, Cuspadores, Tea Sets, Chatter Boxes, 300 different styles of Children's Picture Books for the Holidays at 25 per cent less than can be bought elsewhere.

Buying all Goods strictly for Cash, in larger quantities than any house in our line, enables us to offer many cash bargains unapproachable.

All goods marked in plain figures.

One price for all.

Money refunded at all times if goods are not satisfactory.

BOSTON STORE,

118 and 120 State-st.

Orders by mail and requests for samples promptly executed.

THE SMOKE NUISANCE

CAN BE ABSOLUTELY ABATED BY USING

THE OLSON SMOKE-CONSUMER

Patented Feb. 21, 1882. Numbered 254,037.

This device, when properly applied to an ordinary boiler furnace, cuts off the smoke *entirely* by projecting through a horizontally-slotted nozzle an unbroken and a continuous sheet of superheated steam over the fire-bed, producing a more perfect combustion than has been obtained by any other method. It is sure and simple, and has been thoroughly tested and approved by the best mechanical and scientific experts of the country.

No payment is required until the device has been thoroughly tested and found to work to the satisfaction of the purchaser.

Parties using the Olson Smoke-Consumer are guaranteed immunity from the city Smoke-Nuisance ordinance and from all claims by reason of infringement, real or pretended.

Any infringement on this patent will be promptly prosecuted.

Below is a list of a few of the places, centrally located, where the Olson Smoke-Consumer can be seen in operation and doing its perfect work:

CHICAGO.

FARWELL HALL BUILDING.
ST. PAUL ELEVATOR.
MAJOR BLOCK, La Salle-st.
TOBEY & BOOTH'S PACKING-HOUSE, Eighteenth-st. and the river.
CLEVELAND, CUMMINGS & SHELLEY, Wholesale Dry Goods, Adams-st.
WEST SIDE HIGH-SCHOOL BUILDING, corner West Monroe and Morgan-sts.
SARGENT, GREENLEAF & BROOKS, 43 and 45 Franklin-st.
STORM & HILL, Wholesale Dry Goods, Franklin-st.
THE TOBEY FURNITURE CO., corner State and Adams-st.
H. ANDREWS & CO., corner Wabash-av. and Adams-st.
A. N. KELLOGG Newspaper Co., Jackson-st.
OLD CUSTOM-HOUSE BUILDING, Arcade-court.
E. W. GILLETTE, 38 to 44 Michigan-av.

For terms and further information relating to this valuable device, apply in person or by letter to

A. F. NOBLE, Agent,
47 Adams-st., Chicago, Ill.

The Tobey Furniture Co., PROPRIETORS.

ADVICE

Where to buy useful HOLIDAY PRESENTS cheaper and of better quality than in any of the pretentious bargain stores. Compare and convince. We offer our special importation of

Decorated Dinner Sets,

89 Pieces, $11.

Fine Decorated Tea Set, $5. Our low prices and display in Vase, Parlor, and Hanging LAMPS has no comparison in the city. Bisque Figures and Faience Vases at unheard-of bargains. Very nice But Vases as low as 10 cents. The cheapest and largest assortment of Decorated China Cups and Saucers. Fine Children's Toy Tea Sets, largest size, 85 cents.

L. THIEBEN, 76 STATE-ST

Christmas Cards!

When you want a Christmas or New-Year Card of any kind drop in and see our stock.

One Cent Up!

We have them at any price you want to pay.

Fringe Cards as fine as the

PRANG'S, 10 CENTS.

We have the largest and best assorted stock in the city.

CHAPIN'S, Cor. Madison & Dearborn

Cutlery! Skates!

Rodgers and Wostenholm's "I X L" Pocket Knives, over 300 patterns. A full line of Rodgers' Carving and Table Knives and Forks. Rodgers' fine Cutlery and Scissors. Razors and Razors in cases. Ladies' and Gents' Traveling Toilet Cases. Razor Strops, Hones, Mugs, and Brushes. Scissors and Shears in every variety of style and price. Rodgers' Plated Knives, Forks, and Spoons 20 per cent below jewelers' prices. Nut-Crackers, Nut-Picks, Nut-Cracks, Fine Cork-Screws, Champagne Taps and Nips.

Drawing Instruments, FROM 65 CTS. UP.

Boys' Tool-Chests, FROM 85 CTS. TO $50.

Skates in Barney & Berry's, American Club, Imperial, and all the best makes.

Hardware, Tools, Novelties, etc. We are importers

J. F. Corbly & Co., 72 State-st.

Music-Boxes!

A VERY FINE LINE FOR HOLIDAYS AT

ROOT & SONS, Wabash and Adams.

Catholic Statues

Of every description in Marble, Terra Cotta, Plaster, etc. The largest assortment in America to select from. Call at

NICHOLS & CO.,
202 Washington Boulevard.

Pianos For the Million.

Pianos For the Thousand.

Pianos For You.

A Gift

Never to be forgotten by your friend.

Real Enjoyment. Lasting Pleasure.

Always a source of joy, and ever ready. The world-renowned

CHICKERING

And a great variety of other first-class instruments always to be seen at the music rooms of

PELTON, POMEROY & CROSS,

Whose many friends will testify to the beauty of finish and quality of tone found in instruments bought of them. A great many good

ORGANS

Can also be found to choose from. So if you have

Christmas Designs

On a Piano or Organ go to

152 State-st.

New and Unique Goods opening daily in all the Novelties. Specialties in Bisque, Bohemian Glass, and Fancy China, and rare specimens in Real Bronze, Carrara Marble, Royal Worcester, etc.

An early examination is advised.

OVINGTON BROS. & OVINGTON,

146 STATE-ST.

NOTICE.

Beginning Saturday, Dec. 16, we will keep open evenings until Christmas.

J. L. HATHAWAY.

HARD AND SOFT

COAL

Delivered promptly and in good order to all parts of the city at market rates. Also cars loaded from yard stock on receipt of order, thus saving the delay of ordering from the mines. All Coal warranted of the best quality.

Office, 38 Market-st.

Docks, 68 Kingsbury-st. and 2423 South Halsted-st.

Orders sent by mail, telegraph, or telephone will receive prompt attention.

BILLIARDS.

A Grand Contest

At cushion caroms for a PRIZE OF $1,000 between EUGENE CARTER, of Chicago, and ALONZO MORRIS, of New York, the game to be 600 points and played on one of the BRUNSWICK & BLAKE CO.'S tables, supplied with the Monarch cushion, at Central Music-Hall,

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 20,

at 8 o'clock.

Admission 50 cents. Reserved seats and private boxes $1. Tickets for sale at Box-Office Central Music-Hall, Brunswick & Blake Billiard Hall, and the Callender Billiard Hall. Special accommodations for ladies with escorts.

LOVE JOY'S CARDS

For Christmas.
New Antique Bronzes.
Alfagas, Fancy Frames.
Graphoscopes, etc. Elegant presents. LOVEJOY, 39 State-st. Elevator. Prices reduced.

Just Think OF IT!

USEFUL

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

P. & J. CASEY,

147 & 149 W. Madison-st., Cor. Union.

Parlor Suits, Chamber Sets, Sideboards, Hall Trees, Chiffonniers, Easy Chairs, Rattan and Camp Chairs, Folding Beds,

EVERYTHING IN THE LINE OF

FURNITURE!

Brussels and Ingrain

CARPETS,

Heating and Cooking

STOVES,

At low prices for cash or on easy payments. Come every one.

"Room at the Top."

Bank Building, State and Washington-sts.

LAST DAYS OF THE PUBLISHER.

CLOSING-OUT SALE OF

Holiday Books, Children's Books,

And Miscellaneous Works.

ALBUMS,

FANCY GOODS,

Jewel Cases, Etc.

Some very choice bargains still to be obtained by early callers.

An elegant lot of Colored Picture Books for Children, and all the New Books at lowest prices.

Remember this sale closes

DEC. 30.

Bank Building, State and Washington-sts.

SYPHER & CO.

Have received large additions to their fine collection of

Works of Art!

Admirably adapted to the

Holiday Trade.

1253 MICHIGAN AVENUE.

House open from 8 a. m. to 9 p. m.

Don't Forget!

Fine Goods! Low Prices!

Ladies' and Gents' Gold and Silver Watches very cheap.
Fine Diamonds in large variety. Great bargains!!
Solid Gold Chains at manufacturers' prices!!
Fine Jewelry of every description very cheap!!
Opera Glasses at a large discount!!
25 to 40 per cent saved by buying your fine Holiday Presents from the N. Y. Stores of Ernst-close fine Bankrupt Goods, bought for C. A. S. H., west of New York City, at GOLDSMID'S old-established (1861) Diamond Brokerage and Ballion and Assay Office, 97 East Madison-st., next old stand.

Don't Forget It!!

SPECIAL!!

Three Repeaters, 8 American and Swiss Chronographs, 250 Gold, Silver, and Nickel Watches, assorted; 30 pair Diamond Earrings, 1 pair 60-carat fine 8-carat, 500 pieces assorted Diamond Jewelry, including the great "Unstrangled" 2-carat, one of the largest Diamonds on the Continent; 3,000 doz. assorted Gold Chains; $20,000 worth of fine goods at great bargains, at GOLDSMID'S Jewelry Parlor and Diamond Brokerage, 97 East Madison-st., next old stand.

Suitable Musical Gifts!

LYON & HEALY,

State and Monroe-sts.,

Have in stock a superb assortment of Musical Goods, embracing

Pianos, Organs, Harps,

Banjos, Batons, Drums, Fifes, Guitars, Clarionets, Flutinas,

Orguinettes, Accordions, Concertinas, Harmonicas, Tambourines, Violoncellos, Dulcimers,

Music Rolls, Piano Stools, Piano Covers, Music Folios, Musical Boxes,

And all kinds of Musical Instruments, including numerous Novelties which cannot be found elsewhere, they having been selected recently by our representatives while visiting the principal markets of Europe.

Music Books

In endless variety, American and European, in plain and rich bindings, many of them imported expressly for Holiday Presents.

During the Holiday season all our Departments will be thrown open for the accommodation of retail customers.

Access by elevators to all parts of the building.

LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts.

A Royal Memento!

HALLET, DAVIS & CO. Upright Pianos!

Special Christmas Invoices OF THIS

Reigning Favorite!

In splendid changes of HOLIDAY CASINGS in all the FOREIGN PRECIOUS WOODS, at

W. W. KIMBALL CO.'S,

Cor. State and Adams-sts.

☞ The "Jewel" of all Pianos.—Prof. JOACHIM.
☞ Most Beautiful of Pianos.—LUCCA.
☞ Most Delicate of Pianos.—JULES DE SWERT.
☞ Most Powerful of Pianos.—ZIEGFELDT.
☞ Most Perfect of Pianos.—THOMAS.
☞ Most Popular of Pianos.—MUSIC TRADE REVIEW.

Bauer Piano!

The Best Toned Instrument IN AMERICA.

THIS is the only Piano where the Sound-Board has the Acoustic Figurine of the Violin, which makes it free of all Metallic Sound.

Julius Bauer & Co., 182 & 184 Wabash-av.

STEINWAY!

Triumphant at every World's Fair; indorsed by the most eminent musical authorities of both hemispheres, and the acknowledged standard Pianos of the world.

The estimation in which the Steinway is held at the art-centres of the Old World is clearly shown by the fact that recently-published statistics gives the Messrs. Steinway credit for 70 per cent of all the American Pianos exported to Europe.

Lyon & Healy, State & Monroe-sts.

Ice For Sale.

Bids are invited by the West Chicago Park Commissioners for the ice now formed or which may form prior to March 1, 1883, upon the West Lake at Garfield Park. Address on or before Wednesday, the 20th inst., at 2 o'clock p. m. THOMAS J. SUDDARD, Secretary, 191 West Washington-st., Chicago.

Bargains

In DIAMONDS, WATCHES, and JEWELRY, at M. KRONBERG'S, 87 Washington-st., Room 1.

PARDRIDGES'

Main Store, Main Store.

Extraordinary and Exceptional Inducements for This Week.

Millinery Dep't!

An Epoch "In the History of This Trade."

SATIN, PLUSH, and VELVET TURBANS and HATS,

Formerly sold from $1.00 to $3.50 each, to be closed at the unprecedented price of

25c Each.

Cloak Depart'nt.

Jackets!

Ladies', reduced from $12.50 and $16.50 to

$8.00 and $10.00.

HOLIDAY GOODS!

Of all descriptions at a great reduction.

ALL LACE GOODS!

At a sacrifice.

Special!

SPANISH FICHUS reduced from $3.00 to

$1.50.

Rugs, Ottomans, and Hassocks.

Just received per steamer "City of Berlin" our Holiday importation of Guipure D'Art Venetian Point and Nottingham Lace Curtains, Lace Bedspreads, Pillow Shams, &c., and as they arrived several weeks later than we expected shall offer them at fully 25 per cent under our usual low prices to close them out during the Holiday season.

INSPECTION SOLICITED.

PARDRIDGES'

Main Store, 114 & 116 State-st.

PLAQUES AND PALETTES

9 Inches. 10 1-2 & 7 1-2.

CHAPIN'S NEW DEPARTMENT.

The Only Store of the Kind in the City.

Just the Thing for a Christmas Present.

ONLY 10c. Decorate Your Walls

Because plaques and palettes are given away by some firms if you buy a dollar's worth of goods is just the reason why large quantities are sold.

Free distribution creates a demand. They are so attractive.

This is our new department with our book store.

ONLY 10c. Decorate Your Walls

We don't give them away, but have marked them down in the reach of all.

10 CENTS, 12 FOR $1.00.

Received this last week, nine thousand of them. We are prepared to sell these in any quantity.

BIG DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

The best and only large assortment in the United States. We always have a line of all the manufactories in the United States. Send for price list.

CHAPIN'S, Cor. Madison & Dearborn.

Rare Chance TO PURCHASE

LAMP GOODS.

A large stock put into our hands to turn into cash: 100 Library Extension Lamps at $2.25 each; 200 Parlor Lamps, 8 to 8, old price $10 to $5; 100 Nickel Parlor Extension Lamps at $2.25, former price $4; 300 Porcelain Shades at 15c each; 200 Hall Lamps from 50c to $1, old price $1 to $3; 50 German Student Lamps at $3.25. Chimneys and all Lamp Goods at proportionately low figures. Also 100 Heating and Cooking Oil Stoves. Rare chance to dealers.

EDDYSTONE WICK CO., 277 East Madison-st.

C. Y. TRANSFER CO.,

145, 146, 147 Michigan-av.

Merchandise of all kinds promptly moved. Furniture moving with experienced men a specialty. Telephone No. 6,574.

DEMIJOHNS,

Brandy 5s, Flasks, Jugs, &c.

R. ABBEY & CO., 22 Lake-st.

C. JEVNE

Good Things FOR THE Holidays!

The Most Complete Assortment of Fine Groceries and Wines in Chicago.

We have the pleasure to offer goods of surpassing excellence, and respectfully commend them to your attention.

POPULAR PRICES.

Pure Wines.

Choice Ohio and New York State Ports, Sherrys, and Catawbas,

$1.00 per gal.

BETTER WINES, from the same vineyards,

$1.50 per gal.,

Comprising Sweet and Dry Catawbas, Ports, and Sherries.

The Choicest California Wines,

$2.00 per gal.

Ports, Sherries, Angelica, Muscatel, and several bottled varieties.

Our Own Importation of

Fine Duff Gordon Sherries,

$3 per gal. and up.

Offley and Landeman Ports,

$3 per gal. and up.

Complete Stock of Foreign and Domestic

CHAMPAGNES, CLARETS, HOCKS, BRANDIES, GINS, AND RUMS, WHISKIES, LIQUEURS AND CORDIALS, ALES, PORTERS, BEERS, MALT EXTRACT, SWEDISH PUNCH, MINERAL WATERS, &C., &C.

We have none but such goods as we know are straight and pure, having bought them IN BOND and direct from the Distillers and the Vineyards.

FRUITS.

Tropical, European, American

ORANGES.

Florida, Sea Coast, Valencia, 25c, 35c, 40c, 50c, 65c, 80c, and 90c per doz., according to variety and size.

We have the finest Florida Oranges grown, very delicate flavor, thin skin.

NEW NUTS

Of extra choice quality.

Full stock of Figs, Mandarins, Pears, Aspinwall Bananas, Prunelles, Dates, Malaga Grapes, Catawbas, Lemons, Choice Confections, Glace and Crystalized Fruits in fancy packages and by the pound, etc., at

JUST RECEIVED:

SAGE CHEESE—choicest quality.
PARMESAN CHEESE, in leaves—the Cheese for Macaroni.
All other varieties of Cheese in stock.

We have also received a fresh supply of

PLUM PUDDING,

In 1-lb., 2-lb., 3-lb., and 4-lb. tins, for Christmas.

Everything conceivable in the line of Choice Groceries and Table Delicacies, at very low prices.

C. JEVNE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER,
110 & 112 Madison-st.

Corticelli Sewing Silk.

Unequaled for Hand or Machine Sewing.

Every Spool Warranted Smooth, Strong, Full Length.

"CORTICELLI"

Is absolutely the best Sewing Silk made.

WESTERN HEADQUARTERS:
207 and 209 FIFTH-AV., CHICAGO.
R. W. HARE, Manager.

FOR A PRESENT.

PHILIP GILBERT HAMERTON'S WORKS. With Portrait. 10 volumes, cloth, $12.50; new style, half binding, $18.50; both with box.

LANDOR'S IMAGINARY CONVERSATIONS. With Portrait. 5 volumes, cloth, 45; new style, half binding, 66.25; both with box.

JEAN INGELOW'S NOVELS. 4 vols., new style, half binding, 45; with box.

No library can be considered complete without these popular authors, and these editions are remarkable for presentation. If you do not find them at the booksellers, send the amount in the nearest bill to us, who will forward at once, expense paid.

ROBERTS BROTHERS, Publishers, Boston.

VOL. 19. THE BEST NO. OCT 71.

FAMILY MAGAZINE.

DEMOREST'S MONTHLY.

A superb number for January. Ended, 128 pages. Tinted paper. 48 illustrations. Colored and Comic Etching. For sale by all newsdealers and at railroad stations. Price 25 cents.

W. JENNINGS DEMOREST, Publisher, 17 East Fourteenth-st., New York.

Corns, Bunions, Chilblains, Etc.

DR. PHIL. MAYER gives instant relief. 24 Fourth-av. Use Mayer's Corn Salve. Sold by Druggists and Shoe-Dealers.

JOLLY SEA'S JUBILEE!

This week will be the happiest of all SEA'S glad year. Happy will be those buying gifts for the loved ones in finding prices far lower than SEA ever named. Happy are all SEA'S Clerks, as salaries have been raised to compensate for the week's hard work, and every man, woman, and child (numbering in all over 1,500) is served an Oyster Supper each evening without charge, and they are happy. Happy, too, is Mr. SEA, not alone by reason of the largest trade ever done in any one store in Chicago, but in watching the satisfied, smiling customers, and his vast army of contented, happy employes; contrast all this brightness and rush, and hum of busy traffic with the funereal mournfulness and long-faced sourness so evident in the empty, trade-forsaken, high-priced, old-fogy Toy Shops.

SEA KILLED
The trade of the Toy Shops last week.

FUNERAL ON STATE-ST.
Dead is the trade and death-like the gloom in the Toy Shops.

AS STILL AS DEATH
As quiet as the grave are the Old Fogy Shops.

MORE GORE
SEA craves from all the Knaves.

Hush! Tread Softly. Hush! Speak low, nor dare a sound to make, the solemn stillness to Awake!

That reigns in the dead stores who forget that the old-fashioned profit of 200 and 300 per cent cannot be made in the face of nineteenth century intelligence; they tried to fleece the people, death serves them right.

ALL GALL!
Is the assertion of these fabricators, gauzy fabrications are fabricated to make you think they will meet SEA'S prices—they cannot—shall not.

That Youngster, SEA'S Audacity
In offering and promising faithfully to sell you any article advertised by Toy Stores at one-half the price so advertised as soon as shown the advertisement is astounding, but he'll do it. He said so. He will, and you should not forget this.

IT DID IT.
It was selling Toys at one-fifth Toy Store prices that has enabled us to gobble all their trade.

ELECTRIC SEA'S ELECTRICITY!
And eccentricity, and elasticity has taken the town by storm. Satisfy your curiosity on this point. Notice the empty Toy Stores, then watch the crowds of happy bargain-seekers journeying into SEA'S. Chicago and Sea do agree most perfectlee.

SEA'S SNAP!
HIS LUCK! HIS PLUCK! has paralyzed the Toy Trade.
HIGH-PRICED ROBBERY has failed. It deserved to.

Greedy SEA'S Hilarity!
Is hard to control when he reads the grammatical (?) and the good-natured (!) advertisement of Bad-Mad-Sad Toy Men.

Ha! Ha! SEA'S Glee. Hee! Hee!
Have you noticed the childish spitefulness manifested by the Toy Men? SEA hurts. They growl and surley grow, but we are getting personal. ERGO; RULEING out personalities as improper, we will simply repeal any price they advertise we will discount one-half, when shown the advertisement, and mean just what we say. Sea will cut in two any price they dare name.

Happy SEA'S Felicity!
Is not strange, for he's doing nine-tenths of this city's entire Toy and Fancy Goods trade. Don't believe it? Come and SEA.

Idiots are not plentiful in sensefull Chicago. Her people will not be robbed by Toy Stores charging five times SEA'S Prices.

CHICAGO PLUCK AND ENTERPRISING VIM!

Will be evidenced by Sea this week in a manner startling and wonderful to contemplate; 1,500 people (quite a family) are now numbered among Sea's employes. Twenty extra wagons have been secured from the Merchants' Parcel Delivery Company, which, in addition to our own, enables Sea to assure delivery of purchases to all parts of the city every half hour from 7 a. m. to midnight. Six carriages, with coachmen in livery, five omnibuses, and those new Gurney Cab Phaetons will transfer customers to and from Sea's State-st. and Sea's Wabash-av. Bazaars, leaving both stores every moment. No waiting; 9 a. m. to 10 p. m. Fare free. No Charge. Ample accommodations for all. Twenty detectives and six policemen in uniform will afford ample protection from crowding and shoving, eight footmen will keep the sidewalks unobstructed, while Mr. Sea himself, assisted by thirty floor managers, will see that there is

Marvelous System! No Crowding! Instant Attention! Immediate Delivery!

Sea's Cafe will be closed to patrons at 5 p. m. each day this week, as from that hour Sea's 1,500 employes are provided oyster suppers, 300 at a time. All six floors on State-st. are now radiant with forty Electric and Calcium Lights day and night. Two absolutely safe Passenger Elevators run constantly from 7 a. m. till midnight. One entire floor for Toys. One entire floor for Fancy Goods. Holiday Silks, Holiday Dress Goods, Holiday Linens, Holiday Furs, Holiday Cloaks, Holiday Millinery, Holiday Clothing, Holiday Slippers, Holiday Curtains, Holiday Hosiery, Holiday Furnishings, Holiday Gloves, Holiday Laces, Holiday Ribbons, Jewelry, Silverware, Music, Cutlery, Fancy Willow Ware, Skates, Frames, Fancy Cabinet Ware, House Furnishings, and Crockery.

FOR ALL THESE GOODS GO TO SEA'S SIX FLOORS, 122 & 124 STATE STREET.

But to avoid all crowding, and to see a ten times larger variety of strictly Holiday Goods—Toys and Fancy Goods only—and to secure all the bargains advertised on this page, visit Sea's Holiday Bazaar, 106, 108, 110, 112 Wabash-av., 108, 108, 110, 112. Four main entrances. One entire floor filled with 212 cheap counters. Ten acres of room. One entire floor filled with Fancy Goods. Omnibuses, carriages, herdics, and phaeton-cabs to and from Sea's State-st. Store and Sea's Toy Bazaar every moment; fare free. Brilliant illumination every night. Fireworks, Calcium Lights, and Colored Fires. It will be quite a spree to go shopping with your husbands, lovers, and friends at Sea's at night. Open till midnight, with fireworks and music.

Grand Concerts Every Night by the Popular Second Regiment Band. Santa Claus gives Children's Picture Books to all "Mammas" Mornings and Evenings only.

Shop in the Morning or Evening, 'tis very much pleasanter for you and for us. Isn't this sensible advice?

WORTH OF TOYS AND FANCY GOODS! **$150,000.00!** **WORTH OF TOYS AND FANCY GOODS!**

MUST BE SOLD IN SIX DAYS AT SEA'S WABASH AVENUE BAZAAR.

SEA will Sell Goods Costing $1.00 for 10c, but no Xmas Goods will Sea Carry Over. This Entire Stock Is Now on Cheap Bargain Counters, Occupying Two Great Floors.

1 ct.

Isn't it marvelously cheap for THESE 10-CENT TOYS?

Toy Watch and Chain.
Six Christmas Candles.
Six Penny Dolls.
Knife, Fork, and Spoon on Card.
Doll's entire Set of Jewelry.
Metal Sliders, 3, 4, and 4-Strand.
Musical Snapper.
Large Wax Dolls.
Wax Dolls, with Hair.
China Limb Dolls.
Dolls with China Head, Arms, and Feet.
Wooden Flutes.
Large Bellow Toys.
Jumping Jacks.
Monkeys on Stick.
Noah's Arks filled with Animals.
Painted Animal on Wheels.
Japanese Fancy Jewel Cases.
Large Tin Horses.
Sled-Iron and Stands.
Jumping Animals on Bellows.
Musical Birds and Chickens.
Two Large Paper Dolls.
Wax Doll Heads.
Fancy Tin Trumpets.
Tin Animals on Wheels.
China Tea Set in Wooden Box.
Candy Cornucopias.
Large Toy Picture Books.
Japanese Lacquer-Ware Boxes.
New and Pretty Xmas Cards, and
ANY OTHER TOY sold by Toy Stores at 5 to 15c

Below we quote a few prices, proving Toy Store Robbers. Every article on Bargain Counters Equally Cheap.

24 cts.

For the $1 Toys and Thousands of others.
TOY LAUNDRY SET, FIVE PIECES, Tub, Washboard, Clothes-reel, Wringer, &c.
GOOD STRONG PAINTED SLEIGHS, sold everywhere at 65c to $1.
PAPIER-MACHE MENAGERIE OF ANIMALS, beautifully painted, packed beautifully.
MAMMOTH BAND AND BAND CHARIOT, Reed's latest, best and largest $1 Toy.
EBONY AND SATIN WHISK BROOM HOLDER, that Toy Stores retail at $1.25.
A magnificent variety of $1 TOYS, GAMES, DOLLS AND FANCY GOODS all 24 cts.
YOUR CHOICE OF OVER 250,000 ARTICLES ALL FOR 24 cts.

$15.00.

Will now buy any piece of Fancy Goods in the entire collection in the entire store including all the Art Wares from Paris, Berlin, London, Vienna, Venice, and the Alps, and among which are goods that sold last week for $30, $40 & $50.

All Goods Marked $9, $8, and $7, now $3.

48 cts.

For your choice of over 10,000 articles worth $1.50 to $3, including such as these:
FLORENCE HAIR BRUSH and COMB in a SATIN-LINED LEATHERETTE CASE, identically the same thing as sold for $1.50.
FULL-SIZE ROCKING HORSE, NEW, FRESH, AND PERFECT, large, worth $2.
LARGE-SIZE MECHANICAL LOCOMOTIVES, sold by all Toy Stores at $2.50.
EBONY AND SATIN COMB AND BRUSH CASES, usually retailed at $1.50.
BRUSSELS SEAT FOLDING ROCKING CHAIR fo Ladies' use; regular price, $1.50.
ALL SIZES OF ROLLER SKATES, solid HARD-WOOD Rollers. Best Straps.
BEVELED GLASS TOP RUSSIA LEATHER, SATIN-LINED AND QUILTED GLOVE AND HANDKERCHIEF BOXES.
EBONY AND SATIN CABINET FRAMES—the richest Frame ever heard of—at 48c.
And a magnificent variety of DOLLS, GAMES, and TOYS WORTH FIVE TIMES 48c.

$10.00

Buys any Toy in our entire stocks, including articles marked and worth $35 and $40, being the finest Toys ever imported. All Fancy Goods marked
$15.00, $20.00, $25.00, NOW $10.00.

$6, $5, and $4 Articles, $1.98.

98 cts.

GENUINE $3 MOROCCO-COVERED ALBUM, holding Cabinet and Card Photos.
SATIN-LINED TOILET CASE, containing FLORENCE MIRROR, BRUSH AND COMB.
RUSSIA LEATHER SATIN-LINED ODOR CASE, with Cut-Glass Bottles, worth $3.50.
SATIN AND PLUSH JEWEL BOX, with Plush Cushion Top, worth $2.75.
RUSSIA LEATHER COLLAR AND CUFF BOXES, with Gold Letters, Satin Lining.
TWISTED GLASS COLOGNE BOTTLES, on Tripod Stand of Venetian Enameled-Glass, worth $2. And your choice of over 2,000 articles at 98c.
OVER FIFTY STYLES OF FRENCH DOLLS, including the GENUINE JUMEAU PARIS DOLLS, all at 98c. Also 300 Dolls' Trousseau Sets.
Also, the new DOLL'S $3 PATENT FOLDING BED, fac-simile of large Folding Cabinets. 98c for any $3 Toy.

$5.00

Secures Fancy Goods and Toys that would be cheap at three times $5. TRULY A GRAND OFFERING, including articles worth $20.
Mr. SEA'S personal selections while abroad.

$3.50, $3, and $2 Toys and Fancy Goods, 98c.

10 cts.

Any article in this long list and thousands of others not mentioned.
WORTH 25 TO 75 CTS.

50-cent Magic Lanterns, with Views.
Large Toy Drums, with Sticks.
Complete Boys' Tool Chests.
Dressed Rubber Dolls.
China Tea Set in Fancy Box.
Hill's Book Form Box of Blocks.
50-cent Puzzle Tally-Ho! Coach.
50-cent Puzzle Rattlebrains.
Prominent Americans Comically Sliced.
50-cent Sliced Picture Puzzles.
Revolving Map of the World.
Velvet-Bound Photograph Albums.
50-cent 12-lb Clasp Leatherette Album.
Ladies' Large Shopping Baskets.
Fancy Colored Shopping Baskets.
Largest Japanese Bread Boards.
50-cent Size Japanese Trays.
50-cent Peacock Feather Mats.
50-cent Tropical Plumage Mats.
50-cent Gay-Colored Feather Dusters.
50-cent Genuine Fox-Tail Dusters.
Small Fancy-Handle Parlor Dusters.
10-Key, Genuine Richter Harmonicas.
Game of Lotto in Wood Box.
Japanned Toy Stove and Furniture.
Large Britannia Tea Sets.
Large Tin Kitchen Sets.
Serviceable Knife, Fork, and Spoon.
Childs' Bone-Handle Table Set.
Nodding-Head Toy Donkeys.
Silver Vinaigrettes, worth 50c.
Silver Perfumery Bottles, worth 25c.
Silver Cases and Thimble, worth 50c.
Silver Purses, Gilt Chain.
Bronze Ostrich Holding Thimble.
Parrot Holding Nickel Ash Tray.
Silver, Bronze, and Glass Inkstand.
Stork Thimble-Holder, complete.
Figures of Animals Holding Thimbles.
"Jumbo" carrying Thimbles, etc.
Genuine Imported Bisque Figures.
Pair of Handsome Glass Vases.
Pair of Swiss-Carved Vases.
Swiss-Carved Card-Receivers.
Swiss-Carved Hanging Match-Safes.
Swiss-Carved Leaf Trays.
Large Toy, 25c Panoramas.
Toy-House, with Musical Figures.
$1 Engraved Rubber Bracelets.
Gilt Trimmed Celluloid Bracelets.
Rose Celluloid Dressing Combs.
Mechanical Bell Toy Watches.
Stem-Winding Toy Watches.
Mechanical Rabbit Toy Watch.
Large, Ugly Jointed Monkey.
A B C Blocks, Alphabet and Figures.
Painted Robins for Paper Weights.
Large Painted Rubber Balls.
Large Size Paint Boxes.
Cymbal-Clapping Clowns.
25-cent size Bellow Toys.
Large, Carved, Solid Wood Horses.
Silk Dressed, Jointed Bisque Babies.
Large 50c Wooden Steamboats.
Large Size Painted Lead Soldiers.
Large Box Wooden Soldiers.
Large Box Toy Villages.
50-cent Box Sheep Folds.
Large Ark filled with Animals.
Woolly Animals—Cats, Sheep, Dogs.
50-cent Set Doll's Fine Jewelry.
Beautiful Silk-Velvet Frames.
Fancy Box of Fine Stationery.
Large Silk-Fringed Xmas Cards.
Handsome Satin Perfumed Sachets.
50-cent Doll's Hat or Bonnet.

5 cts.

For your choice of any of THESE 25-CENT TOYS.

Large Box A B C Blocks.
Box of 50 Unique Building Cards.
Three-Key Cornets.
Diamond Shooting Guns.
Paper Lensman Balls.
Gilt Painted Bonne Balls.
Lumber Reinruing Balls.
Map of the World Globes.
Ark filled with Animals.
Tin Horses and Wagons.
Big Tin Animals on Wheels.
Animals and Driver on Platform.
Large Sled-Iron and Stand.
Rope-Climbing Funny Monkies.
Brass Trumpets, Porcelain Mouthpiece.
Primers and Alphabet Blocks.
Dominos in Wood Boxes.
Toy Villages in Boxes.
Box of Painted Lead Soldiers.
Tea Set Britannia Dishes.
Animals and Driver in Box.
Small Woolly Sheep and Lambs.
Japan Drawing Wood Carts.
China Tea Set, Fancy Box.
Wooden Toy Banjos.
Surprise Pyrie Boxes.
Surprise Eggs in Egg Cups.
Grease Surprise Boxes.
Soap in the Box.
Wood Steamboats.
Carved Solid Wood Horses.
Animal Napkin Rings.
Large Bohemian Glass Vases.
Hand-Painted Bud Vases.
Fancy Glass-Lined Vases.
Hand-Carved Bud Vases.
Complete Tin Kitchens.
Game of Old Maid.
Set Dissolving Cards.
Sc. Picture Books.
Small Wax Dolls.
Large Wax Dolls, with Hair.
Large China Dolls, Sitting Body.
Solid Wood Centre Tables.
Toy Rocking Tables.
Tin Horses in Hoops.
Large Japanese Scrolls.
Genuine Gold Rimmed Combs.
Doll's Fine Set of Jewelry.
Toy Watches and Chain.
Toy Fire Companies, with Clasp.
Fancy Autograph Albums.
Bisque-Head Dolls.
Japanese China Dancers.
Mischievous Mechanical Mice.
Assorted Perfumed Satin Sachets.
Satin Thimble-Holders.

Sure we are that three days more will clear them.

Last Week's Cheap Counters!

Especially those devoted to the Great Sale of Toys Saved from the New York Fire have been changed in price most remarkably.

FOR THREE DAYS ONLY TO CLOSE THEM OUT,

YOU CAN HAVE ANY

Five Articles on the 1 cent Counter for 1 Penny. Bring a Bushel Basket. Your Choice on the 3c Counter 1c,

5c Counter for 2 1-2c, 10c Counter, 5c; 24c Counter, 10c; 48c Counter, 24c.

Grand Display of Fireworks Every Night. Grand Concert by the Second Regiment Band Every Night.

10 cts. The Dolls. 10 cts.

Here they are—a Grand Array, ALL 10c.

15-inch French Wax Doll with Fine Hair and Eyes—good body, fancy feet—Sea-Rings, and lace trimmed.

RUBBER DOLL. WORSTED DRESS.
LARGE RUBBER DOLLS, PLAIN.
BISQUE HEAD, SITTING BODY DOLLS.
SITTING BODY WITH CHINA HEAD.
WAX HEAD, JOINTED BODY DOLLS.
LARGE INDESTRUCTIBLE DOLLS.
BISQUE POSITION BABIES.
KNIT WORSTED DOLLS, AND
ANY OTHER DOLL THE TOY STORES SELL AT 50 CENTS OR LESS.

SEA. SEA. SEA. SEA.

The Tribune.

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SOCIETY NOTICES.

THE MEMBERS OF GARDEN CITY LODGE NO. 341 A. F. & A. M. are requested to meet at the Lodge Room Sunday, Dec. 17, at 12 o'clock to attend the funeral of our late brother James S. Taylor. Carriages will leave at 12:45 sharp.
LEWIS L. WADSWORTH, Master.
GIL. W. BARNARD, Secretary.

WILEY M. EGAN CHAPTER, NO. 120, R. A. M.—Regular Convocation Friday evening, Dec. 22. Work on Council Degrees. A full attendance requested. Visiting companions invited. By order of
GEO. MCKENZIE, H. P.
H. T. JACOBS, Secretary.

YORK CHAPTER, NO. 148, R. A. M.—Regular Communication Thursday, Dec. 21 at 7:30 p. m. A full attendance is desired as important business will be brought before the meeting. Visiting Companions cordially invited.
ALBERT W. SCHRADER, M. E. H. P.
GUY T. GOULD, Secretary.

THOMAS J. TURNER LODGE, NO. 478, A. F. & A. M.—Annual Communication for election of officers and payment of dues Thursday evening, Dec. 21. All members are requested to be present. Visitors cordially invited.
P. M. NICHOLS, W. M.
W. S. STANTON, Secretary.

FAIRVIEW CHAPTER, NO. 183, R. A. M.—Special Convocation Thursday evening, 21st, at 7:30 o'clock. Regular at 7:30. Work on M. P. and M. E. degrees. Visitors cordially invited.
H. E. R. ROTHWELL, M. E. H. P.
M. HARRIS, Secretary.

WASHINGTON CHAPTER, NO. 43, R. A. M.—Special Convocation Friday evening, Dec. 22, at 7:30 o'clock, for work on the M. M. degree. Visitors welcome. By order of
G. A. WILLIAMS, M. E. H. P.
CHAS. C. DOOLITTLE, Secretary.

GOLDEN RULE LODGE, NO. 238, A. F. & A. M.—Will hold its annual Communication on Tuesday, Dec. 26, at 7:30 sharp, at Oriental Hall, No. 122 La Salle-st. Annual election, payment of dues, etc. All members requested to attend.
THOS. G. NEWMAN, W. M.
REB B. WILSON, Secretary.

LINCOLN PARK CHAPTER, NO. 177, R. A. M.—Annual Convocation Monday evening, Dec. 18, at 7:30 o'clock, for election of officers and work in the M. M. degree. Companions are requested to be present.
M. SPATHOLT, Secretary. FRED HALLA, H. P.

ANCIENT COMPANIONS' DOMESTIC CLUB—Attention! There will be an adjourned meeting of the club on Wednesday evening, Dec. 20, at the Tremont House club-room, at 8 o'clock sharp. Matters concerning the ritual and future welfare of the club will be discussed. It is important that every member be present.
J. HITCHCOCK, Secretary.

KILWINNING LODGE, 311, F. & A. M.—CORINTHIAN Hall, 167 Kinzie-st. Annual Communication on Thursday, 21st inst. Lodge opens at 7:30 p. m. Visitors invited. By order of
THOMAS MIDDLETON, W. M.
A. S. ALLEN, Secretary.

UNION PARK, NO. 610, A. F. & A. M.—Regular Communication Monday evening, Dec. 18, at their hall, 659 West Lake-st. Installation of officers and such other business as may regularly come before it.
JNO. C. CLUETT, Secretary.

CHICAGO COMMANDERY, NO. 19, KNIGHTS Templar—Annual Conclave, Monday evening, Dec. 18, at 7:30 o'clock, for the election of officers. Every Sir Knight is requested to be present. Visiting Sir Knights always welcome. By order of the Eminent Commander.
D. GOODMAN, Recorder.

KEYSTONE LODGE, NO. 630, A. F. & A. M.—Regular Communication Wednesday, Dec. 20, for installation of officers. Members are requested to attend. Visitors cordially invited. By order of
H. C. FLAUM, W. M.
L. WEYHE, Secretary.

WAUBANSIA LODGE, NO. 186, A. F. & A. M.—Regular meeting of this lodge will be held on Friday evening, Dec. 22, and the work is important to all Master Masons. Resident members urgently requested to attend promptly at 7:30 o'clock. Visiting Master Masons cordially invited.
CHAS. C. BARKER, W. M.
FRED. W. PORTER, Secretary.

ST. BERNARD COMMANDERY, NO. 35, K. T.—Stated Conclave Wednesday evening, Dec. 20, at 7:30 o'clock. Work on the Order of the Temple. Visiting Sir Knights courteously invited. By order of the Eminent Commander.
J. O. DICKERSON, Recorder.

CORINTHIAN CHAPTER, NO. 69, R. A. M.—SPECIAL Convocation Monday evening, Dec. 18, at 7:30 o'clock. Installation of officers and work in the Mark degree. Visiting Companions are cordially invited. By order of
GEO. A. WAIT, High Priest.
J. O. DICKERSON, Secretary.

CHICAGO CHAPTER, NO. 127, R. A. M.—Hall 144 Twenty-second-st. Regular Convocation Wednesday evening for installation of officers. Visiting companions invited.
SYLVESTER MAUNO, H. P.
ELI SMITH, Secretary. M. E. H. P.

CLEVELAND LODGE, NO. 313, A. F. & A. M.—Annual Communication Thursday evening, Dec. 21, at 7:30 p. m., for the election of officers, payment of dues, etc. A full attendance is especially desired.
Per order
P. A. MUNCEY, W. M.
J. A. WILSON, Secretary.

LUMBERMAN'S LODGE, NO. 117, A. F. & A. M.—Regular Communication Wednesday evening, Dec. 20, at Wentworth Hall, 223 and 225 South Halsted-st., at 7:30 p. m. Installation of officers. Visiting brethren cordially invited. Members requested to attend. By order of
H. B. CHILDS, W. M.
E. M. ASHLEY, Secretary.

GARDEN CITY LODGE, NO. 341, A. F. & A. M.—Annual Communication Wednesday evening, Dec. 20, at 7:30 o'clock, in Oriental Hall, 122 La Salle-st.
LEWIS L. WADSWORTH, Master.
GIL. W. BARNARD, Secretary.

GOURGAS CHAPTER ROSE CROIX, 132.—Stated Assembly Thursday evening, Dec. 21, at 7:30 o'clock, in Consistorial Hall, 78 Monroe-st. Sojourning Knights Templar courteously invited to unite with us.
JAMES R. CHILDS, 32°, M. W. & P. M.
GIL. W. BARNARD, 32°, Grand Secretary.

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1882.

CONGRESSMAN G. S. ORTH is reported as dying, and all hope of an improvement in his condition has been abandoned.

NINE men were killed and two severely wounded yesterday by the explosion of a boiler in a plow manufactory at Canton, Ill. There were 230 workmen in the building at the time of the accident.

THE old State Capitol building at Lansing, Mich., which was constructed in 1847 and was replaced a few years ago by a more pretentious structure, was totally destroyed by fire yesterday.

MR. JAMES H. GALLOWAY, the Republican candidate for County Clerk at the recent election, has demanded a recount of the votes and hopes to show that he, and not M. W. Ryan, received a majority of the ballots.

GEORGE J. RICE, former President of the Utica, Ithaca & Elmira Railroad, has been arrested on charges of forgery, embezzlement, and overissue of stock. It is alleged that there is a deficit of $100,000 in his accounts.

THE changes in the British Cabinet have been completed. Earl Derby becomes Secretary of State for the Colonies, Lord Kimberley Secretary for India, the Marquis of Hartington Secretary for War, and Mr. Childers Chancellor of the Exchequer.

THE Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, premising his remarks with the statement that his profession entitled him to speculate in "futures," yesterday gave some information to the New York Legislative Committee on the subject of "corners." Mr. Beecher considered grain gambling as less injurious to public morals than church fairs and religious lotteries. He told of his experience in the stock market, which was confined to the purchase of Panama stock at 400 and its unloading at one-fourth that price.

THE life-saving stations at all points around the chain of lakes except at Milwaukee, Grand Haven, and Ludington, on Lake Michigan, were closed for the season yesterday.

IT is officially announced that France refuses to accept the Presidency of the Egyptian Public Debt Commission. During the last eleven months the exports of France increased 147,000,000 francs and the imports 106,000,000 francs over the corresponding period of 1881.

A DISPATCH printed in the last issue of THE TRIBUNE gives the prices of teas sold at auction in New York by importers in job lots. The prices were as follows: Three thousand five hundred and eighty-six half-chests Moyunes—Hyson, 7 to 29 cents; Young Hyson, 8½ to 54½ cents; Imperial, 9 to 39 cents; and Gunpowder, 11 to 55 cents. Eighteen hundred and nineteen half-chests Pingsueys—Young Hyson, 8½ to 13½ cents; Imperial, 16 to 24 cents; Gunpowder, 11½ to 33 cents. Fourteen hundred and thirty-three half-chests Japan, 12 to 33 cents; 1,971 half-chests Formosa, 21 to 41½ cents; 221 half-chests Congou, 17 to 35 cents; 154 half-chests India, 7½ to 23½ cents; 571 half-chests Foo Chow, 15 to 21 cents. Importers complain of small profits, but as the lowest-priced teas in the above lot cost the consumer from 50 to 75 cents, and the highest-priced from 80 cents to a dollar, or even more, it is evident that some one is getting enormous profits, such for instance as 35 to 50 cents per pound. We repeat the invitation offered a few days ago. What retailer will have the courage to announce in THE TRIBUNE that he will be contented to make 10 cents profit on the pound?

SERJEANT BALLENTINE, the well-known English barrister, who is at present in New York, does not seem to have made a success with his lecture on Friday evening. Despite all his efforts, his audience continually left the hall during the reading, and at last he was compelled to cut short and bring it to a close. This was not altogether courteous on the part of the audience, and yet, as the audience had paid its money with the expectation of being entertained, it had rights in the premises, and among them the right to leave. The mysterious feature of the affair, however, is why Serjeant Ballentine should have lectured at all. The American people have been lectured to death, and yet every foreigner who comes to our shores brings a lecture in his trunk and waits his opportunity to spring it upon us. There seems to be a conviction abroad, especially in England, that no one will be welcome here who does not bring a lecture with him, whereas those are most certain of having a good time who will not inflict this burden upon us. There is no subject that has not been lectured upon in public; thousands of amateur societies and clubs are weekly producing papers upon all kinds of topics. Even weak, timid women will grapple with the highest problems of the mind and soul and the most abstruse dogmas of science, while men who have never been beyond the limits of the South Side will discourse learnedly about the social habits of the people of Northern Madagascar. Such a people needs no torches of knowledge from abroad.

"THE SALOONS WON'T STAND IT."

It is very evident that the present City Government is opposed to the system of high licenses for saloons, notwithstanding that system is the only resource immediately available for making good the ascertained deficiency of revenue for the coming year. If there has been any doubt about this heretofore, the conference held by the Mayor, the Controller, and the Council Committee, consisting of Ald. Shorey, Hildreth, and Meyer, has practically served notice on the public that no relief is to be expected from those who now control municipal affairs. At this conference there was a great deal of loose talk about increasing the ratio of assessments; about taking off the limit of taxation; about authorizing an additional bonded debt for permanent improvements; about securing a general license system that shall apply to all kinds of business and all trades and professions; about going to the Legislature for this, that, and the other means for raising revenue; and even about calling a constitutional convention with the intention of overthrowing the safeguards which the present Constitution guarantees against undue burdens of debt and taxation. But in all this rambling discussion the proposition for imposing an additional license on saloons was barely mentioned, and then only to encounter summary rejection. So far as the high-license question goes the official conference was aimed at "how not to do it."

The position taken by Mayor Harrison in this matter is simply scandalous. He maintains, in the first place, that the saloons are not responsible for any degree of the vice, crime, and lawlessness that increases the cost of municipal government; and, in the second place, that if any attempt be made to increase saloon licenses without assessing license fees on other business "the saloons won't stand it." This is an outrageous assertion for the Chief Magistrate of the city to make. The law authorizes the Council to fix saloon licenses at any rate it may see fit to determine, and public sentiment as well as the public welfare demands that the nominal fee now charged be increased to an amount which shall yield a substantial revenue and assist the Municipal Government in its necessities. To this demand Mayor Harrison, in his official capacity, makes the astonishing reply, "The saloons won't stand it!" That is to say, the Mayor of the city assents to the preposterous proposition that the opposition of the saloon element will always be equal to breaking down what the law sanctions and the public demands. That may be true as long as Carter Harrison is at the head of the City Government and as long as municipal affairs are under the control of a set of men who are ready to yield to saloon dictation, but it would not be true under a City Government responsive to public opinion and determined to enforce the law. It was a humiliating confession Mayor Harrison made when he declared "The saloons won't stand it."

All the talk about increasing the assessments by the enactment of legal penalties for low valuation, about procuring authority for increasing the public debt beyond the constitutional limit, and about an obnoxious and inequitable system for imposing a license fee upon all trades and vocations, is not at all to the purpose. The fact stares the people in the face that an increase of the police force is essential to the public safety, that more money is needed for improving, repairing, cleaning, and lighting the streets, and that the revenues of the city for the next year under existing conditions will be $150,000 less than they were for the year just closing. Under these circumstances there can be no question that new sources of revenue must be sought immediately. There is one way in which a million of dollars of revenue can be obtained by a single act of the Council without increasing the burdens of general taxation, but with actual benefit to public interests. It is by placing the price of a saloon license at $500 instead of $33 a year. Full authority to do this is vested in the Council. Experience elsewhere teaches that such a policy would probably reduce the number of saloons one-half, that the surviving saloons would pay the increased fees willingly and promptly, and that the saloon business would become more orderly and respectable. The revenue from the increased license system would be ample to supply all the deficiencies in municipal expenses which are now pressing so sorely upon the community. And to this Mayor Harrison returns as a final answer: "The saloons won't stand it."

It is time for Mayor Harrison to learn that the people "won't stand it." He is abusing the position and power he holds as Mayor by prostituting the City Government to saloon dictation. There is no help for it now, but there will be in the future. In the meantime the people must turn to the Legislature for the relief which the Mayor and the Council refuse to give. One of the first measures to be urged at the approaching session should be a law fixing a minimum license-fee for saloons throughout the State, and providing that the revenue therefrom shall go into the Treasuries of the various cities and towns. This minimum should be fixed at $500 for the large cities and $300 for the small cities and rural townships. A law of this kind has been adopted in Michigan and Nebraska, and in practical operation has proved satisfactory. The basis is one upon which both city and country members can meet. Those in favor of temperance should advocate it as tending to reduce the number of saloons and the extent of drunkenness; those in favor of "personal liberty" should advocate it as the surest protection against prohibition. All communities in need of local revenue should urge it upon their Representatives as a means for raising money, and all others as a means for reducing taxes. There will be no opposition to the scheme except that suggested by the saloon element and the political demagogs who pander to that element.

So far as party interests may assert themselves there is one thing which the Republicans in the Legislature will do well to keep in mind. It is safe to say that 90 per cent of the 4,000 saloons in Chicago and their hangers-on voted and worked against the Republican party at the late election in this State, and the same is probably true of every other community in Illinois. If a law establishing a minimum license fee of $500 for the cities and $300 for the country towns shall operate to reduce the number of saloons by one-half, as it is altogether likely to do, then the political influence of the saloons will be reduced in exactly the same proportion. Not only this, but the saloons which survive will be prompted by self-interest to sustain the law and the party which enacted it. There is no reason, then, why the Republicans in the Legislature should be afraid to carry out the proposed legislation from any apprehension of party injury; on the contrary, party considerations should encourage them to proceed, and to this will be added popular approval without regard to party lines. It is of some moment to ascertain whether Carter Harrison is right or not in assuming that no lawful measure for the public weal can be passed and enforced in the face of saloon opposition. Let the Legislature adopt a uniform license law of fair and reasonable terms, and we shall see whether the saloons "won't stand it."

RECENT COLLEGE OUTRAGES.

The usual routine of college difficulties and conflicts seems to be considerably changed just at present. Hitherto the infractions of college discipline have been confined to rowdyish and sometimes brutal displays of violence between the young men themselves, in which it has been the habit of a gang of overgrown bullies to take advantage of numbers and display their courage, manliness, and appreciation of fair play by falling upon some unprotected freshman and subjecting him to various indignities, and sometimes to actual assault. At other times the infraction of the college discipline has been manifested in the infraction of the laws and the disturbance of the public peace by assaults upon citizens and their property. Lately, however, the routine has been changed, and with that presumption and cheerful assertion characteristic of youth in these latter days a disposition has been manifested in several instances to define and execute the college laws and to take the general management of their institutions into their own hands without any regard to the authority or the prerogatives of the officers and the faculty.

These infractions of discipline have become so frequent during the last few weeks that they may fairly be called epidemic. Our dispatches have brought the details of the conflict between the faculty and the students of the new Adelbert College at Cleveland. The junior class having flagrantly disobeyed the orders of the faculty were expelled, whereupon the other three classes made common cause with them, and sought to browbeat the faculty by declaring that they would not observe the college duties unless those who had been expelled were reinstated. The faculty, however, maintained their ground, and have brought all the recalcitrants to terms. Apologies have been made, and those whom the faculty see fit to retain will return to their duties, and, it is to be hoped, have more sense in the future, or at least a sufficient modicum of that useful article to understand that they are not the officers of the college, and that it is their province to obey. Meanwhile the junior class of the Wesleyan College, Ohio, sent resolutions of sympathy with the same class at Adelbert College, and when asked by their President to modify them they refused, whereupon the whole gang of them were expelled, as was proper. It is probable that these sympathizers with turbulence in another college will come to their senses also in a few days, and apologetically crawl back to their places. At New Haven, Conn., several students in violation of college rules visited a ball and while there conducted themselves in a riotous manner and have found themselves expelled, with no possibility of returning, as is proper, since a college is no place for blackguards or bruisers. In the Chicago University trouble has arisen with which our readers are familiar, one student having sought to emancipate himself from all college authority and to enforce it with a revolver. Fortunately, the President of the college is a muscular Christian, wrested the pistol from him, and ejected him from the room. That there are sympathizers with assaults of this kind upon the officers of the college is manifested by the hisses with which they receive the Professors. The young man has been expelled, and should be grateful that he gets off so lightly, and from the manifestations which have since occurred it is apparent that there are others who ought to follow him.

In view of the frequency of these disgraceful occurrences, it is well to ask whether there is not something wrong in college discipline itself and in college traditions. Have our colleges kept up with the progress of other institutions? It was the old custom to regard the college as an institution quite apart from the rest of the city in which it was located and its inmates as not amenable to the laws which governed the rest of the community. Professors and students alike were laws unto themselves. To a great extent the same relations exist now between colleges and the communities in which they are located. It is time that this exclusiveness be broken up. Our colleges need popularizing to this extent, that they shall be conducted and governed like other institutions. There is no temporizing with young men in a store, a bank, a railroad office, or in any department of labor who assume to run things. There is no argument in the case. The door is opened and out they go. Young men out of college who draw pistols, beat and bruise their fellows, destroy public or private property, or conduct themselves in a riotous manner, are arrested by the police or constabulary force and punished by the courts. Why should young men who happen to be attending college be exempt from similar treatment because they chance to wear cap and gown, or any other college badge, and disgrace their insignia by conduct unbecoming gentlemen? It should be strictly demanded of students that they behave like gentlemen and leave rowdyism to hoodlums, and that they obey the college laws without any question. No discrimination should be made in their favor as if they were a privileged class. It is assumed that they have more than the average smartness and intelligence, and they come, as a rule, from the best families. There is less excuse for them on these accounts, because they are expected to be gentlemen without injuring themselves in the effort.

THE CHURCH ANCIENT AND MODERN.

If the un-Rev. Robert Ingersoll would devote his great talents to the reform of the church instead of its destruction it is not improbable that he might accomplish more good with less friction. Whether the church promotes moral progress more than other agencies of civilization is not important, since it will scarcely be disputed that it at least goes forward with civilization. It hardly did this during the period of Papal ascendency, called the Dark Ages, and it may be denied that it was a moral regenerating force in the Middle Ages. Indeed the difference between the character and teachings of the church after it had converted the Romans and during the medieval period and its character and teachings now is so striking as to lead to the conclusion that it is rank injustice to judge the modern church by the acts of the ancient church. Even if it were true, as Mr. Ingersoll insists, that religion is a superstition, it is infinitely less gross than the superstitions of the pagans and those of the Dark Ages of the church from A. D. 500 to A. D. 1600, or the Reformation era.

At a very ancient time the head of the family dying became a god and was worshiped. Each family had a god of its own, and when an offering was made to the family god he was supposed to pronounce this wish: "May there be successively born of our line sons who, in all coming time, may offer as rice, boiled in milk, honey, and clarified butter." Augustus was deified and a constellation of miracles clustered about his name. "When a child, he had been borne by invisible hands from his cradle and placed on a lofty tower, where he was found with his face turned to the rising sun." And "when his body was burnt his image was seen rising to Heaven above the flames." When dying, Vespasian "jested mournfully on his approaching dignity, observing as he felt his strength ebbing away: 'I think I am becoming a god.'" Caligula is believed to have accepted his divinity as a serious fact. He actually substituted his own head for that of Jupiter on many of the statues, and is said on the occasion during a furious thunderstorm to have declared with frantic gestures that a divided empire was intolerable, and that either Jupiter or himself must speedily succumb.

In converting Rome the church overthrew polytheism and established monotheism as the worship of the civilized world. And in abolishing a plurality of gods the church abolished the gladiatorial games, that most fruitful source of bloodthirstiness, brutality, and general debasement. Esthetic Greece refused to tolerate these shows, and many pagan moralists denounced them, but it remained for the church to extirpate them.

That the early church did a vast amount of evil that good might come is not to be denied. She appealed to the imagination through the martyrdom of her subjects which she promoted, terrorized mankind by preaching the excruciating torments of the damned, intimidated them with the awful threat of excommunication, and used the arm of power ruthlessly in enforcing her moral precepts. She believed in devils and pretended to cast them out of "possessed" persons. In this worship and practice she challenged the pagans to a contest. Justin Martyr and Origen maintained that "when a Christian began to pray, to make the sign of the cross, or to utter the name of his Master in the presence of a possessed or inspired person, the latter, by screams and frightful contortions, exhibited the torture that was inflicted, and by this torture the evil spirit was compelled to avow its nature." Whether the pagans accepted the challenge will never be known, because, unhappily, the pagan side of the story, if there was one, was destroyed by the Christian Emperors. In fact, the church of that time was so grossly superstitious that Lucian declared that "every cunning juggler could make his fortune by going over to the Christians and preying upon their simplicity."

Lecky concludes that Rome was not converted to Christianity by evidence but by feeling, the enthusiasm of a new faith. He says: "To a world deeply conscious of political dissolution and prying eagerly and anxiously into the future it [the church] proclaimed with a thrilling power the immediate destruction of the globe, the glory of all its friends, and the damnation of all its foes." It was a proposition of eternal salvation by belief and it entranced mankind. The new converts sought the blood-stained crown of martyrdom. In the words of St. Ignatius, being "the wheat of God they panted for the day when they should be ground by the teeth of wild beasts into the pure bread of Christ." The desire of martyrdom assumed the form of absolute madness. And to jaded and worn-out Rome the positiveness and aggressiveness of the new faith were simply irresistible.

In fact, it was the element of humanity in Christianity that converted Rome. Between the impracticable theories of the stoics, the philosophy of the cynics, the barbarous spectacles of the games, and the debaucheries and political crimes of the Emperors, the Roman people had been dehumanized, so to speak, and Christianity with its unselfish precepts and self-sacrificing practices was a revelation of humanity. That the Roman Christians did not reason closely is evident, since they subscribed unhesitatingly to the doctrine "that correct theological opinions are essential to salvation, and that theological error necessarily involves guilt." This doctrine led logically to the justification of "religious massacres, the most ruthless and sanguinary upon record," as directly enjoined by the Deity. Of course the most cruel persecutions followed the adoption of this theory and stained the history of the Church.

It is a curious fact that, as the Roman Empire continued to decline after the Christianization of the Government, the pagans charged all their misfortunes to the Christians. But the Christians, realizing the same thing, were equal to the occasion. They declared that the Empire was far on the road to ruin before they received control of its government, and predicted the early dissolution of all sublunary things. St. Augustine declared that "the city of God was not on earth, and that the downfall of the Empire need cause no disquietude to the Christians." And St. Gregory the Great represented the calamities of Italy as "warnings foreboding the destruction of the world." Mr. Ingersoll should give some weight to the fact of the wide difference there is between the ancient and the modern church. There is a very wide difference in its dogmas even, and a far wider difference in its practices.

SOUTHERN AMENITIES.

The methods of settling disputes in love-affairs in the South appear to be the same whether the participants are male or female and without much reference to family, station or connections. Two pertinent illustrations of this remark are brought by the dispatches.

John Rogers is and Duncan McDonald was a member of good society in Charlotte, N. C. Last Friday night Rogers went to call upon Miss Violetta Deans and found McDonald chatting with her in the parlor. The two men were rival suitors, and McDonald was reported to have said something to Miss Deans derogatory to Rogers. As soon as the latter entered the room he demanded a retraction from the other, which was refused, whereupon Rogers sprang at McDonald and seized him by the throat. Miss Deans, of course, instead of valiantly ordering the men to separate or calling for help, fainted away, and, as Mr. Wyndham would say, lay in the spot "where she originally fell." The two men continued their scuffling until McDonald, being the larger man, succeeded in holding his opponent down. The latter then drew his pistol and shot McDonald.

Miss Sallie Stokes and Miss Elizabeth Shelton belong to a good Southern family in Arkansas, and are said to be highly respectable ladies. One day they made a morning call upon Miss Jane Stephens, a mutual friend, who was working among her flowers in the garden. The three young ladies sat for a long time chatting together on subjects congenial to young ladies, and as it is impossible for three young ladies to talk together any length of time without giving the conversation a masculine tendency, various young men were talked about, until at last a particular young man came up for discussion in whom one of the two visitors was interested, and Jane Stephens was accused of flirting with him. This aroused Jane's ire, and she stoutly resented the imputation. A quarrel began, whereupon the two visitors mounted their horses and turned to go, followed by Jane Stephens, who accused them of insulting her. By this time her sister Malinda appeared upon the scene and made some observation directed to Miss Stokes, who at once sprang from her horse, drew a knife and stabbed her in the neck, killing her on the spot. The murderess was acquitted, as the evidence was conflicting whether Malinda was stooping for a stone with which to pelt Miss Stokes just at the time she was stabbed. Knowing the inability of any woman to hit anything with a stone, it is not easy to see what bearing it had upon the case, even if Malinda were stooping for a stone, but a Southern jury is a very peculiar institution.

The two cases are not alike in all their details, but jealousy lay at the bottom of each, and the denouement was the same in each case. It is a little remarkable in the one case that a young gentleman should go to call upon his lady carrying his pistols with him, and in the other that young ladies should carry knives with them when they make morning calls. Judged from an amatory point of view, the game does not seem worth the candle. If Miss Violetta Deans was capable of such unfairness as to have two lovers without making any distinction between them, the clearest and most sensible course would have been for both young men to have abandoned her as unworthy their attentions. The other case is simply inconceivable north of Mason and Dixon's line, for in this section young ladies making morning calls are not in the habit of carrying deadly weapons, and more than this, when accused of flirting usually do not deny the soft impeachment. Even if they resent it, no greater harm arises than a pleasant interchange of compliments, such as "you're another," or "you horrid thing." One thing is certain: if love-making in the North involved such sanguinary consequences as it does in the South, and rivalry involved shooting, and flirting involved stabbing, the business would soon be abandoned as unprofitable.

HIRED ESCORTS.

The latest agony in Eastern cities is the hiring out of male escorts at so much per evening to wait upon unfortunate females, who have no escorts in the normal way, being burdened with the objections of age or offering to masculine adorers a faded array of charms which expose them to the criticism of being passé—a kindly designation which covers a large area of reasons why young men do not seek their society for purposes of galiantry, still less for purposes of marriage. The young men who are hired out are carefully selected with regard to personal charms. They are warranted to have muscle enough to carry a lady's wraps and other *impedimenta*. They are also expected to be well up in posing, bowing, the society stare, and leaning against a mantelpiece. They are of all sizes, so that a lean woman can have a fat escort, a fat woman a lean escort, and the same conditions hold as to hight. Esthetically inclined women can have an escort with banged hair if they desire. Garrulous women can have silent escorts and one or two garrulous escorts are kept on hand in case they should be called for by silent women. Any woman can find her foil. If she be as ugly as a witch there will always be a Caliban to beautify her by way of contrast. Above all other inducements, every escort is provided with a guarantee of good moral character, and it is a violation of contract if the escort presumes upon his position as a hired man to persecute his employer afterwards, even so much as by recognition or by daring to go into business for himself in the way of invitations with reference to a future partnership. He is also warranted not to flirt while on duty with other escorted women and to bestow his services exclusively upon the woman who hires him. Whether the escorts are kept sitting in rows, like servant-girls in an intelligence office or carriages on a hackstand, for inspection, we know not, but it is likely that a woman wanting to buy one of them for an evening would prefer to see them before she made a choice. Possibly there may be a printed list of them with qualifications or photographs.

At first sight the scheme seems to be an excellent one, for there are many women cut off from social entertainments and amusements who would like to avail themselves of a chance to enjoy them, particularly with that large sense of freedom and with that certain consciousness of defiant triumph which grows out of masculine contiguity. It also has this advantage, that even a woman regarded as barred out from matrimony by the statute of social limitation, by adroitness in hiring escorts who are not well known can create the impression that she has admirers exclusively devoted to her, and thus occupy an actual position in the market and eventually arouse a genuine demand for herself. The scheme has this additional advantage: In all well-regulated society the success of a young woman depends largely upon the number of young men who seek her. The solitary girl who gets off into a corner or is swept to one side by the social ripple in the room, like a chip left high and dry by the swirl of the tide, is no success, neither the girl who finds herself loaded down with two or three heavy old gentlemen, or, still worse, with old ladies who entertain her with their recollections or frighten her with criticisms upon the forwardness of youth. The only success is the girl who draws about her the young men in swarms. As James or Howells would say, they must hover about her while she delights them with daring heresies or harmless improprieties. This is not always easy of accomplishment by personal magnetism, but the scheme under discussion renders it perfectly feasible, because any woman can hire one escort to take her and another to remove her, and fifty, if she can afford it, to do the hovering act, upon every one of whom she has absolute claim for the evening, and who represent all conditions of age, manly beauty, and clothing. Social receptions are always competitive in character. The victims compete in clothes, in masculine attentions, and in the general elegance of their environments, so that two opposing qualities dominate all such affairs—envy on the one hand and the pride of triumph on the other. The hired-escort scheme has the advantage, when skillfully used, of resulting in the pride of triumph every time; and the woman who can compass the envy and jealousy of the crowd on an investment of a few dollars upon hired men certainly would be very unwise not to do it. The only danger in the way of the spinster, or the passé woman, or the plain girl is that they may not be circumspect in choosing, being unaccustomed to the sex, or that they may hire the same man too often, and thus scare away some one who might bite at the bait if he were not convinced that her hired cavalier was already hooked and was an actual gudgeon instead of an artificial fly.

There are two objections to the scheme, however. Unless the escorts are used with a great deal of skill there is danger of their discovery. This would make no difference to the escort. To all intents and purposes he is like the horse who draws a livery carriage. He is just as happy as the horse who draws a private carriage with a monogram on the door, and has his tail curled, and his head hauled up with an overhead check to give the impression that he has style. But it would make a great deal of difference to the woman who hires the escort, because it would expose her to the sarcasm of others of her sex. The second danger is from the gilded young men who are real escorts, and are in the business for love of it and are not "on the make." It is almost impossible for them to avoid being mistaken for the hired ones. They cannot go about with a card on their swallow-tail bearing the legend, "I am not hired," nor can they verbally explain their identity to every gushing young creature to whom they are presented, who will treat them with a certain coolness, of course, until she finds out whether they belong to the intelligence office or not. The result of this will be that the young women will right shy of pew acquaintances, and the young men who hover will be apt to cease their fluttering, for of all calamities that could occur to the young man who desires to be known and sought for in society what more distressing could happen than to be mistaken for a hired man? Notwithstanding these dangers, the scheme has its good points, for what could be more delightful than an escort who involves no responsibility and with whom the lady could go to any extent of audacity without incurring any significance, so long as the escort was acting in his official capacity?

THE Cleveland *Plain Dealer* (Dem.) sustains the position of Senator Brown, of Georgia, on civil-service reform, and like him regards Federal offices as prizes and rewards to be distributed among Democratic partisan blowers and strikers. It says:

We can be frank enough to say that while the Democrats are in favor of practical reform in the civil service *they are bound to control every department of the service* if the people are good enough in 1884 to return them to National power or which at present there seems little doubt.

The italics are in the original. The "controlling of every department in the service" means, of course, the turning out of every man, from the highest to the lowest, who does not hurrah for and vote for the Democratic ticket in 1884. As a contemporary remarks:

Senator Brown's great frankness will bring secret relief to many hungry Democrats. He has expressed exactly what they feel but do not dare give utterance to. Their situation is not pleasant. Anybody will admit that. They have been kept out of office these many years on account of their bad, unpatriotic record, and now when they fancy they may have a chance to control the Government within a year or two they are called upon to pass laws which will prevent them from enjoying their victory to the full. This goes against their empty stomachs. It is not a moral triumph they are after; it is something substantial—spoils. Naturally, their appetite gets the better of their judgment sometimes, and the result is such a speech as Senator Brown has made. But the whole pack will not join in the cry yet. The leaders will draw their waistbands tighter, and for a while longer declare that they are not so very hungry.

MR. PARNELL is obliged to sell his Wicklow estate. This is not as it should be. Mr. Parnell has served the Irish people as no leader has ever done. What he has accomplished already far exceeds the much-vaunted accomplishments of O'Connell. Mr. Parnell has virtually emancipated 2,000,000 of the Irish people from serfdom. O'Connell but redeemed about 50,000 from serfdom, and but to make them office-hunting hypocrits, slavish toadies, and anti-Irish Irishmen. Mr. Parnell has advanced the cause of Irish nationality 100 years. O'Connell, or rather O'Connell's *entourage*, threw it back fifty years. The Irish people were proud to pay the repeal rent, part of which went to pay O'Connell. The Irish people should not hesitate now to recompense, in part at least, their leader for the sacrifices he has made. The incumbrance on Mr. Parnell's estate is $65,000. Before the snows disappear the Irish people in America ought to subscribe double that amount to save the homestead of the wisest, ablest, and most truly self-sacrificing leader the Irish people have had since the days of Hugh Roe O'Donnell.—*Capt. Finerty's Citizen.*

TWENTY years ago Patrick Kilroy, a butcher, removed from Philadelphia to British Columbia, leaving undrawn his deposits of $650 in the Philadelphia Saving Fund. In 1869 his brother-in-law, John A. Duncan, swore that Kilroy had died intestate in 1861, procured letters of administration, drew the money in his wife's name, spent it, and five years later died penniless. Last Saturday the officers of the Saving Fund were surprised by proofs that Kilroy, so far from being dead, is a prosperous citizen of the Town of Lytton, British Columbia, and is now ready to draw his money, which amounts, with accrued interest, to about $1,500. The situation is full of mournful interest to a couple of Philadelphia oystermen who were the sureties for the now deeply lamented Duncan as administrator.

THE six cities in Massachusetts which voted on Tuesday all gave majorities for license, the total vote on the question being 58,057, and the majority in favor of license 19,115. Fifteen cities which voted last week gave for license 21,338 votes, against it 16,648, a majority for license of 4,653. Last year, with twenty cities voting, the total vote on this question was about 2,000 greater, and the majority for license about half as large. Last year eight cities voted against license and twelve for it. This year five voted against and sixteen for license.

THE result of the recent sales of the Hamilton Palace collections has been so satisfactory (realized nearly three millions of dollars) that the debts on the estate have been reduced to such an extent that the Duke is now free from the control of the trustees who were appointed some years ago by the Court of Session to receive the rents. Shortly after the present Duke of Hamilton came of age a flaw was discovered in the entail of his Scotch estate (the basis of his wealth), and it was pronounced invalid by the House of Lords. The Duke consequently possesses his Lanarkshire and Arran property in fee simple, and he might sell the whole tomorrow if so disposed. The blanks made in the hall and principal rooms at Hamilton Palace by the removal of the pictures and furniture have been filled up with the contents of several cupboards and lumber-rooms, in which were found a great number of valuable and interesting objects.—*London Truth.* The Duke's enormous debts were ca

TIME'S CHANGES.

The Marked Revolution Sixteen Years Have Effected in One Denomination.

In a great city, and more especially in a new city, a very short time, comparatively speaking, is required to effect notable changes, and nowhere is change more observable than in societies and other organizations. Take for instance a religious denomination, such as the Presbyterians. The organization now is inherently the same, but it is never-theless much different. Taking down from the shelf a directory of Chicago for 1866 one finds there that the Presbyterian churches were divided against themselves, the two sections belonging to the "old" and "new" school—a division which was healed in 1869, and finally obliterated in 1870. In Chicago the new school largely predominated, having at that time eight churches, as compared with five belonging to the other branch.

The new school churches were the First, on Union avenue, near Congress street; Second, corner of Wabash avenue and Washington; Third, corner of West Washington and Carpenter streets; Seventh, corner of Halsted and Harrison streets; Westminster, corner of Dearborn and Ontario streets; Olivet, corner of Wabash avenue and Fourteenth street; Calvary, corner of Indiana avenue and Twenty-second street; and the Eighth, corner of West Washington and Ogden streets. Of the old school branch were the North Church, at the corner of Indiana and Cass streets; South, at the corner of Wabash avenue and Congress street; Fullerton avenue, near Clark street; and the Reformed Church, on Fulton street, near Clinton.

Sixteen years have wrought many changes in these churches, and to the effects of time have been added two other great factors—the reunion of the two branches, and the great fire of 1871—two events which were almost contemporaneous. Of the pastors in charge not a single one is regularly settled over any Presbyterian Church in the city. Of the entire list of churches, only the Eighth and the Fullerton Avenue remain in the place they occupied sixteen years ago.

The First Church was at that time looked after by the Rev. Z. M. Humphrey. Failing health compelled him to retire. He went East, and died but a year ago in Cincinnati, where he had been lecturing before the Lane Theological Seminary. The First Church is filled with Calvary Church, and is now located at the corner of Indiana avenue and Twenty-second street, the Rev. J. H. Barrows the pastor. Calvary Church in 1866 was ministered to by the Rev. E. A. Pierce, who died some time ago in Philadelphia.

Dr. E. W. Patterson preached in the Second Church from its founding in 1848, but resigned in 1870, and has since been residing in this city, although he devotes some months in each year to lecturing in the Lane Seminary, at Cincinnati. The Second Church united with Olivet Church, and moved into the latter's building at the corner of Wabash avenue and Fourteenth street the day of the great fire. The pastor of Olivet Church at that time referred to, was the Rev. Arthur Mitchell, who is still preaching in the East. The Second finished its new edifice and is now located at the corner of Michigan avenue and Twentieth street, having recently called the Rev. S. J. MacPherson.

The Third Church has been moved to the corner of Ashland and Ogden avenues. In the old days its pastor was the Rev. Arthur Swazey, who still lives in the city, and is now occupying the pulpit of the Forty-first Presbyterian Church. The church has preserved its individuality, uniting with no others, and now has as its pastor the Rev. Abbot E. Kittredge.

The Seventh Church was merged into what is now the Westminster Church, at the corner of West Jackson and Peoria streets, now under the pastoral charge of the Rev. E. C. Hart. The Rev. J. W. Larrimore was the pastor of the old Seventh. He is still in the city teaching school and delivering an occasional sermon.

The old Westminster Church, of which Prof. David Swing was the pastor, was a self-existent society. It was united with the Sixth Church, then presided over by the Rev. Dr. Junkin, both churches going into the Fourth Church, now located at the corner of Rush and Superior streets, whose pulpit is occupied by the Rev. Herrick Johnson. Prof. Swing's trial is still fresh in the minds of many, and he still delights Chicago audiences in Central Music Hall. Dr. Junkin died in Philadelphia some years ago.

The Sixth Church still occupies the ground it did when formed in 1855. The old pastor, the Rev. J. Matthews, still resides in this city, but has no pastoral charge. This church has recently extended a call to the Rev. Dr. Green, which has been accepted.

The old South Church was merged into the Twenty-eighth Street Church, then into the Thirty-first Street Church, and finally into Fourth Church, which is now preached to by the Rev. S. E. Wishard, at the corner of Indiana avenue and Thirtieth street. The pastor then was the Rev. W. W. Harsha; who is now pastor of a church at Jacksonville, Ill.

The Rev. Willis Lord was the pastor of the Fullerton Avenue Church. He removed to Colorado, O., and is now located somewhere in Colorado. The church has remained in the same place without any changes and without uniting with any other organization. The present pastor is the Rev. H. M. Collison.

The old Central Church was disbanded shortly before the reunion, and its pastor, the Rev. F. T. Brown, went to St. Paul, thence to Ann Arbor, and thence to Cleveland. The deserted Church was presided over by the Rev. Robert Patterson, who went to San Francisco, thence to Cincinnati, and is now back again in San Francisco. Time has also wrought many new churches into existence. The Sixth Church, now at the corner of Oak and Wheatness avenues, was formed from the union of Grace Church and the Ninth Church, which was in what was known as Cassville, the present pastor being the Rev. R. T. Miller. The other new churches are the Campbell Park, at the corner of Leavitt street; the First German, at the corner of Hoyne and Centre streets; the First Scotch, corner of Sangamon and West Adams streets; the First United, corner of West Monroe and Paulina streets; the Forty-first Street, corner of Prairie avenue; the Jefferson Park, corner of West Adams and Throop streets; the Holland, corner of West Noble and Erie streets; the Reunion, West Fourteenth, near Throop street; and the Welsh Church, corner of West Monroe and Sangamon streets.

The changes have not, on the whole, weakened the denomination. The unions were usually brought about by the fact that, after a reunion of the two factions, it became necessary to consolidate societies which would otherwise encroach on each other's territory. The changes in location were from causes common to all denominations, and were chiefly the rapid changes in the city itself, pushing the churches farther away from the business centers. The list shows eight-een churches now active and prosperous, as compared with thirteen of both schools in 1866. There are now 6,800 communicants, as compared with 2,300 then, which is about equal in proportion to the growth in the population of the city.

A TELEGRAPHIC JOKE.

The Western Union Telegraph operators in this city were last night laughing over the following, which came to them by wire from Louisville:

"Last night a telegraph operator named Mike Burke was working the Cincinnati wire. The line in the New Orleans and Jeffersonville office was now receiver, in fact, a poor operator, as he was styled by the fraternity a "plug." The enterprising Burke, from the Falls City, not wishing to have the newspaper business delayed, requested the operator in Cincinnati to call 'the Chief Police.' This somewhat startling request coming from Burke had the effect of rousing the slow operator in Cincinnati, and he immediately called the chief operator in charge that some one in the city desired to communicate with the Chief of Police. The manager at once sent for the sturdy Chief of Police, telling him that he was was wanted. Arming himself with his usual alacrity accompanied by a first-class telegraph operator, to the telegraph office, and was at once shown to the telegraph table. Louisville was then connected and informed that the Chief of Police was on hand. Louisville telegraphed: 'Please "hang" off this wire at once.' The telegraph operator saw the point, and had the wires cross by a first-class telegraph operator, and dispatches began to fly over the wires in a rate highly satisfactory to the fast men of Louisville. The Chief of Police took the matter quite naturally, and after looking about him for some one chatting with the boys for a time, made his steps towards police headquarters to be ready for the next call."

HOW TO CHANGE A NAME.

The Ninth Precinct (now the Seventh) Republican Improvement Club of the Twelfth Ward held a called meeting last night in the Lecture Chapel on Western avenue, near Madison street, President MacMillan in the chair. During the evening a choir was vigorously practicing in the room, but did not drown the twelve or fifteen men of the ward from holding a somewhat excited discussion on the proper method of procedure in order to change legally the name from the Sixth to the Seventh Precinct Club without disbanding the old organization and forming a new one. This point was finally waived and the Secretary was instructed to prepare a paper and get signatures of members residing in the present Seventh Precinct, said paper authorizing the change of name and also an amendment to the constitution allowing two-thirds of the members present to change the constitution, instead of a majority of the members. The semi-annual election was then held, and resulted as follows: President, A. B. Baldwin; Vice-President, W. S. Elliott Jr.; Secretary, Andrew Deach; Executive Committee, William H. Nickerson Chairman, Walter S. Hull, James Faulk, A. O. Cooper, and George Deal. Chairman MacMillan thanked the club for its kindness in voting him into office, especially for its greater kindness in voting him out. Having been set off in the Fourth Precinct, he could no longer hold the office of President of the Seventh Precinct Club. Mr. H. C. Bennett called attention to several pieces of bad sidewalk on Western avenue. Mr. Montgomery was appointed a committee to notify the Board of Public Works of all defective sidewalks in the precinct. A vote of thanks was extended to the retiring officers, and the club adjourned subject to call.

STRANGLED HIMSELF TO DEATH.

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 16.—Michael Schutirumpf, 41 years of age, a native of Germany, fatally strangled himself today noon with a rope in the garrett of his house because of depression on account of protracted sickness. He leaves a widow and two young children.

SEASONABLE HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

What could be nicer, more appropriate, or more satisfactory to the recipient than a fine silk umbrella or an elegant sealskin hat or cap with gloves to match from the splendid stock in these lines that Messrs. A. Bishop & Co. are now showing at 150 State street? A single glance at these goods will convince any one.

PLEASANT SURPRISES IN STORE.

There will be a pleasant surprise in a number of homes during the coming holidays. Messrs. Pelton, Pomeroy & Cross, in addition to their regular sales yesterday sold seven of their fine pianos, which were set aside with instructions for their delivery on Christmas Day.

SANTA CLAUS

should bring to those young men and young women who are ambitious of providing their own maintenance the means by which they can become self-supporting. He should give to each a certificate of tuition in H. B. Bryant's Chicago Business College and English Training-School. In this institution they can pursue the English branches to any extent that may be necessary preparatory to entering upon the regular business course. This course comprises a thorough and practical training in commercial law, business arithmetic, bookkeeping, negotiable paper, business forms, and business penmanship, and is supplemented with an extended drill in actual business transactions, thus preparing the young man or young woman to be of genuine service in a business office. This college has also the largest and most successful shorthand and typewriting department in the country, and its graduates are sought by business houses as fast as they can be prepared for rapid and efficient work.

In Just Eight Days.

The Hon. Thomas L. Young, of Cincinnati, member of Congress from the Second District of Ohio, suffered from rheumatism for a long time—years in fact—but it was cured by St. Jacobs Oil in just eight days.

Murder Will Out.

Also all corns, bunions, warts. Use Dr. Wing's Remedy, sure cure, no pain. All druggists.

The best table beer for family use is expressly made up in bottles by the Schoenhofen Brewing Company, corner Canalport avenue and Eighteenth street.

Be sure and see the colored rattan goods the Wakefield is introducing at 260 Wabash.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Scarlet-Fever.—The best nourishment in this dire disease is Arend's Kumyss. The little sufferers relish it, it allays the fever, makes them comfortable, and keeps up their strength. Arend's drug-store, Madison street, corner Fifth avenue.

Allen's Brain Food is the most reliable tonic for the brain and generative organs. It positively cures nervous debility, nervous headache, loss of memory, and all seminal and sexual weakness. Sold by all druggists; $1 a bottle; six for $5.

Blair's Pills.

Great English remedy for gout, rheumatism, and kidney complaints. Sure, prompt, and effective. Oval box, $1; round, 50c. Of druggists.

Use Redding's Russia Salve in the house, and use Redding's Russia Salve in the stable. Try it.

Lundborg's Perfumes are sold by first-class druggists.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS' COCOA

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette.

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold in tins only (½-lb. and 1lb.) by grocers, labeled thus:

JAMES EPPS & CO., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

James Wilde, Jr., & CO.

Will dispose of the remaining stock of Winter Overcoats and Ulsterettes at

10 Per Cent Reduction!

Bring the Boys; bring the Children; bring yourselves, and reap the benefit of WILDE'S fine-fitting Overcoats and Ulsterettes at Ten Per Cent Discount.

Wilde's Holiday Bazar

CROWDED DAILY.

Goods and Prices Right!

OPEN EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK.

JAMES WILDE, JR., & CO.,

Cor. State and Madison-sts.

FRANK REED, - - - - Manager

X-L-C-R. FURNITURE CO.

E-Z-Payments!

302 - W. MADISON-ST. - 302

We call the attention of the public to our enterprise in Furniture, Carpets, Parlor Suits, and Odd Pieces for Holiday Presents. Slipper Cases, Foot-Rests, Fancy Tables, Parlor Stoves (the best made). Our motto is: Square Dealing. No interest, no 50c for acknowledging, no $1.50 for recording, no two prices. That's what we call square dealing,

E-Z-Payments!

302 - W. MADISON-ST. - 302

ELEGANT GIFT

FOR

"Christmas!"

BEAUTIFUL AND STYLISH

Hats and Bonnets

AT

HAGEDON'S,

42 & 44 Madison-st.

The choicest Millinery reduced to half-price for 30 days. Variety of fancy prices for patchwork.

St. Jacobs Oil

THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY

FOR PAIN.

Relieves and cures

RHEUMATISM, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, BACKACHE, HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE, SORE THROAT, QUINSY, SWELLINGS, SPRAINS, Soreness, Cuts, Bruises, FROSTBITES, BURNS, SCALDS, And all other bodily aches and pains.

FIFTY CENTS A BOTTLE.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers. Directions in 11 languages.

The Charles A. Vogeler Co. (Successors to A. VOGELER & CO.) Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

MASON & HAMLIN ORGANS

Best in the world. Having received highest honors at all Great World Exhibitions for 10 years, no other American Organs being so distinguished at any. Over one hundred styles at all prices, for cash or on easy payments.

PIANOS

Upright Grand Pianos, with new and important improvements, greatly diminishing liability to get out of tune, and adding to power and beauty of tone. Illustrated catalogues and circulars free.

MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN & PIANO CO., 149 WABASH-AV.

Music Boxes!

A VERY FINE LINE FOR HOLIDAYS AT

Root & Sons, Wabash and Adams.

WE MAKE 'EM HOWL!

Yes, we make the Cheap John crowd howl like whipped curs, for we have cut them so deep that they feel it so bad, and know that their day is only a matter of short time.

Yes, they claim to have reduced their prices to just one-third cost. If such is the truth, they must have had their goods marked at about ten prices, for the trash they now have is the refuse of the Eastern traveling men, and the reduced prices that they have now marked on them is fully 25 per cent above our prices for clean, fresh, new goods.

Yes, some have made a grand mistake, and at the end of the season they will come out at the

"LITTLE END OF THE HORN."

Now, we have always followed a legitimate business, and propose to follow it straight along, and as the other houses have dipped into goods that are foreign to their line we now propose to make them suffer for

"THEIR FRESHNESS,"

And will sell such goods as they have in stock that do not belong to their line at such prices that the "fresh crowd" will have to either sacrifice them or get "stuck," and maybe they will act more wisely next year.

"SO HERE GOES!"

We will guarantee to

UNDERSELL

Each and all the so-called

"Cheap Stores,"

And give an honest article for the money, and which they cannot give to save their existence.

We have and always will uphold and maintain the

Honorable! Legitimate! Straightforward! Houses,

Which deal only on the true principle, and who

NEVER MISREPRESENT ANYTHING!

VERGHO, RUHLING & Co.,

Proprietors of the Only Legitimate and the Only American-Principle-Style of Doing Business Toy House in Chicago,

Nos. 138 to 144 State-st.

CHRISTMAS TRADE.

WEST END DRY GOODS HOUSE,

Madison and Peoria-sts.

Carson, Pirie & Co.,

Offer large and attractive lines of the following goods to "Holiday Purchasers" at prices that will most conclusively prove that

"IT PAYS TO TRADE ON THE WEST SIDE."

DOLLS From the Parisian "JUMEAU" down to the best 10-cent Doll ever offered.
BOOKS Standard Poets, Choice Gift Books, Juvenile Books, Toy Books, etc., in every case under publishers' prices, and lower than elsewhere in the city.
JAPANESE Ware, Fire Screens, Folding Screens, Boxes, Cabinets, Desks, Vases, Panels, etc.
FANCY GOODS Plush Mirrors, Toilet Sets, Brush Holders, Picture Frames, Bohemian Vases, Plush Tripods.
TOILET GOODS Manicure Sets, Odor Cases, Fine Brushes, Combs, Perfumery Cases, Triple Extracts, Hand Mirrors.
UMBRELLAS Silk with Fine Ivory, Walrus, Pimento, and Fancy Handles. Great Bargains.
GENTLEMEN'S Slippers, Fine Suspenders, Scarfs, Pique Gloves, Traveling Satchels, Real Gold Rings, Sleeve Buttons, Silk Hdkfs., etc.
LADIES' Gold Rings with real stones, Jewelry, Shopping Bags, Leather Goods, Slippers, Neckwear, Hdkfs., Work Baskets, Scrap Baskets, etc.
HOUSEHOLD Goods, Elder Down Silk Quilts, Finest California Blankets, Plush and Lace Draperies, Table Covers, Fine Presentation Towels and Table Napery.
INDIA SHAWLS Choice Design Valley Cashmire, Delhi, Decca, etc., upon which we will guarantee a saving of $75 on a $300 Shawl, or in that proportion.
FUR-LINED Rich Silk, Brocaded, and Velvet Garments, in all newest shapes, including our celebrated Russian Circulars, at a very marked reduction in prices during our Holiday Sale.
SILKS Of all grades, kinds, and colors; Rich Moires, Brocades, Rhadames, and Velvets included in a great "cut down" and sacrifice.
DRESS GOODS In Robes, Patterns, Embroidered, Braided, and Plain. Best shades and fabrics at fifty cents on the dollar.

N. B.—Both our Retail Houses Open Every Evening Next Week.

Holiday Goods

Retailed at Wholesale Prices.

Owing to many inquiries for a class of Goods less in value than those we have at our Retail Store, 83 and 85 State-st., we have decided to offer at Retail for One Week Only our Jobbing Line of Holiday Goods, consisting of Vases, Cologne Sets, Motto Cups and Saucers, Child's Tea Sets, etc., choice articles, at 25c, 50c, 75c, and $1.00 each.

BURLEY & TYRRELL,

Wholesale Rooms,

42 & 44 LAKE-ST.

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FOR

Meat, Bread, Ice, Milk, Printing, Stationery, Binding, and Blank Books.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received up to 2 o'clock p. m. Tuesday, December 26th, 1882, for furnishing Cook County with Bread and Meat for the County Agent's Office, Meat and Milk for the Hospital, Insane Asylum, and Infirmary, and Printing and Stationery required for use of the County in the various Departments for the year 1883.

And also for filling the Ice-House at the County Hospital with first-class merchantable Ice.

The proposals shall be for cut meats, or by the carcass. The meat to be native or American. If furnished by the carcass, to weigh not less than 400 lbs. for two fore-quarters and two hind-quarters, steer or heifer. Veal not less than 80 lbs. and not more than 100 lbs. Mutton not less than 40 lbs to the carcass, and all meats to be well covered with fat.

All other meats, such as Bacon, Ham, Poultry, Lard, and Fish, to be of the best quality.

All bids must be sealed, stating plainly the name of the bidder, and plainly marked on the outside of the envelope the article that is bid upon.

All proposals to be handed to the County Clerk at or before 2 o'clock on December 26th, 1882, at his room, No. 13 County Building, corner of Clark and Washington-sts., as no bids will be received after that hour.

All bids will be opened and read in open Board. Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check or currency to the amount of $200 as a forfeiture to guarantee the acceptance of the contract if awarded to him or them, or of any part thereof. Specifications will be furnished by the Clerk of the Board on application.

The Board of Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

Board of County Commissioners,
Room 13, County Building.
M. W. RYAN,
County Clerk.

LADIES, MAKE YOUR HUSBAND

A CHRISTMAS PRESENT

OF A

Billiard or Pool Table.

"The Brilliant Novelty" is our latest design, and made especially for the private residence trade. It is made in various sizes and colors, and beautifully inlaid, supplied with the Monarch Cushions and complete outfit of everything required at prices to suit every condition of life.

THE J. M. BRUNSWICK & BALKE COMPANY,

47 & 49 State-st., Chicago.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS!

Cheap and Beautiful.

Statuary in Marble, Alabaster, Parian Marble, Terra Cotta, Florentine Marble And Plaster.

A Large Collection to Select from.

We Sell Cheaper than any other Establishment in America.

NICHOLS & CO., 202 Washington Boulevard.

THE KELLY PATENT

STOP AND WASTE COCK!

Prevents freezing of Water-Pipes. To be seen. Send for Catalogue.

THOS. KELLY & BROS., 181 Dearborn-st.

NICHOLS & CO., 202 Washington Boulevard, have a large assortment of those beautiful plaster Plaques, cheap; Statues made of Marble, Alabaster, Bisque, Terra Cotta and Plaster. The best assortment to select from in the city.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS

HAIR

JEWELRY!

Made of friend's Hair is a most valued and APPROPRIATE MEMENTO.

Ladies will do well to place their orders timely to avoid the rush and possible disappointment towards the Holidays.

We make these goods in exquisite designs, for all purposes, for Ladies' and Gents' wear.

Call and see samples at headquarters for Hair Goods,

LOUIS BOWSKY,

147 State-st., between Madison and Monroe, UP-STAIRS.

NATURAL CURLY WATER WAVES,

Goods which we warrant as represented. All

Long Hair Switches

Of finest quality, Pin Frissetts, Curls, Langtrys, etc., etc., almost given away in comparison to what prices Hair Stores charge for just such same goods, at

"THE FAIR,"

Corner State and Adams-sts.

Japanese Wares

Appropriate Holiday Presents, Cabinets, Glove-Boxes, and other articles, of our own importation, at our usual low prices.

CURIO DEPT.

Formosa Tea Importing Co., 88 STATE-ST.

DR. PEIRO

Devotes, as for years past, special attention to

Catarrh,

THROAT and LUNG DISEASES.

The only office in Chicago where the

Compound Oxygen

Is freshly generated daily and administered.

Offices, 83 East Madison-st., Opposite McVicker's Theatre. Hours, 9 to 4.

THE ADAMS & WESTLAKE

OIL

Heating Stove

For heating small Offices, small Parlors, Bed Rooms, Bath Rooms, Conservatories, &c.

No. 20, $5. No. 25, $10

THE ADAMS & WESTLAKE MFG. CO.

Retail Office, 95 Lake-st.,

WHOLESALE ONLY, 110 to 126 Ontario-st.

Musical Presents

There's NOTHING in this line but will be found in the large stock at

Root & Sons, Wabash and Adams.

LADY AGENTS WANTED—TO INTRODUCE Brinkerhoff's Antiseptic Uterine Expansion, for all uterine diseases, leucorrhœa, whites, and piles. Large profits. Price, $1 a box, sufficient treatment. For pamphlet, address J. T. ALLEN, 8 Washington-st., Chicago.

LIFE, HEALTH, HAPPINESS.

Were we to publish the thousands of testimonials received at our different offices throughout the United States of CURES made by the HOWARD GALVANIC SHIELD and our other ELECTRO-MAGNETIC APPLIANCES, they would fill a large volume. We refrain from giving testimonials in our advertisements, as many sensitive and nervous persons do not wish their ailments or weaknesses known to any one but themselves. We can furnish, on application by mail or at our offices, the names of thousands who voluntarily give theirs, after being cured, for the benefit of others.

The MARVELOUS CURES that these Appliances have made where EVERY OTHER known appliance and REMEDY failed, are vouched for by thousands.

Over 150,000 of the HOWARD GALVANIC SHIELDS, Spinals, Ovarians, and Suspensories, etc., are worn in the United States today.

Our sales are daily increasing, as every man or woman, wearing them and cured, commend them to others.

Our Illustrated Pamphlet for both sexes give cuts showing shape, their application to the body, and treats fully of the many ailments for which they are ALMOST A SPECIFIC. BEAR IN MIND that our Appliances are the only ones made that are REVERSIBLE—that is, ONE SIDE ELECTRIC the OTHER SIDE MAGNETIC. We give you in one Appliance all the curative properties of ELECTRICITY and MAGNETISM—ALTERNATED, COMBINED, or SEPARATELY. Electricity and Magnetism are distinct forces. Magnetic Appliances are NOT ELECTRIC. Electricity is the primary force which pervades all Nature and renders iron and steel magnetic. These are the only known metallic substances that can be magnetized. Friction or electrical disturbance of the air often destroys the polarity of the magnet, while electricity, and it only, makes iron and steel magnetic, and we make our Shields and other Appliances so that the electricity evolved keeps the magnets always charged with magnetism. ELECTRICITY is the great force seen in the lightning's sportive twist, in the storm cloud, the electric battery, and meter that sends messages around the world over wires around the world, that lights our cities and gives you telephones, and is felt in the silent, soothing currents of our Appliances, permeating every nerve, cell, and pore that unitedly forms the human system. That invigorates, restores, and renews the wasting springs of vitality, and gives to woman health and to man PERFECT MANHOOD.

THIS CUT SHOWS THE

Howard Galvanic Shield

As applied over the KIDNEYS and small of the back. It is adapted to EITHER SEX.

They POSITIVELY cure RHEUMATISM, KIDNEY DISEASE, WEAK BACK, POOR CIRCULATION, DYSPEPSIA, LIVER TROUBLES, NERVOUSNESS, DEBILITY, LACK OF VIGOR OR WEAKNESS, PILES, PARALYSIS, EARLY INDISCRETIONS OR EXCESSES, etc. Their construction is warranted for one year. By care they last many.

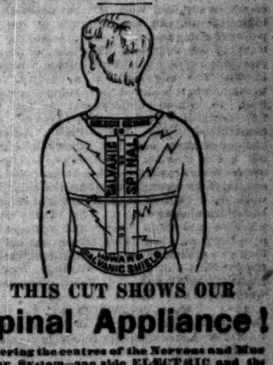
They are covered by letters patent from the Government of the United States.

This appliance has more curative power concentrated in it than the combination of any ten garments, BELTS, or other appliances made, and reaches at once the seat of disease and removes the cause.

The lowest power made is $4, second power $6, and standard power $10. No measure is needed.

THIS CUT SHOWS

Electric Side of Shield.



THIS CUT SHOWS OUR

Spinal Appliance!

Covering the centres of the Nervous and Muscular System—one side ELECTRIC and the other MAGNETIC. This is used largely for weakback, SPINAL WEAKNESS, OVERWORKED and OVERTAXED BRAIN, LOSS OF MEMORY, NERVOUSNESS, IMPOTENCY, VITAL WEAKNESS, etc.

They are patented. Price, $15 and upwards, according to power. Warranted ONE YEAR. The only measure needed is from nape of neck to end of spine.

For Shield no measure is needed.

PRICES.

The Howard Galvanic Shield, No. 1	$ 4
The Howard Galvanic Shield, No. 1 A	6
The Howard Galvanic Shield, No. 2	10
The Howard Galvanic Suspensory, No. 1	4
The Howard Galvanic Spinal, No. 1	15
Jackets, from	$20 upwards
Chest Protectors	04
Belts, Narrow	4
Shoulder Cover	3
Hip Appliance	6
Head Band	2
Knee Caps	3
Leggings	6
Throat Shields	1
Insoles, per pair	1

☞ We will send any Appliance by express, C. O. D., and return charges. Goods sent by mail, on receipt of price, at our expense and risk. Money can be sent in draft, letter, Post Order or registered.

Aside from manufacturing exclusively these celebrated Appliances, which have no equal, and are GUARANTEED FOR ONE YEAR and warranted as represented, we make Electro-Magnetic Belts and Jackets, with one side Electric, the other Magnetic (or exclusively Magnetic), Cane, Insoles, Suspensories, Knee Caps, Lung Protectors, Shoulder Covers, Head Bands, Abdominal Supporters, Anklets, Armlets, and everything the sick or medical profession need, either in ELECTRIC or MAGNETIC APPLIANCES.

The Howard Electro-Magnetic Insole

Warms the feet, perfects the circulation, and prevents Colds, Rheumatism, and Disease. One dollar secures a pair by mail. Ask your druggist or shoe dealer for them. Send size of shoe and boot worn.

Our ILLUSTRATED pamphlet, giving cuts of the Howard Galvanic Shield and our other Electric and Magnetic Appliances for each sex, sent free.

AMERICAN GALVANIC CO.

134 Madison-st., S. W. Cor. Clark,

CHICAGO

BOILER HORROR.

The Shawneetown Catastrophe Repeated Yesterday at Canton, Ill.

Explosion of Three Large Boilers, Killing Nine Men Instantly —Two Men Hurt.

Excitement in the Town During the Search Among the Debris of the Works.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CANTON, Ill., Dec. 16.—At about ten minutes past 7 o'clock this morning a deafening sound was heard, and buildings throughout the city shaken from the foundations up, causing the people to rush to their doors to learn the cause of the unusual occurrence. In a very short time afterward the fire-bell sounded an alarm, and a dense volume of smoke and steam was observed over the extensive agricultural-implement works of the Parlin & Orendorff Company, located on Elm street, in the east part of the city. It was at once inferred that the shops were on fire—people not imagining the awful casastrophe that had just occurred.

THREE LARGE BOILERS,

which supplied the manufactory with motive and heating power, had exploded, scattering death and destruction and completely demolishing the brick engine and boiler rood. The extent of the calamity could not be seen from the street, the boiler-house being located on the south side of the north wing of the building, which is three stories high. The force of the explosion tore out about forty feet of the brick wall of the three-story section, the brick and débris falling directly upon the wreck of the engine and boiler room, and breaking all the windows in the north side of the building.

IN THE RUINS COULD BE SEEN

the bodies of some of the workmen, and it soon transpired that others were missing. The fire company, which was promptly on hand, soon extinguished the flames that had burst forth in the ruins, and with the assistance of hundreds of citizens, commenced the mournful task of removing the dead and wounded as rapidly as they could be got at. Six lifeless bodies were removed, and three more were taken out before life was entirely extinct. Two of the latter did not regain consciousness, one of them dying while he was being carried home, another living but a short time after his removal to the office of the company, and the third, who was conscious for several hours, expired at 4 o'clock this afternoon, making the total number of deaths from the explosion

NINE.

William McCarney, engineer, crushed out of shape: found lying across the engine, with his oil-can in his hand.

Lemuel Hunnicut, fireman, burned and mangled horribly.

Hiram Palmer, crushed and scalded.

William Miller, crushed to death: found on a circular saw-table, with a stick of timber in his hands, in the work-room just in the rear of the boilers.

Archie Henderson, crushed and scalded so as to be almost unrecognizable.

Alexander Nickerson, literally cooked.

Joshua Oldham, burned to a crisp on the arms; head crushed and scalded all over.

Robert McGrath, the last man taken from the ruins, was crushed and cooked into an almost shapeless mass, one foot hanging by shreds of skin, bowels crushed out, and bones all broken.

Samuel Bell, fearfully scalded and bruised about the head and chest.

THE BODIES OF THE DEAD

were taken to the office of the company, a detached building just east of the manufactory, but were afterwards removed upon the order of Mayor Perkins to the city engine-house, where they were dressed and prepared for burial before being taken to their late homes. Only two persons in addition to those killed received injuries —Calvin Armstrong and Joe Drake being slightly injured by bruises and scalds.

OF THE KILLED,

seven were the heads of families, and Bell was the support of an aged mother and a sister. The families, with the exception of those of Bell and McGrath, are left in destitute circumstances. McGrath had $1,000 life-insurance in the Knights of Honor and Bell and McCarney had policies in the Order of United Workmen, but the latter's policy had recently been allowed to lapse.

THE STOPPING OF THE WORKS

throws between 200 and 300 men out of employment, most of whom have families dependent upon them for support. The company promptly issued orders that the families of the killed should be supplied with all the necessaries at their expense, and the members of the company are doing all they can to alleviate the condition of the sufferers. The cause of the explosion is a mystery, and will probably never be known. The engineer was a careful, trustworthy man, considered fully competent by the firm, by whose employment he had been for several years. The boilers were constructed of the best materials, and one of them was new, having been in use but a few months. The other two had been in use for several years, but were considered fully as safe, if not stronger, than the new one. They were each 26 feet long, 42 inches in diameter, and containing two flues. Two of the boilers was torn into small pieces and scattered all over the yard. The third boiler was one-half blown away and the other half forced through the partition wall into the woodwork room adjoining, where it now lies. Pieces of the boilers were hurled a distance of 100 yards.

WILLIAM EGGLESTON,

the General Superintendent of the shops, was interviewed, and made the following statement, which is substantially the same as sworn to by him at the Coroner's inquest, which is now in session: "I arrived at the shops at about five minutes past 7, went into the boiler-room, and was there at ten minutes past 7, when I started for another room about seventy-five feet distant, and just as I reached it the explosion occurred. Everything appeared to be all right in the boiler-room when I was in there. There were about eighty pounds of steam at the time, and, just as I was about leaving the room, Nickerson entered it with an oil-can in his hands. He walked up to the boiler and

TRIED THE SECOND GAGE

from the bottom, holding his oil-can under it for the purpose of warming it, and the water flowed freely. The gage showed the boiler had plenty of water in it. The safety-valve was set to raise at eighty-five pounds, though the boilers were tested at 150 or 200 pounds. I cannot account for the explosion on any other theory than the formation of gases in the boilers."

THE FORCE OF THE EXPLOSION

was south, and this fact probably saved the lives of dozens of workmen engaged in the main building next to the boiler-house. Two floors of this building were used for work-rooms, the third as a storage-room for common plows. The storage-room was full of plows at the time, and, the explosion tearing away a large section of the wall, a portion of the floor gave way, precipitating a large number of plows upon the ruins beneath, under which the victims were buried. A number of workmen engaged in the second story when the shock occurred thought the building was falling, and rushed for the windows to jump out. Fortunately none of these were injured. Had the explosion occurred a few minutes earlier the loss of life would probably have been ten times as great, as a large number of mechanics were gathered in the boiler-room warming themselves before the whistle was sounded for 7 o'clock. There are many stories of miraculous escapes. This afternoon

A CORONER'S JURY

was impaneled, composed of the Mayor and other leading citizens, and a careful investigation as to the causes of the horror was made. The jury returned its verdict about 9 o'clock tonight, fully exonerating the company from all blame. A meeting of citizens was held at the opera-house tonight, at which resolutions of sympathy with the stricken families were adopted and a considerable sum was also raised for their benefit. The damage to the company's property is estimated at $30,000. This does not include the great damage that will result from suspension of work at this, the beginning of their busy season. The loss is covered by insurance, but the companies cannot be learned tonight. Four of the victims will be buried tomorrow from the Baptist Church.

MALPRACTICE.

A Beautiful Girl Dies in Troy, N. Y., from the Effects of Malpractice—A Prominent Physician Arrested.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TROY, N. Y., Dec. 16.—An ex-City Physician, and who through dissolute habits lost a large practice, was arrested this afternoon for having performed an abortion. Ten days ago Miss Lillie Porter, of Ballston, a handsome daughter of wealthy parents, arrived in company with a middle-aged man at a third-rate hotel in this city. They registered as man and wife, under the name of Willis. Last Sunday Lillie died in giving birth to a dead child. A physician who was summoned made a casual examination, and in good faith informed the Coroner that the deaths were from natural causes. Then there came instructions from O. S. Porter, of Ballston, to ship the girl's body to his residence. It was thereby disclosed that Lillie was Porter's unmarried daughter. A Ballston Coroner determined upon an inquest, which was completed today. A sister of the deceased testified that she accompanied Lillie to Troy and witnessed the perpetration of the unnatural crime. Upon this and other evidence the Doctor was arrested, and is now in Ballston jail. The man who pretended to be Lillie's husband has fled. It has been learned that he was the husband of another sister now dead. The girl's death was reported to the City-Registrar as the result of puerperal fever, and he gave certificate to that effect. About the time of the Doctor's arrest Walter Bruce, employed at the steel-works, was taken into custody for an abortion performed in Boston two years ago. He fled from that city and had since been in Troy. Two days ago, in cleaning a drawer in the office of the Superintendent of Police, a card containing a description of Bruce, and his photograph, sent from Boston two years ago, was found. A visitor picked up the card carelessly and immediately recognized the face. The Boston police were notified, and an officer arriving today arrested Bruce, whose real name is Charles L. Wilber.

BEATING A PAWNBROKER.

A New York Pawnbroker Swindled Out of Several Thousand Dollars by a Dishonest Clerk and a Female Confederate.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 16.—Minnie Stern, alias Raymond, alias Johnson, was arrested here last night for remarkable frauds on New York pawnshops. She is a Jewess, 19 years old. On the Bowery, New York, Thomas Greene keeps a pawnshop and has in his employ a clerk named Archibald Adams, who is on intimate relations with the Stern woman. For the past five or six months Adams has been taking from the shop articles that had been recently pawned and conveying them to Miss Stern to repawn. In a day or two after receiving the articles the woman would return to the shop where Adams was employed and repawn the same articles. By this operation Adams and his copartner made $3,000. Some four months ago a man living in Paterson, N. J., became cognizant of these operations and sent to Adams a threatening letter. Adams, who is possessed of considerable nerve, showed the letter to his employer. Mr. Greene, telling him that some rascal was attempting to blackmail him. Mr. Greene, supposing his clerk was honest, told him to place the matter in the hands of the authorities and have the blackmailer arrested. Adams did as directed by his employer, and a few days afterwards the man was arrested in New Jersey and brought into court, convicted, and sent to prison for three years. Detectives King and Charles O'Connor, of New York, have been at work on the case received information that Adams was doing a crooked business, and after working on the case for a short time arrested him and also Lillian Stern, alias Johnson, a few days ago. The woman has been supporting Johnson with the money she received from Adams. After the above-named had been arrested Miss Stern's woman skipped to this city, where she was arrested and sent back. She had $800 of the money in a bank in New York, and this, with $200 worth of furniture she had bought with the money, was attached by the police.

THE SENATE.

Further Deliberations of the Upper House at Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 16.—Mr. Sherman said one of his first acts as Secretary of the Treasury was reducing the force 500 in number, and also reducing the pay to the rates which the same kind of service commanded in private employment, and the result was that the $800,000 appropriated for that bureau by Congress was returned to the Treasury. As Secretary of the Treasury he had done his best to bring the force down to a proper standard, and if there were any supernumeraries there now he did not know it. As to civil-service reform, he favored three provisions: first, the taking away of the power to select employés by favoritism and the passage of a law that admission to the service should be secured by competitive examinations open to all; second, the prohibition of removal except for cause; third, the prohibition of political assessments, without interfering with the right of officials to contribute voluntarily for legitimate political purposes. Removals without cause would be very rarely dealt if the pressure of Senators and Representatives for appointments in executive departments were stopped, and therefore he would again, as he had two years ago, favor a law prohibiting such interference by members of Congress. As an executive officer he had felt keenly such interference.

Mr. Windom confirmed what Mr. Sherman had said about the departments. He was tired of hearing that the executive departments were reeking with corruption. It was not true.

Mr. Cockrell moved to adjourn. Lost.

Mr. Cockrell said this Senate, which was now so virtuous that it refused to adjourn at 5 o'clock on Saturday, was made up of the same Senators at last session, and he read from the journal to show that in the first part of that session the gentlemen now so eager for reform had favored an early adjournment. Mr. Edmunds, "the Pope of the Senate," [laughter] having voted with the first day to adjourn at 2:30, and Mr. Cameron, the famous Pennsylvania reformer [laughter], having moved to adjourn from Thursday to Monday.

Mr. Pendleton moved to adjourn. Lost.

Mr. Dawes introduced a bill appropriating $250,000 to settle the indebtedness of the Kansas Indians as represented by the Kaw people, with a proviso that the United States shall be reimbursed from the sale of Kansas Indian lands. Adjourned.

THE BREAK IN NO. 2 CORN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 16.—Rumors prevailed this afternoon that owing to the break in the price of No. 2 corn that four grain firms, whose names were given, were in the break and would probably go under on Monday. Diligent inquiries as to the truth of the reports were made by representatives of the mercantile agencies and newspapers, and some of the banks had men out. This investigation went to show that there had been some reckless trading and money would be lost, but the situation is not yet so serious as to lead to serious failures, at least before the close of the month. The men who are said to be embarrassed are said to have "hedged" to an extent that will let them out with losses that will not seriously cripple them. Much, however, depends upon the condition of the markets the coming week. Some of the grain men are in pork also, and their fate will therefore depend upon the market for provisions as well as for grain. The firms about which suspicion exists all claim that they will be able to pull through without difficulty.

ANNEKE JANS' HEIRS.

The Anneke Jans heirs held their semi-weekly meeting last night at 246 Ewing street, with a good attendance. The evening was spent in reading up the mass of documents in Mrs. Wallace's possession bearing upon the case. Six persons subscribed $10 apiece for stock, and it is now regarded that the scheme will work successfully without a doubt, as about half of the required amount is raised. A gentleman was present who said he had spent $250 in looking up the title to the property, and was so well satisfied that Mrs. Wallace had a good case that he would take stock in her company. Mrs. Wallace reported that a lady from New York had been to see her, and brought word that Mr. Humphry had written from Holland that the Government was ready to give $180,000,000 of the $180,000,000 claimed by the Webber heirs, of whom Mrs. Wallace is one. The meeting broke up in very good spirits. It was reported that a prominent lady on the North Side, who claims heirship, had invited them to hold a meeting at her house.

MISSING MAGGIE HENNECKE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 16.—Information is received which apparently makes useless any further attempts at finding little Maggie Hennecke in Nebraska. Superintendent Whitehead has telegraphed Mr. Hennecke that he is on his way home, and regards the case an empty farce. It is clear that Brown has been duped by Borden, and the work of both has succeeded only in stirring up a considerable sensation and reviving a hope which is now fast dying out. Mr. Whitehead is expected to arrive in Milwaukee tonight or tomorrow.

History furnishes no parallel to the popularity and success of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, 25 cts.

THE RAILWAYS.

Marvin Hughitt Elected President of the St. Louis & Omaha.

Porter Has Declared He Will Yet Buy Up the Stock for a Song.

An Enormous Quantity of Freight Sent East During the Last Week.

The New Northwestern Agreement—A Meeting Tomorrow—Notes and Personals.

Marvin Hughitt Elected President of the St. Paul & Omaha.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Omaha Railroad held this afternoon H. H. Porter resigned the Presidency, and Marvin Hughitt was elected his successor. M. L. Sykes was elected Vice-President in place of Philetus Sawyer. Mr. Sykes was also elected Treasurer and Assistant Secretary. Many changes were made in the Board of Directors. W. K. Vanderbilt, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Augustus Schell, M. L. Sykes, H. McK. Twombley, Albert Keep, John C. Spooner, and Marvin Hughitt were elected new members, taking the places of H. B. Bishop, J. M. Fiske, A. Kuntze, H. T. Wells, R. R. Cable, E. T. Drake, H. H. Porter, and Benjamin Brewster. Of the old board yet remaining are David Davis, R. P. Flower, Philetus Sawyer, W. D. Washburn, and A. H. Wilder.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 16.—The news of the resignation of President Porter, and the revolution in the directory, was not a surprise here, yet it has stimulated speculation as to the future of the Northwestern system. It is accepted here as a fact that the Omaha and Northwestern will be consolidated under one management, if not prevented by the provisions of the Omaha charter, and that the system and the Milwaukee & St. Paul will probably pull together, pooling their issues and their earnings, and possibly dividing their territory. Business men here accept the situation cheerfully, saying that the Northwestern as well as the Omaha have been friendly to them, and have no fear for the future. Vanderbilt is welcomed to the fold, and congratulated on his foresight. In an interview tonight A. J. Blethen, Western Manager of Manderson, the result was the natural outcome of the war—that invested capital must protect itself or be destroyed. Another railroad man said Porter had declared months since that there was too much building; that he would go to Europe for a season, return and buy up the stock at 50 cents on the dollar.

The New Northwestern Agreement—Another Meeting to Be Held Here Tomorrow to Carry Out the Details—Mr. Hughitt, of the Northwestern, Succeeds Mr. Porter as President of the St. Paul & Omaha.

Mr. Hugh Riddle, President, and R. R. Cable, Vice-President and General Manager of the Rock Island Road, returned from New York yesterday. They seem to be well pleased with the arrangement made in New York by which the Northwestern war has been brought to a close.

The agreement has not been fully perfected, and another meeting will be held in this city tomorrow or Tuesday to work out the details of the agreement.

No perceptages have been fixed, but the roads bind themselves for one year to maintain the rates, and not to resort to business by interior points to evade the provisions of the agreement.

The roads also agreed not to build any new lines unless urgent necessity exists for building such extensions.

In regard to passenger business the agreement is to maintain rates, but each road can take all the business it is able to secure. Commissions will be paid, but a maximum commission has been agreed upon. It is understood that the maximum commission from St. Paul and Minneapolis to Chicago has been fixed at $2.

The report is that the Northwestern has acquired control of the St. Paul & Omaha Line. A dispatch received here last evening states that Mr. Marvin Hughitt, General Manager of the Northwestern, succeeds Mr. H. H. Porter as President of the St. Paul & Omaha Line. The Rock Island officials state that they did not want the Omaha Line, as they have no use for it. It is a natural connection of the Northwestern and is of more value to that road than any other. For many years the Omaha Line has been the regular St. Paul and Minneapolis outlet of the Northwestern from Elroy, Wis., and the Northwestern would have had to build another line to St. Paul if it had been deprived of its St. Paul & Omaha connection.

East-Bound Freight Shipments Continue Unusually Heavy—This Week Likely to See the End of the Boom.

For more than a year past east-bound shipments of flour, grain, and provisions from this city have not reached such a heavy amount as during the last week. The previous week when the total shipments of those articles reached 90,933 tons, the business was considered enormous, and it was not thought that the roads would be able to handle a larger quantity. But the shipments, during the last week exceeded them by nearly 2,000 tons. In consequence of this heavy movement in freight the roads are getting blockaded, and are unable to take all the business that offers. It is believed that the rush of business will continue during the present week, but after that a heavy decline is anticipated. The rush during the last few weeks was caused principally by the war among the Northwestern roads, which were taking freight to Chicago at nominal figures, and shippers were anxious to take advantage of the low rates while they lasted. The war has now come to a close, and full rates from Northwestern and Western points have been restored. It will take about a week more to dispose of all the business contracted for at the war rates, but when this has been done business will cease to come forward as rapidly as it has during the last few weeks. The principal falling off will be in flour shipments, most of which came from the Northwest. Grain shipments will not fall off so much, as there is from Western points will continue to be heavy for some weeks yet, and grain rates were not as much affected by the war as the flour rates.

The inability of the regular pool lines to handle all the business that offered during the last week has enabled the Nickel-Plate to get a large amount of business at regular rates. This was the first week that it was actually in the field for business, and yet it has taken from this city during the last seven days about 350 car-loads of freight, amounting to about 5,000 tons, of which about 4,000 tons were flour, grain, and provisions, which is a larger amount than the Baltimore & Ohio took. Mr. C. B. Spriggs, General Freight Agent of the Nickel-Plate, who was in the city yesterday, stated that his road is now prepared to handle a large amount of business coming from connecting lines and elevators, but owing to its lack of facilities for handling local freight is not able to take any despot freight as yet, and he could not tell how soon his road would be prepared to handle such stuff. As long as the present rush of business continues the "Nickel-Plate" will necessarily get considerable business at cut rates, but when the rush is over it will no doubt have to meet considerable competition from the regular pool lines, and it will therefore be compelled to get rid of its cut-rate business, unless it should be admitted into the pool, and be awarded a regular percentage of the east-bound business from this city. It is quite certain that the regular pool lines will prefer to take the "Nickel-Plate" into the pool rather than to have it remain outside and thus be enabled to cut the rates.

The total shipments of flour, grain, and provisions east from this city by the six pool lines amounted to 82,642 tons. Besides this the "Nickel Plate" took out about 4,000 tons, which makes the total east-bound shipments of flour, grain, and provisions nearly 87,000 tons, a larger amount than has been shipped during one week for more than a year. The total shipments of these articles for the corresponding week last year amounted to 43,899 tons, or about 15,000 tons less, and the rates then were much lower than they are now.

The following statement shows the amount of flour, grain, and provisions taken from this city by the six pool lines running east from this city for the week ending Dec. 16, and also the amounts shipped for the corresponding week last year:

	Flour, bbls.	*Grain, bush. 2,400 lbs.*	*Provisions bbls. 2,200lbs.*	*Total tons.*
Mich. Cent'l	30,566	7,256	2,229	12,541
Lake Shore	25,067	7,408	2,263	12,635
Ft. Wayne..	15,150	2,882	4,557	8,034
Pan-Handle	31,490	2,621	2,521	8,232
Balt. & Ohio	3,708	2,476	273	3,419
Gr'd Trunk	4,508	3,519	2,845	6,821
Total, 1882	110,579	26,230	15,356	52,642
Same week 1881.....	73,418	22,427	14,024	43,889

The percentages this year were: Michigan Central, 23.8; Lake Shore, 24; Fort Wayne, 16.9; Pan-Handle, 15.8; Baltimore & Ohio, 6.5; Grand Trunk, 13. The percentages last year were: Michigan Central, 30; Lake Shore, 21.1; Fort Wayne, 16.5; Pan-Handle, 15.4; Baltimore & Ohio, 2; Grand Trunk, 12.8.

A Denial.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—It was reported in a dispatch from Boston, published this morning, that the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad had made a cut of from 25 to 30 cents per 100 pounds on sugar to points in the West, and that other roads last night made a similar reduction because Commissioner Fink had been unable to stop the cutting of rates. At the office of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Road the report was denied, and it was said that the road was maintaining the full schedule of rates. It was also said that what cutting had been done was on the part of the Central Vermont Road, that it was trifling, and could be settled without arbitration or resort to retaliatory measures. At the offices of the roads interested it was said that the schedule of rates adopted last spring was strictly maintained. At Commissioner Fink's office it was said that the story had no foundation, that no protest on the part of Boston roads against the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Road had been received.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—The officials of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad deny that there has been any cutting of rates on sugar to the West, as stated in a Boston dispatch last night.

Earnings of the Wisconsin Central.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 16.—The gross earnings of the Wisconsin Central Railway Company's system for the first week in December were $37,553.13, against $36,482.78 for the corresponding week last year.

Miscellaneous Items.

The Local Committee of East-bound Passenger Traffic will hold its first regular meeting since its organization at Commissioner Moore's office tomorrow.

The Fort Wayne & Pennsylvania Line during the past week brought here fifteen car-loads of European emigrants, all of whom were destined for points in the West and Northwest.

The Pittsburg & Fort Wayne announces the following new rates on business to Charleston, S. C., from Chicago: All rail—Meats packed, 35 cents per 100 pounds; grain, flour, hay in car-loads, 30 cents per 100 pounds. Via Clyde Line, New York, seven cents will be added to the above rates.

W. K. Ackerman, President; J. F. Tucker, Traffic Manager; E. T. Jeffery, General Superintendent; A. H. Hanson, General Passenger Agent, and other officials of the Illinois Central, left for New Orleans last evening to assume charge of the Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans Road, which will be consolidated with the Illinois Central Jan. 1.

Mr. B. F. Babcock, in charge of the advertising department of the Rock Island, received the distressing news yesterday that his daughter, Mrs. Ballou, residing at Denver, has been stricken with congestion of the brain and is not expected to live. Mr. Babcock left at once for Denver.

The Milwaukee & St. Paul gives notice of the opening of the Volga Branch, west of Wadena, on the Dubuque Division. The following stations have been located west of Wadena, Ia.: Lima, no agent; West Lima, Academy of Music, no agent. Union Park, on River Division, has been made a billing station, with F. C. Whipp as agent. Same rates will apply from Union Park as are in effect to and from Minnesota transfers.

The meetings of the Southwestern Railway Association, Iowa Trunk Line Association, and also the meetings for the formation of a southwestern passenger pool and a Missouri River lumber pool which were to have been held in this city, commencing next Tuesday, have been postponed for one week on account of the inability of some of the Managers to be present this week.

The first train over the Chicago & Atlantic Railroad, consisting of a new engine and passenger coach, arrived in Chicago from Marion, O., the eastern terminal of the road, yesterday afternoon. There were on board the following officers of the company: J. C. Williams, Chief Engineer; Ismael Elliott, Auditor; B. F. Griffith, Engineer Western Division; Col. T. L. Higgins, Superintendent of Construction, Western Division; S. W. Van Cleve, Paymaster; N. W. Gilford, Telegraph Operator, who left Marion Thursday and proceeded in a leisurely manner by daylight, in order to examine the road carefully. It is found to be in excellent condition, and will be ready for business by the time the wires will be strung in a few days. It is not the intention to open the road for regular business before March.

A BANKRUPT.

The Composer of "Evangeline" Files a Petition in a Bankruptcy Court.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 16.—Edward B. Rice, formerly famous as the composer of "Evangeline," and since as manager of many theatrical ventures, filed today in the Suffolk Insolvency Court a petition to be allowed to go into insolvency. His schedule of creditors contains many extraordinary items for salaries overdue and other matters, and is as follows: Pacific National Bank, indorsed notes for $5,600; Willie Edouin, open account for salary, $3,400, no security; Waldo Phillips, New York, notes for $3,500, secured partially at least by mortgage on costumes; Central National Bank, draft for $500, no security; J. R. Jennings, St. Louis, note for $3,500, secured by lien on building; Alfred Mudge & Co., open account for printing, $300, no security; Louise Searle, New York, for salary, $1,000, no security; Edmund Rice, Boston, open account of money, $3,400, no security; R. D'Oyley Carte, New York, notes for $1,700, no security; A. Schwencke, New York, bill for costumes, $1,200, no security; James W. Collier, New York, note for $700, no security; Vernona Jarbeau, New York, note for $400, no security; John W. Norton, St. Louis, note for $1,000, secured by mortgage on scenery; Isaac B. Rich, of Boston, note for $3,810, no security; J. P. Jordan, Boston, note for $300, secured by mortgage; Henry E. Dixie, New York, salary account, $2,500, no security; National Printing Company, Chicago, bill for printing, $3,400, no security; Strobridge Lithograph Company, Cincinnati, bill for printing, $600, no security; Eugene Clark, New York, note for salary, $400, no security; Topsy Venn, New York, note for salary, $600, no security; and several others for less sums, aggregating $38,784, but a small proportion of which is secured. The actual assets as scheduled consist of a lot of theatrical costumes in New York City mortgaged to Waldo Phillips for $3,500, some scenery in St. Louis mortgaged to John W. Mason for $1,000, and a variety theatre in St. Louis subject to a mechanics' lien for $3,600.

NATHAN B. PRATT.

A Suit Growing Out of One of His Forgeries.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 16.—In the Supreme Judicial Court today, there was a hearing on the bill in equity of Solon Bancroft et al., Receivers of the Reading Savings Bank, vs. D. W. Austin, in which the complainants seek to have canceled and surrendered to them a mortgage and mortgage note. This is one of the numerous cases that grew out of the forgeries and illegal acts of Nathan B. Pratt, late Treasurer of the Reading Savings Bank. In 1878 Pratt assigned the mortgage in suit to the defendant for consideration of $5,000. The Receivers claiming that Pratt had no authority to make such assignment, and that the same is void. It appears that the transaction was not disclosed by either party at the time, and it was not until after the bank failed that the defendant, Austin, put his mortgage on record. The Receivers allege that Pratt committed a forgery in recording a vote of the Directors and Trustees of the bank in authorizing the Treasurer to assign mortgages held by the bank. The note in suit is secured by a mortgage upon an estate in Reading. Decision reserved. Governor-elect B. F. Butler appeared for the Receivers.

THE ILLINOIS SENATORSHIP.

Gen. John I. Rinaker, of Carlinville, who has been mentioned as a Senatorial possibility in connection with the succession to Senator Davis, and J. H. Messick, of East St. Louis, the only St. Clair County Republican member in the next General Assembly, arrived in the city yesterday and registered at the Grand Pacific. Gen. Rinaker, in discussing the Senatorial contest, conceded that Cullom and Raum, with their pull on the State and Federal patronage, had started in with big odds in their favor—so much so that some people might consider it presumptuous for anybody to enter the lists against them. Speaking for himself, Gen. Rinaker said he had made no special canvass, and really did not know whether to class himself in the category of Senatorial candidates or not. Several members of the next Legislature had been kind enough to express considerable interest in his behalf, and he appreciates the compliment. What it would amount to in the end he of course could not say. From some further remarks and a series of questions leveled in turn at the reporter, it is apparently not a violent inference that Gen. Rinaker regards Gov. Oglesby as a dangerous competitor to both Cullom and Raum, provided the people do not drop them all and take up a new man, in which case the General would not be ignored, however much he might be surprised, if the requisite number of votes should pronounce in favor of himself. As to Ike Morrison and the Speakership, Gen. Rinaker expressed that Mr. Morrison, while he had made no canvass, would no doubt be glad to preside over the House in case the members were willing. Living in his Senatorial district, Gen. Rinaker said he should be at Springfield at the opening of the session, and if Mr. Morrison decided to be a candidate would feel bound to do what he could to aid him. In his opinion the contest had virtually narrowed down to Cullom and Morrison, and the general opinion seemed to be that either of them would make a good Speaker.

Mr. Messick, who is the Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue at East St. Louis, and who comes here at a time when his chief, Commissioner Raum, is also looking after his Senatorial prospects, had neither new nor old opinions to express. He will remain over today, and probably know just where Gen. Raum stands in the fight before he returns.

THE FIRE RECORD.

Destruction of the Old Capitol Building at Lansing, Mich.—Burning of a Church—Other Blazes.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., Dec. 16.—About 2 o'clock this afternoon fire was discovered in the State Capitol building, which was occupied and used by Pratt Brothers as a handle factory. Owing to the tardiness of the fire department the fire, which might easily have been extinguished, got under good headway, and it was soon evident that the old landmark must go. This was the first State Capitol building, and was built in 1847. The dimensions of the building were 60 by 118 feet, two stories in hight. It was constructed entirely of wood, and built in the old-fashioned, substantial manner. When the fire had reached its zenith, and the old cupola fell with a resounding crash the sight was a grand one. Much of the machinery and manufactured stock was saved, and the actual loss to the Messrs. Pratt is fully covered by insurance, which is distributed in the following companies: Union, of California, $1,750; West Chester of New York, $1,000; Commercial Union of England, $500; St. Paul of Minnesota, $1,000; Fire Association of Philadelphia, $1,000; American of Philadelphia, $1,000; Rhode Island Underwriters, $1,000; Niagara of New York, $1,500; and Northern of England, $1,500; total, $10,250. The ink on the policies of the two latter companies was hardly dry yet, having been taken out but

AN HOUR OR TWO PREVIOUS TO THE FIRE.

The Grand Army of the Republic occupied the old Senate Chamber on the second floor, and the loss of a part of their furniture is fully covered by a $300 policy in the Newark Fire. The building, which was situated right in the heart of the city, burned very slowly, and, the wind being in a very favorable direction, the surrounding property was not endangered. The fire originated from a chimney which was burning out, and which is supposed to have burst.

A CHURCH BURNED AT FORT WAYNE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Dec. 16.—The First Presbyterian Church was totally destroyed by fire early this evening, involving a loss of $30,000. The fire originated in the basement from an overheated furnace. The insurance on the church and fixtures is as follows: Northwestern National, $5,000; Merchants' of Newark, N. J., $5,000; Sun Fire of London, $3,000. There was a special policy on the new pipe-organ, valued at $3,500, for $2,500 in the Mechanics' & Traders' of New York. The building was the oldest church edifice in the city, being erected in 1864. Several eminent pastors have filled its pulpit, among whom are Dr. John M. Lowrie, Dr. Thomas H. Skinner (the latter now located in Chicago), and Dr. D. A. Moffatt, present pastor. The Rev. Mr. Moffatt is Moderator of the Academy of Music, on the opposit side of the street, where the Smith "Uncle Tom's Cabin" troupe were playing, but was extinguished before any damage occurred.

AN INCENDIARY FIRE AT SMITHLAND, IA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Dec. 16.—A fire at Smithland, Woodbury County, this morning destroyed Grange Hall, containing a public hall and saloon, and Christies' honey-canning establishment. The saloon was occupied by Don Roland, who lost $800 worth of fixtures. Loss on the hall, $1,800. The honey-canning establishment contained ten tons of honey and machinery. Loss, $5,000; no insurance. The fire was incendiary.

A STATEN ISLAND HOTEL BURNED.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—The Pavilion Hotel, on Staten Island, burned tonight. Loss, $50,000. Incendiary.

A SERIOUS FIRE AT KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 16.—A serious fire occurred in this city this evening in the railroad yards in West Kansas City. Sparks from a locomotive set fire to the Missouri Pacific local freight-house, which was totally consumed with its contents. The flames spread to the State Line elevator, which was also destroyed. The elevator contained 70,000 bushels of grain valued at $40,000, nearly all of which was lost. Nine freight-cars containing merchandise also burned. The total loss will amount to about $80,000. The insurance is about $45,000. The elevator was valued at $25,000, the freight-house at $3,000, the freight-cars at $45,000, and the merchandise at $7,000. The insurance is in Eastern and foreign companies. The elevator was controlled by Christopher & Kirkpatrick, commission merchants.

A SERIOUS FIRE IN HOMER, N. Y.

HOMER, N. Y., Dec. 16.—The Post-Office Block is on fire and threatens to be a total loss. At one time the whole business portion of the village was threatened, but the fire was controlled with a loss of $15,000.

A DESTRUCTIVE CONFLAGRATION AT GALLIPOLIS, O.

GALLIPOLIS, O., Dec. 16.—A fire this morning destroyed the warehouse used by O'Neil & Co. for dry-goods, and by Sanna & Sons, grocers. The house, loss $14,000; H. Franks, clothing store, and several small buildings. John Sanns was the owner of the principal building burned. He estimates his loss at $25,000. Total loss, $55,000; partially insured.

THE PRINCIPAL BUSINESS PORTION OF HOPKINS VILLAGE, MICH., DESTROYED.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Dec. 16.—The principal business portion of Hopkins Village, Allegan County, burnt this morning. The fire broke out in the attic of the store of J. W. Bragington & Son's general store. The chief losses are: J. W. Bragington, drugs, general store, post-office, $9,200; insurance, $3,200. W. Ederle, hotel, loss $6,000; insurance, $2,000. Farber & Kidder, loss $6,000; insurance, $3,100. One dwelling and two barns also burned.

IN CHICAGO.

A fire broke out from some unknown cause about 4:45 yesterday morning in the basement of the three-story brick building Nos. 253 to 259 Twentieth street, owned by H. F. Eames and occupied by Steinmetz & Ellenberger as a sash, door, and blind factory. An alarm from Box 151 summoned the department, but the building was all but gutted before the flames were extinguished. The loss on the building will reach about $1,000, and is not covered by insurance. The loss on stock and machinery is in the neighborhood of $5,000, covered by an insurance of $400 each in the following companies: Phœnix of London, County of Philadelphia, and Springfield. Upwards of $1,000 worth of tools belonging to employés of the factory were destroyed. The watchman of the factory says the fire was under big headway when discovered, and is at a loss to account for the cause.

The alarm from Box 282 at 6:30 yesterday morning was caused by a no-damage blaze in Jacob Rump's fruit dwelling, No. 437 Twenty-second street. A defective stove-pipe was responsible for the scare.

THE JAIL BUILDING.

Examination Into Its Alleged Poor Ventilation—The Real Facts in the Case.

The Committee on the Jail and Criminal Court Building visited the jail yesterday, and also the rooms occupied by the Criminal Court, the object being to look into the charge that the ventilation was imperfect and that sewer-gas was poisoning everybody. They were accompanied by several architects, and pretended to pay especial attention to the jail, and when they came out into the open air their olfactories were in a terrible condition. They claimed to have been greeted by the foulest of odors, and their architectural companions, who were supposed to be devoid of any personal insecrest in having any changes made, were holding their noses, and were loud in arguing in favor of something being done, and would not have objected there and then to the whole building being torn down.

The fact is the jail and building is not the purest, but there is probably not a building better arranged for ventilation in the city than it is, for it has four open sides and abundant windows, which can be lowered at pleasure. Then, again, each of the cells has a special ventilator, and at an expense of hundreds of dollars a fan has been provided to force the pure air into them. The facts are, however, that the fan is not being run, because to run it would entail extra labor on the engineer in charge. But neither the committee nor the architects discovered this fact in their research, and all told, so far as they are concerned, it is about as very much as if some one was out of a job. This is not all they failed to discover, however; for it appears that while they claimed that they were also looking after the sewage they never went near the basement, where sewers are generally found. If they had gone there they would have seen that every four cells in the jail were provided with a sewer-pipe about twelve inches in diameter, with all the necessary "traps," which were put in several years ago

AT AN EXPENSE OF THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS,

and which have heretofore served all the purposes which they were intended. And if they had looked still further they would

THE CITY.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

Mr. George M. Pullman will give a children's entertainment at 6 o'clock Saturday evening.

Gen. James W. Wahen, Lieut. E. P. Brewster, Lieut. C. Sage, U. S. A., are at the Leland.

The internal revenue receipts yesterday were 109,481, whisky paying $37,151, cigars and cigarettes, $2,886, and beer $3,423.

Conley's Hibernicon play one week at the Olympic Opera-House, on Madison street, near Halsted, commencing Monday, Dec. 18, for the benefit of the poor.

Mrs. Rebekah Stein, from Milwaukee, Wis., is visiting friends and relatives here, and is a guest at Mr. Charles Hechenbach's residence, No. 178 Ontario street.

Theodore Otto Rehmer, of Milwaukee, arrived in Chicago yesterday after three youths—Sullivan, Sullivan, and Hice—who are wanted in Cedar City on a charge of burglary.

John A. W. Tourzée, who has been lecturing in this city and vicinity, left the Grand Pacific Saturday afternoon for the East. Mr. Tourzée has decided to give up further lecturing on account of illness.

Mr. J. Jones will distribute poultry and coal to the poor on Christmas-Day, as of old, from his store, corner of Michigan street and Fourth avenue, his tenant allowing him the use of the store for that purpose.

William Baker, who was arrested on a charge of sequestrating grain from the New Richmond Mills, was a foreman, and not a teamster. This correction is due to the teamsters, who are all old and valued employés.

Joseph A. Wolf, a South Halsted street saloonkeeper, was before United States Commissioner Hoyne yesterday, charged with selling liquor without a Government license. He was held in $500 bail for a hearing Tuesday.

J. B. Morford, Beaumont, Tex.; A. H. Russell, New York; George. A. White, Boston; Warren C. Gisty, Wisconsin; the Rev. A. S. W. Rowe, Enid; J. R. Mann, Danville; and Thomas Rowe, Pekin, Ill., are at the Tremont.

Last evening Jere Dunn, who is attending to Patrick Sullivan's interests in this city, received a telegram from Massillon, O., stating that the champion would arrive here this morning. Mr. Dunn will meet him at the train and escort him to the South Park Hotel, where he will remain while here.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Robert Stevenson, optician, No. 66 Madison street, Tribune Building, was at 8 a. m., 2 degrees; 9 a. m., 2 degrees; 10 a. m., 10; 11 a. m., 10; 12 m., 12; 1 p. m., 14; 2 p. m., 15; 3 p. m., 17; 5 p. m., 16. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.51; 5 p. m., 29.49.

Mr. W. A. Van Banthuysen, of the firm of Van Banthuysen & Co., publishers of the Shoe and Leather Review, who has been conducting the paper in the East, is now in Chicago, and will give his attention to the editorial work of the paper.

W. G. McNaughton, Montreal; C. Davis, Madison; Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Orton, Indianapolis; J. E. West and J. A. Ingraham, Winona; Mr. and Mrs. F. X. Kerker, Minneapolis; A. E. Bull, Charles City, Ia.; and W. A. Knowlton, Hartford, are at the Sherman.

Detectives Elliott and Wiley are anxious to find the owner of a very handsome neckchain which was found in possession of Dorsey, the colored crook. The chain, which is for ladies' wear, is of solid gold, double linked, with a barrel-shaped slide set with pearls and a gold tassel at each end.

Mr. A. H. Wilson, who for years has had charge of Marshall Field & Co.'s receiving department of the wholesale house, was given a handsome gold watch and chain last Wednesday evening from the young men of that department, as a token of their appreciation of the many favors they have shown them.

A. C. Jordan, the Marshalltown merchant who was charged by Brown, Thomas & Co. with obtaining goods under false pretenses, forfeited his bond Thursday afternoon by absconding. He did not leave town, and was rearrested yesterday on a warrant from Justice Boland's Court on the same old charges. He was released on bail in the sum of $1,000 for his appearance Dec. 26.

The remains of Miss Emilie Gavin, who died in Agiou, Africa, have arrived in this city, in perfect preservation, having been successfully embalmed. The casket will be at the residence of Mr. M. A. Devine, No. 64 North State street, from Monday morning until the hour for the funeral, 9:30 a. m. Tuesday, at the Holy Name Church.

Thomas Walker, Stockton, England; E. H. Cooper, Denver; J. O. James, Winnipeg; A. F. Sims, Hartford; R. Bentlif, Detroit; W. G. Bonnell, Yankton; C. B. Kinnan, St. Louis; W. A. Hamilton, Battle Creek; Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Taylor, New York; J. M. Wolworth, Omaha; A. Bruce, Ida Grove, Ia.; R. W. Gilbert, Buffalo; and R. Bailey, New York, are at the Palmer.

Stuart Good, who was recently arrested by Detective Fletcher (Col.)—since discharged from the force—because he could not satisfactorily account for a diamond found in his possession, has brought suit against the ex-detective for false imprisonment. Good having been released on the diamond case. Fletcher will have a hearing before Justice Woodman Dec. 20.

The saloon license of Martin Sorich and George Wehner, who kept a resort for young girls of irregular habits at No. 75 South Halsted street, has been returned to them on the recommendation of Capt. Bonfield. It was revoked a week ago, charging a net for young girls, and the object was accomplished, the parlors having been converted into pool and billiard rooms.

The Rev. S. S. Barnitz, Western Secretary of the Board of Home Missions of the General Synod of the United States, was in the city the last week looking after the interests of the English Lutheran Church, and especially to negotiate for a location for Grace English Lutheran Church, so that he succeeded in getting the refusal of a very eligible lot on which to build a new church on the North Side.

At the annual communication of Richard Cole Lodge, No. 67, A. F. & A. M., held at their hall, Loomis street, Thursday evening, the following officers were elected: William Brew, W. M., re-elected; R. H. Brown, S. W., reelected; Thomas Jones, J. W.; Dr. Theo. S. Bidwell, Treasurer; J. S. Bowers, Secretary. Masonry is having a boom in the vicinity of this lodge, this lodge now numbering no less than ninety-nine members last year.

R. B. Robinson, Paso del Norte, Mexico; J. E. Williams, Cleveland; P. S. Eustis, Omaha; James L. Bunker, Carlinville; James F. Wilson, Grinnell, Ia.; Dr. De Courcey W. Thorn, Baltimore; J. R. Dufus, editor of the *Gazette*, Malvern, Ia.; B. Devillier, London, England; S. Jeffries, Exeter, England; J. W. Ambler, Pittsburg; Mr. and Mrs. N. N. and Mrs. Striby, Valparaiso; the Rev. Dr. E. S. Jencker Jr., and James J. Crane, New York, are at the Grand Pacific.

In agreement the gambling cases against twenty-seven men who were captured in the raid on Hankins' den, No. 194 Clark street, were continued by Justice Walsh yesterday to Dec. 26 at 1 p. m. None of the defendants were present, but Hankins represented them, and entered bonds for their appearance. Judge Walsh's decision in the matter of confiscating the gambling implements is desired to precede the disposition of the cases pending before Justice Walsh.

Last evening Judge T. Lyle Dickey attended the regular meeting of the Philosophical Society and occupied a place on the platform. Failing to change his location, he arose and took a backward step, missing the platform and landing heavily upon the floor. Assistance was rendered him at once, and he was removed to the residence of Dr. Brooks, where he was found to have received a severe but not serious shock. The doctor thinks he will be around in a day or two.

A young man named W. F. Lowe, whose home is in Baltimore, Md., was sentenced last week in the Criminal Court by Judge Anderson to one year and three months' imprisonment in the Joliet Penitentiary for stealing a box containing books, periodicals, etc., from the Union News Company from the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad at Bennett's Siding. He had taken the trunk and contents where he and a confederate named Ward conveyed to dispose of them, but were arrested while making the attempt. Harris will be tried some time next week.

Between 5 and 6 o'clock Friday evening a well-dressed young man stepped into the pawnshop at No. 224 Clark street and asked to look at some diamonds. He brought out a tray of rings, studs, and pins, and showed them to the young man, who did not seem to find anything that suited him. Finally, after having looked over the contents in the tray, he said he guessed there wasn't anything, and would go home. The Hebrew gentleman turned over the loans and treasures of the day without a shout this time, but a portion of those in the tray had been appropriated by the young man, and he accordingly left with the theft. There was a close call on the part of the stranger, but that was saved by Mr. Isaacs, who seized him by the throat, and, though the young fellow fought desperately, managed to choke him sufficiently to make him turn up the diamonds, which he had in his side-pocket. Throwing them upon the floor with a curse he ran out of the door and around into Quincy street, where he jumped plump into the arms of Detectives Tierney and Thorpe, who were on their way into Isaacs' place. He was taken back into the store, identified, and locked up at the armory. He gave the name of Robert Healey yesterday before Justice Hammer. His case was continued to Tuesday in $1,000 bail.

The members of the National Agricultural Convention who staid over Friday night visited the Exposition around yesterday. President Sprague and Secretary Reall returned to New York last evening. Judge Kenney, of Nebraska, Chairman of the Committee on Exhibitions, will remain in the city at the headquarters of the association, No. 142 Dearborn street, to attend to the business of arranging for the great National fair of 1883. In this matter the committee will press the work from this month forward, and may receive suggestions as to location.

Frank Armby is not altogether a success as a thief. He was discharged from jail less than a week ago, where he landed after committing a small larceny, and yesterday he was before Justice Hammer on four different charges—stealing an overcoat, malicious mischief, resisting an officer, and assault. Not satisfied with stealing the overcoat he had smashed a light of glass, fought the officer, and thumped a citizen who helped capture him. His fines aggregated $125, and he went to the bridewell to work out that sum.

Another chapter has been added to the history of the recent war at the Chicago University. President Galusha Anderson, on whom Allen B. Seaman, the hot-blooded student, drew a revolver, yesterday caused the issuance of a summons from Justice Brayton's court to young Seaman to appear at 2 o'clock Tuesday afternoon to show cause why he should not be fined for carrying a concealed weapon. Mr. Anderson, who disarmed the student when the assault was made, has the revolver in his possession and it will doubtless be confiscated next Tuesday.

A reporter on a morning paper—he was a new man—rushed into his city editor's room yesterday afternoon and imparted the startling information that a diamond robbery of great magnitude had been committed, that the thief had been captured and was now in the custody of the officers at the Central Station. Four or five men were rushed over to the detectives' office at once with a ream of paper and a gross of pencils, while visions of a sensation floated before the eyes of the interested parties. At the station the officer in charge with one word dashed to destruction the hopes of the entire party by explaining that the diamonds were a portion of the stock of a diamond peddler named Cohn, who had chanced to drop in at headquarters and at the request of the boys opened up his bundles. Three minutes later five dejected newspaper men had started off in pursuit of the excitable youth who had first discovered the "sensation" wended their way slowly out of the station.

William Hanlan, of No. 716 South Halsted street, who is a member of the local Fire Department and something of a wrestler and boxer, is very anxious to find a professional athlete named Theodore George for the purpose of making some arrangement to wrestle him. He says that, while he simply resorts to wrestling as a pastime and for the good of his health, and does not claim to be a champion of anything in particular, he wants to get hold of Theodore just once for fun or money, for the purpose of teaching that "champion" that there is something besides "blow" in him. George, he alleges, failed to meet him as agreed, and he has been looking for him ever since. He suggests that if the gentleman wishes to "rasale" for fun he will meet him at either of the coming exhibitions—that of the Olympic Club or of the Athenæum. Mr. Hanlan seems to be in earnest, and when they meet George wants to look out.

A number of prominent members of the Chicago Bar assembled yesterday afternoon in Judge Smith's court-room to take formal recognition of the recent decease of two of their number well known in this city—Gen. H. N. Eldredge and Col. R. W. Ricaby. Judge Elliott Anthony was called upon to preside. Mr. Ray introduced resolutions of respect to the memory of the late Gen. Eldridge, extolling his many good qualities as a lawyer, a soldier, and a gentleman. These resolutions were adopted by a rising vote. Mr. Landis, the law partner of the late Col. Ricaby, with a few appropriate introductory remarks submitted a series of resolutions to his memory, characterizing him as a splendid gentleman, a brave soldier, and a brilliant member of the bar. Remarks in connection with these resolutions were made by Allan C. Story, Gen. I. N. Stiles, Col. Thomas Shirley, Col. Tourtellotte (Gen. Eldredge's law partner), and others. Judge Anthony appointed lawyers to present these resolutions to the various courts, where they will be spread upon the records.

Officers Granger and McCormick saw two negroes carrying a trunk along Clark street, and eventually saw one of them go into a pawnshop and negotiate for its sale. The terms were arranged, but just as the trunk was being taken into the pawnshop the officers stepped in and arrested the fellow who was pulling it in. His partner was waiting for him at the corner of Polk street, and at the appearance of the officers made an attempt to get away, but the sight of a gun in the hands of one of the officers caused him to throw up his hands and submit to arrest. They were taken to the station and booked, giving the names of Charles Carter alias Hines and George Anderson. The trunk, which is new, is thought to have been stolen from in front of some trunk store. It is evidently constructed for the use of a thief, and is made of canvas and red blue. There are two similar trunks at the pawnshop where they were trying to dispose of this one, and losers of this class of goods will confer a favor upon the police by calling at the Harrison Street Station.

Several complaints have recently been made of the operations of a young man whose identity unfortunately is unknown, who has been trying to swindle a number of downtown firms. The young fellow is described as being somewhat of a swell as to dress and appearance generally, sporting a fine gold watch and long neck chain, having a slight dark mustache, dark complexion, and dark-brown eyes. His "racket" is to step into some large retail establishment and in a matter-of-fact, off-hand way introduce himself to the proprietor as the relative of some neighboring dealer well known to the selected victim, and upon the strength of this to ask the favor of being allowed to take home some article for the purpose of obtaining the opinion of his wife before purchasing. Sometimes it takes and sometimes it doesn't, but several people have been done out of small quantities of goods in this manner. Jewelers, hatters, boot and shoe dealers, and furriers are most liable to be visited by this slick young man, and should look out for him.

Special-Officer Price, who is on duty at the Canal street depot, arrested two men at that place night before last who are credited with jobs which properly belong to that class of criminals who operate in Missouri and other half-civilized States. The prisoners, who are known as Henry Batson and Charles Harris, committed a burglary near Joliet, and then fled to Chicago, traveling on a passenger-train of the Chicago & Alton. They were arrested at the depot, just after the arrival of the train, and at the Desplaines Street Station all night, and yesterday morning turned over to the tender mercies of a Will County officer. The story told of them is that when they boarded the train they drove all of the passengers from one of the coaches at the points of big bowie-knives, cut the cushions, and demolished the furniture, and were monarchs of all they surveyed until they reached Chicago. But it seems a little singular that they should have been allowed to have things their own way for such a length of time, and that they did not jump the train before it reached the home of not the best police force in the world.

The Executive Committee of the Prisoners' Aid Association met yesterday in Judge Jameson's court-room. The Committee on Discharged Convicts reported that ex-convicts and all in need of food and shelter were provided with work at the new home until permanent employment could be obtained for them. It was announced that the Mayor had not appointed the matrons for the police courts, but was waiting until the appropriation for their services was fixed, which will be done some time in January. H. J. Dodge, the agent of the association, reported that, during the month ending Dec. 16, forty-three applied for aid, employment being found for thirteen. Meals and lodging were furnished to twenty-nine, clothing to four, and money in two cases. During the year, which is the first one of the association's work, 324 have been given aid and 180 helped to employment, 100 of whom, Mr. Dodge says, are now engaged in honest labor. He estimates that fully 8,000 ex-convicts come to Chicago annually from the various prisons and houses of correction in the State and county, showing the possibilities for usefulness on the part of philanthropic organizations. Mrs. Dodge also gave a report of her work in the police stations.

The managers of St. Mary's Training-School return thanks for the following donations received during the last week: Garvey & Jenkinson, $100; Munger, Wheeler & Co., $100; John H. McAvoy, $100; John J. McGrath, $100; M. Mooney, $75; John M. Smyth, $50; O'Connor & Lally, $50; Will T. Baker & Co., $50; C. Bush & Co., $25; Warner & Co., $25; F. B. Ware & Co., $25; C. Bibon, $25; Ild Driver & Co., $25; Co., $25; C. Bibon, $25; Ild Driver & Co., $25; Lost & Fritz, $25; F. J. Roche, $25; Otto A. Sommer, $25; W. C. Seipp, $25; Felix, Manton & Blair, $25; W. A. Hertins, $25; Simon Strauss, $25; F. Bremner, for friend, $40; $10; D. F. Bremner, for friend, $40; United States Clothing Company, $10, and a fine supply of clothing. Citizens who are anxiously debating within themselves where to bestow their usual Christmas gift of charity should not fail to remember this noble work of charity, instituted for the relief of homeless and destitute youths. This inclement weather renders life on the streets an utter impossibility, and much suffering is the inevitable consequence for all those deprived of that sweetest of earthly blessings—a good home. Once ensconced with one's family around the cheerful hearth, most people are only too apt to forget the wailing of the many luckless children who, even on nights like these, know not where to seek for food or shelter. Surely this class of suffering humanity has a strong claim on the good, generous and good nature of their more fortunate brethren. A generous donation to this training-school from those who can well afford it will enable the institution to extend a Merry Christmas to many little ones who will cheerfully bless the generous-hearted donors.

THE PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

At the regular meeting of the Philosophical Society held last evening, the Hon. I. N. Arnold read an address on "The Layman's Faith." He said it was not his intention either to sneer at or reproach those who had different views. He simply wished to throw out some desultory thoughts which might possibly aid some honest brother in attempting to solve the great questions of faith and belief. It is most illogical to refuse to believe because one cannot comprehend. Any path of investigation leads to mystery. That a dog cannot comprehend a Newton does not disprove the truth of astronomy, nor does the inability of man to comprehend the Deity tend to prove there is no God. The speaker went on to draw conclusions from the inventions of photography, the telegraph, etc., showing that the marvelous may finally be accepted as an accomplished fact. He went on to argue that creation proves the existence of a Creator. To deny God is to have no haven, no port of safety, but only a certain shipwreck on the farther shore. The example and words of Christ have been for 1900 years the vital power of antagonizing vice, sensuality, and barbarism. In Christianity is found something which responds to the wants, the yearnings of all humanity. With universal skepticism the world turns back to barbarism and despair, a hell upon earth. Were the examples and precepts of Christianity followed, crime, war, and vice would disappear, and peace, good will, and brotherly love would make their appearance. The speaker cited the beliefs of notable men in God and Christianity, not as a proof, but merely as a cumulative evidence, showing that many great minds accepted His theories. He closed with a poetical reference to the majesty of God as displayed in mountains and other awe-inspiring evidences of a great supernatural power.

THE GAMBLERS.

Last evening, just as the golden hands of a Clark street clock indicated the hour of 8, a solitary reporter might have been seen emerging from the brilliantly-illuminated office of THE TRIBUNE, folding his ulster about him and evidently preparing for a journey in the chill, bleak December air. His errand was a peculiar one. He was not on his way to the slums where vice, misery, and degradation held sway, but his fell purpose was to ascertain whether the gamblers in their gilded dells were defying the wrath of Chief Doyle and tempting the fickle Goddess Fortune under blazing gas-jets, or whether with bowed heads and hearts had retired to rest at the metre and laid the check-rack away to its long rest. One short block's walk gave testimony that although Chief Doyle's voice had been heard in the land it had not been disregarded. For back of closely-pulled curtains the man behind the table with the tin box sat as of yore, clad in purple and fine linen, with diamonds sparkling on deft finger and glazed shirt-bosom, while across the green cloth, busily engaged in watching his wealth go the other way, sat the "sucker." No diamonds wore he. His clothes were seedy and worn—nothing was between his person and the carpet but the chair seat. All had gone the usual way, and the gambler still flourished. The curtains at Tom Hines' place, 119 Dearborn street, were down, but shafts of light pierced the darkness without and told the tale of play within. This is the "big game," and for it the "suckers" are plenty. At No. 5 Calhoun place the hallway was brilliantly lighted, and lights were to be seen up-stairs. Further down the alley, at Bill Meade's Boston Club, the windows were down and the rattle of chips could plainly be heard upon the night air. Ever and anon a buzz and a snap could be heard, and the presiding demon of the roulet-table would sing out, "Nineteen in the red," and sweep the deck. All of the places were running, but no one was admitted unless he was very well known or vouched for. The seductive poker-game flourished largely on the outside, and any one who had a roll of money that he wished to play in could have no recommendated in most any manner last evening. Along about half-past 10 o'clock the same solitary reporter might have been seen entering THE TRIBUNE office carrying with him the knowledge that he sought and the firm conviction that gambling was still in full blast in Chicago, notwithstanding the recent pulls.

BUSINESS PROSPECTS.

WESTERN HOUSES REPORT GOOD PROSPECTS, AND WILL KEEP ALL OLD EMPLOYES.

The month of December is always an eventful and interesting one in mercantile circles, it being the end of the yearly term for which nearly all the employés are engaged. There will be few changes in any of the leading houses of the city. In Burke, Walker & Co.'s, 95 per cent of the men who have been with them will remain, or are desirous of reengaging. This large percentage is the result of the liberal Western policy pursued by this house. Marshal Field has returned from New York, and has reengaged most of his valuable men. In that large house there will be few changes the coming year, in J. V. Farwell & Co.'s few, if any, of the men have been engaged for 1883. Mr. Pirie, of Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., whose face is so well known in Chicago, came out from New York a few days ago and has engaged all his men and heads of departments, leaving the filling of the places of minor importance to his partners here. He appointed last evening for a conference with those in authority. There will be few changes in this house. From Jan. 1, 1882, to July 15 was a most singular season for this climate, it being damp and cold, with little demand for spring or summer goods. The wholesale dry-goods and clothing merchants looked forward to the winter of 1882 to relieve them of the surplus of 1881, but they have been grievously disappointed. The wholesale merchants of Boston and New York have suffered seriously, and have made reductions in the salaries of their Western travelers. So far there has been no reduction in the salaries of the Western travelers connected with Chicago houses, but there are no reasons why there should be any advance. Although there have been many failures reported by the mercantile agencies, it must have been noticed that they have occurred in Eastern centres of trade, and not among Western merchants. For five years the latter have put their merchandise in the market at such prices that no Western merchant with a good record would allow himself to go East unless he demanded more time than safe Western merchants are inclined to give. Where one mercantile establishment has gone out of business three have taken its place. The experiences of the last five years show that the wholesale dry-goods, clothing, and leather businesses of Chicago are established on a solid foundation, and that they can bid defiance to misfortunes and drawbacks which wreck or seriously cripple their Eastern brethren.

YE MERRIE CHRISTMAS.

It is no small wonder to thoughtful people as they examine the exquisite designs in the vast category of gorgeous, artistic, and elegant art jems called "Christmas Cards" how the hand of man could produce and reproduce things so perfect and beautiful that so appeal to all our finer tastes and senses! But so great has been the demand for these beautiful souvenirs, that ere fast proving to be a passion with cultured people, that artists of world-wide celebrity have entered the lists of competition, and this Christmas-tide a variety in extent and real beauty never before equaled in the history of any art are in the hands of the people from which to select at nominal cost. At Birmingham Bros.' the popular stationers and engravers, whose cosy store, 113 Dearborn street, bears every evidence of the Christmas-tide being near at hand, perhaps the most complete and exquisitely varied display of these art jems is to be found. In every variety of "dressing" is the artist's conception displayed, the artist's genius, brought out and heightened by the tasteful framework and embellishment of card, plush, and silk fringing. All these will repay the visitor who spends a few moments at Birmingham Bros.' and if by chance the eye selects some jem that will make a friend's Christmas a joyful one, the cost is not so great that it may not be carried away and the old but most true saying be verified, "A thing of beauty is a joy forever."

ELEGANT HOLIDAY GIFTS IN FINE LEATHER GOODS can be selected with more certainty to please than most other lines. Merker's pocketbook factory, 82 State street, second floor, is decidedly headquarters for all articles in shopping bags, cigar cases, albums, etc. These goods are superior in quality, and prices on their perfect assortment reasonable. All fancy boxes, like dressing cases, work boxes, marked down to closing-out prices.

YOUR LITTLE DARLING'S STOCKING.

What parent can begrudge the small sum it takes to realize the great expectations of the little ones on Christmas morning, and what will bring more joy and gladness than those beautiful pound boxes of Kranz, at 80 State street, filled with delicious candies at the small sum of 25 cents, or some of the sugar-toys or caramels that this house has become so famous for?

Weidman's famous Exposition candies beat the world for purity and general excellence. Best only 25 cents per pound. New store, 239 East Madison street.

Fall style shoes 10 to 20 per cent less than South Side prices. Pierce, 231 West Madison street.

French and English furniture of their own importation at J. A. Colby's, 217 State street.

LOCAL HOLIDAY ITEMS.

"Johnnie, what week is the longest in the year?" "The week before Christmas." "Johnnie's father, what week is the longest in the year?" "The week after New-Year's when I've sworn off."

Every one intending purchasing diamonds or other precious stones in original and latest styles of settings, or jewelry, watches, sterling silver, silver-plated ware, and wishing to examine the very latest novelties in the jewelry line will not fail to call at the well-known leading jewelry house of N. Matson & Co., corner of State and Monroe streets, who are known to carry the largest and most varied stock in their line of any house in the city. The firm's guarantee goes with every article sold that it is as represented both as regards quality and price.

A Detroit man who had a habit of sleeping on his back strapped a stick of wood to his spine to keep him on his side, but no sooner did he fall asleep than he flopped over and rested on the stick all night. You see, my children, how Detroit men like a "stick."

"Have good cheer" by providing your Christmas table with luxuries from the favorite grocery-house of A. E. Dore & Co., 393 West Madison street. They are prepared for the holidays with the finest fruits (native and imported), nuts, figs, and raisins, preserved delicacies of all kinds, the choicest coffees and teas, and rich wines. The patronage with which this house is favored is so great that they are obliged to renew their stock very frequently, and their goods are sure to be fresh. Give them a call.

The following is the reply of a fond father who has just received a letter from his son, a student of his own alma mater: "My dear son: Accept my heartiest congratulations. I was engaged to the same Miss Bunter when I was in college, and can appreciate the fun you are having. Go it while you are young. Your loving father, Bowdoin Orient."

This week every lady and gentleman in Chicago who loves the fine arts can spend a pleasant hour in looking over the finest stock of Japanese placques, vases, industrial pieces, tete-a-tete tea and coffee sets, children's toys, etc., in Japanese goods at the only exclusive Japanese store of Ohsawa & Co., 171 22nd st. Goods will be offered at great bargains this week. Open until 10 p. m.

A Tennessee man who imagined that he was the Fool-Killer, started out with a club the other day and laid out seven men before he was arrested. If he had been let alone we might have no Congressmen by this time.

Diamonds are diamonds, and the question arises, "Where can they be had at fair prices?" E. H. Goodrich, 90 Madison street, can satisfy all callers. His stock is composed of fine diamonds only. If you are looking for rare gems give Goodrich a call.

A Missouri reverend who holds that a woman who eats corned beef and breakfast bacon cannot be a lady, gets away with a pound of plug tobacco a week and feels himself a perfect gentleman.

The beef-root sugar, which is probably the only absolutely pure sugar in the world, and sugar-loaf pineapples direct from Havana by express (they go well together) were quite conspicuous at Pardee's, 54 and 56 Madison street, yesterday.

The Detroit *Free-Press* says if there are two colder cities in this city than Chicago and Buffalo the residents of those towns are not hunting for them. Chicago has to burn two tons of coal to Detroit's one. Perhaps Chicago has the coal to burn.

There are no finer cakes made in this city than those made by H. J. Nagle, the confectioner, 175 23d street. His new "Sunshine" is delicious. Plum fruit-cake, chocolate eclars, jelly and cream tarts, etc. Leave your orders early for Christmas.

New Jersey Coroners have their eyes peeled for jobs. One of them lately held an inquest on the shoulder-blades of a cow, and returned a verdict of "died from unknown causes."

We have just received direct from Paris our fall order of opera glasses. These are extra quality made to our order, and will be sold at low prices on account of their late arrival. Rowe Brothers, jewelers, 105 State street.

There is no law in this country to oblige the owner of a clipped horse to pass the winter without flannels or overcoat. That's where man has the advantage over the brute creation.

If you would be kind to your friends send them pure good only; order by postal-card or telephone Old Crab-Orchard whisky from P. O'Neill, 357 State street; also every kind of wines, liquors, and cigars of guaranteed quality and prices; family trade a specialty; goods delivered free.

A woman near Zanesville, O., got all ready to celebrate her 98th birthday last week when a search of the county records proved she was only 87. Some folks have a great desire to get ahead of the rest of the world.

Unequaled in quality or prices are the teas and coffees sold by Blackall, 172 State, 49 Clark, and 172 West Madison.

The wife of Walter Brackett, the artist, has received a legacy of $75,000. What with Mrs. B.'s shining and Walter's salmon this pair of Bracketts ought to feel pretty well set up.

Ahlborn is noted for artistic photos, 335 West Madison street.

The brewers of St. Louis have started a newspaper organ to work up an increased thirst for lager. We use pretzels in Chicago.—*Many Saloonkeepers.*

An acceptable present to any gentleman would be one of those handsome velvet scarfs known as Rossmore, Imperial, and Lakeside.

When a New-Yorker sets out to do his level best he can light up his house with 1,500 wax candles and attract a dozen hand-organs to his door.

Numerous parties are purchasing those handsome lamps and shades offered at such low prices by the practical plumbers and gasfitters at their store, Twenty-second street. Gas-fixtures 25 per cent off down-town prices.

The best authority on bees in this country says that the wasp works two hours to the bee's one. Let's have some emblems made after the shape of wasps' nests.

Save 25 to 40 per cent by buying your holiday goods from the Empire Bedstead Co., 383 West Madison street. One thousand fancy chairs. Elegant stock holiday furniture. See it.

The English sparrow has appeared in every State in the Union east of Nebraska, and ten years hence the sight of a robin or bluebird will be something to brag about.

Husband! if you want to please me at Xmas make me a present of a "Williams" folding bed from Wirts & Scholle's 222 Wabash.

Joseph Cook, of Boston, delivered 250 lectures during his recent tour around the world. That we are still on terms of peace with all nations, save the Indians, is a little remarkable.

Corticelli spool silks are guaranteed full length, superior strength, and permanent and brilliant color, which accounts for their wonderful popularity all over the country.

Have you forgotten that Capt. Howgate embezzled over $100,000, as alleged, and has not been put on trial yet? Just keep it in mind for the fun of the thing.

A handsome stock of artistic furniture for holiday presents at Wirts & Scholle's, 222 Wabash avenue. Make an early selection.

It is during these days of business that a clergyman, on selecting a chapter of the Bible to read in church, first looks at the end of the last verse to make sure that no patent medicine advertisement is latticed on.

Joshua Smith, 206 North Clark street, is headquarters for children's photographs.

The French are not backward in saying her navy could capture every American seacoast city in a month if war was declared. The French will know us better after they have tried that game on.

A most appropriate gift for parents to make their sons or daughters is a certificate of tuition in H. B. Bryant's Chicago Business College and English Training-School. Instructions is given in shorthand, typewriting, and the English branches in addition to the regular business course.

"Your father tells me, Tom, that you are taking soft courses this year. What are they?" "Well, you see, mother, its a term borrowed from the turf. A soft course is a heavy course, and a heavy course is a hard course. See?"

For elegant jewel cases, nail sets, toilet sets, work-boxes, and albums in plush and leather, and choice Christmas cards, and novelties, visit Stott's, 234 State street.

Sedalia, Mo., has opened a billiard-room for ladies only. All the drinks will be mixed by a lady barkeeper, and the lady who preserves the peace will do it in Latin with a club.

Parties desiring to purchase seal skin caps or gloves for holiday presents should call on O. A. Cooper & Co., hatters, 134 Clark.

An exchange thinks that when a man cuts his throat a new term should be employed in place of "from ear to ear." How would "from the knee to the elbow" do? That would be a change. That would be a long term with some men, a sort of third term in fact.

The pretty young woman who went to Washington to be stared at, and then went home angry because she was stared at, is a true female. Had she done otherwise the Smithsonian would have bought her for a curiosity.

Business men wishing young lady shorthand writers, typewriters, or bookkeepers, should call at H. B. Bryant's Chicago Business College, 77, 79 and 81 State street.

No sensible man when he changes his shirt throws it among "cast-off garments." Some men's shirts, it might be incidentally remarked, are like the jaws of the Medes and Persians, unbearable.

For fine watches, jewelry, plated-ware, etc., at low prices, go to H. Hoffman's, 224 State street.

An observing person says: "Some men are like an umbrella with a crook handle. They are always hanging around in out-of-the-way places, and are never to be found when they are wanted."

The most elegant stock of fine cloths for suitings and overcoats for the holidays is displayed by Reinhardt, the tailor, corner Dearborn and Jackson streets.

"Everybody that isn't married is getting married this season," says a New York society man. An exceedingly cold winter is predicted in New York.

Make your sweetheart happy with a box of Allen & Ginter's Xmas tobacco or cigarettes. For sale at all first-class cigar stores.

The prophet who thinks everything will turn out according to his expectations should try turning out molasses from a cold jug.

We notice that Mr. Church, jeweler, late under Briggs House, has removed to 103 Randolph street, near Dearborn.

Every working young man should improve his mind, and he should have time from work to do it in. If his mind is of a kind that can only be improved by playing billiards he should be encouraged to play billiards.

You will need a dress-coat for New Year's calls. Turner, 85 Madison street, will make you one in style.

The "Langtry garter" is now all the rage. Though somewhat wider than the old style is very—come to think, however, we don't know anything about it.—*A Bachelor.*

If you want really artistic photographs call on Ahlborn, 335 West Madison street.

In making wills, some are left out and others are left in.

Cabinet and card photos, part of each, $3 per dozen, at Stevens', 108 Dearborn street.

Scientific men have lately discovered that the crab does not crawl backward. It is made that way. It is going forward all the time.

Fashion Bouquet: The finest holiday present is a box of half-dozen small bottles.

A Cincinnati man who has built and lived in seventeen different houses is now trying to build one to suit himself. He has heretofore sought to please his wife.

During the Sheriff's sales at Ward's tailoring establishment yesterday, it was a fact that John F. Reid, of 106 Monroe street (Haverly's Theatre Building), purchased nearly all of the firm's goods in the way of overcoatings, pantings, and suitings, and will offer them to the trade, made up in the latest style, at a price that will astonish the public.

The Marneton Insoles and Appliances for sale by all leading druggists. See adv. on Page 22.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The following licenses were taken out yesterday:

Name and residence.	Age.
George Darmody, Chicago	22
Mary Ann Laughlin, Chicago	22
Otto Berthold, Chicago	23
Minnie Gerbenow, Chicago	18
Ferdinand Logeman, Chicago	31
Fredericka Graf, Chicago	31
William Volke, Chicago	33
Rieka Logemann, Chicago	32
Otto P. O. Schow, Chicago	25
Laura H. Sleverson, Chicago	25
Benjamin F. Kelly, Chicago	25
Lilly B. Hall, Chicago	23
John Colby, Chicago	25
Mary Halvorsen, Chicago	18
John Anderson, Valparaiso, Ind	21
Anna Charison, Englewood	22
Charles F. Bowen, Chicago	23
Maggie McDermott, Chicago	21
Andrew Groz, South Evanston	41
Anna Flammeng, South Evanston	29
Charles Busch, Chicago	19
Minnie Ulrich, Chicago	18
William Pezel, Chicago	40
Bertha Foltz, Chicago	17
Martin Bumiller, Chicago	34
Henrietta Kaemnitz, Chicago	28
John Bleckbarz, Chicago	29
Maria C. Peterson, Chicago	34
Theodore Ludtke, Chicago	20
Augusta Rotten, Chicago	19
Charles G. Ward, Chicago	26
Aggie Scott, Chicago	19
Lawrence Mackey, Chicago	26
Maggie Gorman, Chicago	22
Benjamin Blunden, Chicago	27
Sarah McFarlane, Chicago	24
James E. Gearin, Chicago	23
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UNDER THE HUDSON.

A Defense of Gen. William Sooy Smith's Management of the Tunnel Work.

Failure of the Air-Pressure System—Reckless Methods of Doing the Excavating.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

VICKSBURG, Miss., Dec. —Under your column "New York Gossip," in the issue of Dec 3, your correspondent dwells at some length on the Hudson River tunnel scheme. Since the topic has commanded mention in your paper, and believing that the magnitude and character of the undertaking will render knowledge of it interesting to the general reader, I take the liberty of expanding somewhat that which your correspondent has written, as well as to correct some of the erroneous information given him.

The opening of an entrance into New York City under the Hudson River for railroads from the South and West, with proper terminal facilities would be a development as beneficial to the local traffic as was the contruction of the elevated roads, while the improvement would be accompanied by the most radical changes in the relative value of the great arteries of travel to and from the West. The traveler, selecting the route he shall take from or to Chicago, for instance, would no longer have to weigh in his mind the disadvantage of ferriage, perhaps by night and in unpleasant weather from one depot to the other across the Hudson River. Trains of the Pennsylvania or Erie lines would be reached as easily as those of the New York Central, and thus a great advantage which the latter road now enjoys over all other lines to the West would cease to exist, and a new distribution of the passenger business would result. The great drawback to the suburban resident of New Jersey would be removed, for not only could he ride interruptedly and quickly to the east side of the North River, but, as the tunnel will extend well into the business centre, he can leave the train within easy reach of his office. Hence, the value of suburban lands west of the Hudson would be enormously increased. Thus there is a very wide spread interest in the accomplishment of this great work.

THE ORIGINATOR OF THE ENTERPRISE.

Mr. D. C. Haskin, is an energetic, daring, careless man, thoughtless of the safety of his workmen, condemning engineers, and ignorant of their science, and appreciating only men of his own type. The plan on which he proposed to tunnel the Hudson was designed by Lord Cochrane in England three or four decades ago, and more recently a tunnel had actually been built after it in Belgium. This method is simply to excavate a horizontal heading, or hole, from the bottom of a shaft, and to hold the soft water-saturated material from caving in by closing up the tunnel behind the workmen and maintaining an artificial air pressure. The men pass into and out of this closed chamber through air-locks that prevent the escape of the air during the exit or entrance.

Engineers generally did not believe this system could be successfully employed in the material underlying the Hudson. But the experiment was made and warranted an effort to proceed. The work was commenced, and instead of profiting by the advice of engineers, all warning was disregarded, and precautions which would have insured comparative safety of the workmen were neglected. The result was a terrible accident, causing the loss of twenty lives. During the investigations which followed, Mr. Haskin boldly expressed his contempt for educated engineers, and when asked about mathematics and their application to such work he expressed his disapproval of them by saying that he had neglected them because they "dwarfed the mind."

However, pluck and money succeeded in resuming the work, and after their unfortunate experience the capitalists backing Mr. Haskin had the good sense to insist upon this gentleman giving the actual management of the work into the the hands of competent engineers. Accordingly Gen. W. Sooy Smith & Son, of Chicago, who had had an extended experience in pneumatic works were engaged at a salary of $20,000 a year, $10,000 of which was to be contingent upon succe-sful direction of the work. One of the conditions of the contract with this firm was that they only should determine the method to be employed in executing the work, and, in fact, all questions pertaining to the actual construction should be decided by them.

THE STATE OF AFFAIRS THAT EXISTED

when these engineers took charge was as follows: The work was, under pressure from Haskin and with the disapproval of his subordinates, being conducted in the most hazardous manner, the only apparent object being to build as many feet forward per day as possible.

The result had been that the 300 feet built was as crooked that a passenger-car would never be able to pass through. These crooks were occasioned thus: When the material had been excavated a few feet forward, plates were put in forming a ring which was bolted to the plates already in, forming the shell in which the brick lining was laid up. When the next few feet were excavated the material to some extent flowed from around these plates and their position and shape would be materially changed, a movement of as much as a foot frequently taking place. The proper thing to have done in such cases was to reset the plates so that the brick lining could be put in of the requisit thickness and in the proper line. What had been done, however, was to put the brickwork in as good line as they could by making it thinner in some parts than in others so that not only was the tunnel crooked, but its lining was made dangerously thin in many places. This work was seen with reluctance by a few of those engaged in it, but as that foreman stood best with Mr. Haskin who made the most visible progress the inducements were great to slight the work. Had those who comprehended the gravity of this negligence insisted upon correcting it, they would have been discharged. The same recklessness which had caused the loss of twenty lives was still manifested. Mr. Haskin had never been inside the tunnel, for reasons certainly known to himself, but three times.

As far as could be, the new engineers at once inaugurated a different mode of procedure. The work done from then on was of the requisit thickness, of good character, and in proper line, so that the point where their work began was evident to any one examining the tunnel.

THREE THINGS WERE AT ONCE INSISTED UPON:

First, that bulkheads be put in near the headings, and the finished portion of the work tested as well as might be; second, two air-locks provided into each heading so that one would always be open for escape of the workmen inside in case of accident; third, that what was done should be properly done. The precaution of providing two air-locks which necessitated a slight additional expenditure was obstinately opposed by Mr. Haskin, and in every feature of the work this gentleman would combat all precautions for safety and would invariably prefer to take a risk rather than avoid it at any additional expense. With him what most men would deem commendable caution he termed cowardice, while foresight and provision for contingencies which were likely to endanger the work he called "unnecessarily grappling with difficulties at arm's-length."

However enjoying the confidence of the capitalists the engineers carried their points, and the work progressed safely and well. As the headings advanced on the New Jersey side the material grew softer as the deep water of the channel was approached, and the engineers regarded the future stability of the structure being put in as questionable, unless measures were taken to secure this. It was decided to commence work on the New York side, and a caisson was framed and sunk. The engineers regarded the tunnelling from this side by the method employed on the Jersey side as altogether too risky, if indeed it could be done at all. This was owing to the fact that the material to be passed through was mostly débris, sand, gravel, and soft mud, which would not stand up against an air-pressure as did the compact silt deep down on the other side.

THE PLAN PROPOSED BY GEN. SMITH & SON

was to sink caissons end to end with chambers in them that when connected and lined up with brick would form the tunnels. This method would have been safe and expeditious, as several caissons could have been sunk at once. The work when completed would have been in every way stable and excellent, and, it was believed, would prove less expensive than the Haskin method, supposing this latter applicable.

The relations of Mr. Haskin to those associated with him, though he does not possess their confidence, was such that his method had to be tried. Gen. Smith consented, at the urgent request of Mr. Haskin's associates to overlook the latter's effort to the extent of preventing his recklessness from causing loss of life. The experiment of starting the New York heading was made, and though no lives were lost months were spent in building a few feet in an uncertain way, and not long previous to stopping the work, and long after Sooy Smith & Son had severed all connection with the work, there were several times when the workmen had barely time to save themselves, owing to the sudden relief of air pressure by "blow-outs" and the consequent inflow of water and sand, which had been predicted by the engineers.

The truth about nearly all of these occurrences, and there have been a number of them that rarely reached the public ear, has been carefully misrepresented—not by the capitalists who are furnishing the money, for as far as Mr. Haskin could, he has kept them, too, in ignorance of the true extent of the difficulties and danger accompanying the execution of the work on his plan.

The men backing this great undertaking number some of the wealthiest in the country, and those in no scarcity of means to carry through the work which will, it is hoped, some time be resumed under broad-minded and faithful management.

The writer believes that the most difficult portion of the work should be done first, and thus the public confidence secured by having no greater obstacles ahead than can be pointed to as having been overcome. As it is,

ABOUT ONE-THIRD OF THE DISTANCE

which is one mile under the river has been excavated. This has been in the shallowest and easiest part of the material to work in. In the deepest part of the channel the water is sixty-three feet deep, the bottom being twenty feet of mud and then solid rock. There is over 1,000 feet of this, and to tunnel it by the Haskin method is utterly impossible, while by the caisson method the conditions are most favorable and success absolutely certain. A tender has been made by W. Sooy Smith & Son, of Chicago, to do this portion of the work or all of it by contract at a price per foot less than half what the few feet constructed on the New Yorkside have cost, and it is probable that the real reason for stopping the work has been that the gentlemen who have heretofore so literally supported Mr. Haskin are unwilling to do so any further.

The facts about the undertaking, to sum up, are these: It is a much needed improvement, and if built would be one of the greatest works ever accomplished. About $1,000,000 have been expended, part of it in work which is of value, and part of it in experimenting. The tunnel can be built rapidly, well, and safely by a method which has not yet been adopted because there was hope that a cheaper method would be successful. The cost of the work if done as it should, as only it can be done, will still be far below its real value when available for use. The writer has been actuated by no ill-will towards Mr. Haskin, but since from him have come untruthful statements which do injustice to the writer and his father, it is hoped that the truth about this very great work will be welcome to those interested in its progress.

CHARLES SOOYSMITH, C. E.

THEY HAD BEEN DRINKING.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., Dec. 16.—A couple of men named Frank Burke and Frank Sedgwick were found nearly frozen to death in a snowbank a mile west of the city this afternoon. They were resuscitated with difficulty. They had been drinking.

THE MOST BLESSED OF ALL CHRISTMAS GIFTS.

Present to your drinking friend a bottle of D'Unger's Wonderful Cinchona Cure for drunkenness. It will bring peace and joy to himself, his wife, his children, his relatives, connections, and friends. It is the most extraordinary of all medicines, curing the appetite for strong drink and all nervous debility and prostration. Office, 81 Clark street, Rooms 16 and 18.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

Orders for extra-fine photographs in any style will be received up to Thursday night and guaranteed to be finished in time for Christmas presents. The finest line of frames in the city. All the novelties of the season. At Mosher's Art Gallery, 125 State street.

Gas perfectly safe. An experienced physician examines each case. Skill, care, elegance, and comfort. Drs. McChesney, $8 best set. Finest filling. No fancy prices. Randolph and Clark.

The best and cheapest car-starter is sold by Borden, Selleck & Co., Chicago, Ill. With it one man can move a loaded car.

Buck & Rayner's "Mars" cologne is always "in form" as a "Christmas" for either sex.

The Magneton Insoles and Appliances for sale by all leading druggists. See adv. on Page 22.

We recommend Eldredge sewing-machines.

100
Children's
Dresses
GIVEN AWAY!

Berlin
SUIT-CO
226 State-st.,
Offers for the next few days
100 All-Wool
Children's
Dresses,
From 4 to 8 years, to be distributed *gratis*, ONE TO EACH BUYER of $10 worth or over.

AMONG 1,000 VARIETIES
Of the BIGGEST BARGAINS ever offered we are selling an
Elegant Dolman
In Silk, Rhadame, or Brocade,
Trimmed on the sleeves and around the bottom with wide fur, large fur collar, quilted lined, length 45 inches, made on our premises in the best manner—in this respect much superior to the shop-made New York trash—
Price, $25.
Reduced from $35.
Come early and secure this bargain.
BERLIN SUIT CO.
226 State-st.
☞ Cut this out and bring it along.
OPEN EVENINGS.

AYER'S
HAIR VIGOR
restores with the gloss and freshness of youth, faded or gray hair to a natural, rich brown color, or deep black, as may be desired. By its use light or red hair may be darkened, thin hair thickened, and baldness often, though not always, cured.

It checks falling of the hair, and stimulates a weak and sickly growth to vigor. It prevents and cures scurf and dandruff, and heals nearly every disease peculiar to the scalp. As a Ladies' Hair Dressing, the Vigor is unequaled; it contains neither oil nor dye, renders the hair soft, glossy, and silken in appearance, and imparts a delicate, agreeable, and lasting perfume.

J. W. BOWERS, proprietor of the *McArthur (Ohio) Enquirer*, says: "AYER'S HAIR VIGOR is a most excellent preparation for the hair. I speak of it from my own experience. Its use prevents the growth of new hair, and makes it glossy and soft. The Vigor is also a sure cure for dandruff. Not within my knowledge has the preparation ever failed to give entire satisfaction."

MRS. A. A. PRESCOTT, writing from *18 Elm Street, Charlestown, Mass., April 24, 1882*, says: "Two years ago, about two-thirds of my hair came off. It thinned very rapidly, and I was fast growing bald. On using AYER'S HAIR VIGOR the falling stopped, and a new growth commenced, and in about a month my head was completely covered with short hair. It has continued to grow, and is now as good as before it fell. I regularly used one bottle of the VIGOR, but now use it occasionally as a dressing."

We have hundreds of similar testimonials of the efficacy of AYER'S HAIR VIGOR. It needs but a trial to convince the most skeptical of its value.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass
Sold by all Druggists.

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Store.
CLOAK SALE
CONTINUED!
Now Is the Time!
TO MAKE YOUR SELECTION.

Elegant Satin Rhadama Dolman, full length, fur-trimmed and quilted (former price $17.50), $10.

Very superior quality, reduced from $22, at $12.50.

Satin Marveilleux with extra trimming and lining, former price $29, $18.

Full Length Circular with deep Fur Collar, heavy quilted, former price $18.50, $14.

Finer quality with Point Fur Trimming and Silk Lining, reduced from $28 to $17.50.

We have an extensive stock of the finest Dolmans and Circulars in the market, and have reduced our prices over one-third. We only ask you to come and test the truth of our statements.

We have a few very handsome All-Wool French Diagonal Cloth Dolmans and Russian Circulars left over from last week's great sale, which we will close out at still further reductions.

Our Ulsters
We will dispose of at the following prices:
Our $5.00 Ulster for $3.00
Our 8.00 Ulster for 5.00
Our 12.00 Ulster for 7.50
Our 15.00 Ulster for 10.00

COME PREPARED TO BUY
A DRESS FOR A PRESENT!
This week we shall offer some of the GREATEST BARGAINS ever thought of.
Read the Prices!

Brocaded Patent Velvets, Black and Colors, 65c per yard. Heavy Brocaded Satins in Garnet, Wine, Royal Blue, Cadet. Heavy Marine, Plum, Olives, &c., &c., width 23 inch, price $1.09, cost to import $1.62 1-2. Heavy Gros Grain Silks in leading shades 99c, sold everywhere at $1.25. All Plushes, Velvets, Velveteens, Satins, Surahs, Merveilleux, Rhadames, and Moires will be closed out at 50 per cent less than regular prices before January 1st. See our BEST $1.00 BLACK SILK in America.

Dress Goods.
A line in Stylish Shades, 10c, 12 1-2c, 15c, 18c, 19c, 21c, 25c, 35c, 37 1-2c; former prices, 15c to 50c.

Double-fold Cashmere at 12 1-2c.

All-Wool Black French Cashmere, 48c; and all other Black and Colored Dress Goods equally cheap for ten days.

Gents' Furnishing Goods.
300 dozen Gents' All-Linen Hemstitch Fancy Border Handkerchiefs at 25c. These goods are sold elsewhere at 50c.

500 dozen Gents' All-Linen Handkerchiefs, colored border and plain white, 19c, worth 35c.

400 dozen Brocaded Silk Handkerchiefs, all colors, at 69c, worth $1.25; best bargain ever offered.

1,300 dozen All-Silk Handkerchiefs, in fifty different styles and colorings, at 35c, or three for $1. These goods would be cheap at 65c.

17,000 dozen Handkerchiefs, colored border, at 3c each.

300 dozen Gents' Satin and Silk Scarfs at 19c, worth 75c.

300 dozen Gents' All-Silk Extra Size Mufflers at $1.19, worth $2.25.

200 dozen All-Wool Mitts at 11c a pair, worth 25c.

200 dozen Men's Dogskin Gloves, lined, at 50c, worth $1.

300 dozen Men's Genuine Mackinaw Mitts, 25c a pair, worth 75c.

500 dozen Men's Suspenders at 18c, worth 25c.

150 dozen Genuine Kid Gloves, 3-button, in all desirable shades, at 75c a pair, worth $1.50.

We have an immense stock of Ladies' and Children's Knit Jackets, Leggings, Mitts, Bootees, Hoods, Tam O'Shanter Caps, Scarfs, Sacques, etc., which must be sold regardless of cost.

Send for Samples, and compare our goods and prices.

Paris
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238 & 240 STATE-ST.
CORNER JACKSON.

"Parisian Suit Co."
Special Announcement!
Suit Dept.

We have now on hand the largest and finest assortment of Costumes to be found at any establishment in this country, and, as it is nearing the time we usually take an inventory of stock, also being anxious to reduce it as much as possible, we will make a special reduction on all our Costumes of Twenty-five per cent during the Holiday weeks, commencing Monday, Dec. 18. This is a rare opportunity to secure a suit at much less than cost of materials. In this dep't we will offer, among the many bargains, fifty Black Cashmere Suits (all wool) for $10.00. We have almost an endless variety of Cloth and Flannel Suits, in colors, at prices at $12.00, $15.00, and $18.00. Many of the costumes are well worth $30.00. In our very fine costumes, Silk, Velvet, and Imported Combinations, we have made the prices as low as medium classes of suits are usually sold for. For Christmas and New-Year's there is no present a husband can give the wife or daughter or a gentleman his sweetheart nicer than a fine or medium priced costume. It is one that is sure to be appreciated. Our costumes are left so they can be fitted perfectly, with but very little trouble and at no expense to the buyer, and a fit guaranteed in every case. An early examination will convince all that this is the greatest reduction of the season. Suits ready for exhibition Monday, Dec. 18.

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State and Monroe-sts.,
Under Palmer House.

FURNITURE
SUITABLE FOR
HOLIDAY GIFTS!
Useful, Ornamental, Durable.
Elegant DESKS, CABINETS, CHIFONNIERS, fancy STANDS and TABLES, fancy Easy Chairs, Hat Racks, Pedestals, Foot Rests, and other FURNITURE "NOVELTIES."
No stairs to climb. ELEGANT Passenger Elevator to each of the five floors.
C. C. HOLTON,
Between Adams and Jackson-sts.,
224, 226 & 228 WABASH-AV.
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N. B.—Our facilities are such that we can FILL HOLIDAY ORDERS without delay.

The Hess "Pure Air"
Furnaces and Stoves
Have no equal in this country for POWER and ECONOMY. Where others fail these succeed. Sales unprecedented. Examine them before you buy any other.
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Holiday Books, 50c to $1 00; Juvenile Books, 5c to 50c; Gift Bibles, 50c to $1 25; Teach'r Bibles, $1 20 to $5 00; Fringed Cards, 20c to $1 00; Chromos per doz, 40c; Chromos with frames, 10c; Silk Book Marks 5c to $1 00; Christmas Cards 1c to 1 00; Wall Mottoes, 25c.
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OFFER great inducements to all who want to give MUSICAL PRESENTS.
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"Parisian Suit Co."
SEASONABLE
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What more suitable for a Christmas Present than a beautiful
SEAL SACQUE,
DOLMAN or PALETOT.
Or if your purse is not quite long enough for that a nice Plush, Silk, or Satin Brocade Garment. We have also a splendid line of cheaper goods in Silk Ottoman Diagonal Cloth Wrap, or warm, comfortable Russian Circular, Ulster, or Jacket
We have everything in Ladies' Outside Garments, and every size, at prices from $5.00 to $500.00.

To gentlemen that intend making Holiday Gifts of the above goods we will say that we have (being a specialty house) every size in stock, and if there should be any mistake in making a suitable selection we will exchange at any time for any other style, size, or shape.

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I am now fully prepared to meet all demands for
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OF THE HIGHEST GRADES. Do not wait until the last moment and then be disappointed because you cannot get what you want in time to make your CHRISTMAS or NEW YEAR'S PRESENT, but come at once and give your orders at the largest and finest Gallery in the country, and where all work is warranted to be the best that can be produced.

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DURYEA'S
SATIN GLOSS STARCH
FOR THE LAUNDRY. The best in the world. Ask your grocer for it.
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Suitable for presents. Trylinos. 78 MADISON ST. CHICAGO
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Tourists, Travelers, Excursionists, should visit CHAS. T. WILL'S For Trunks, Satchels, Bags, &c. It will pay. No. 144 State-st.
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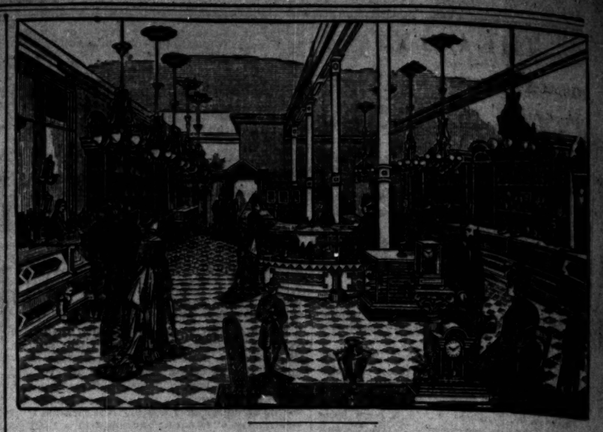
ELECTRIC, RUSSIAN, Mercurial, and Sulphur Baths. The most favorable results follow their proper use. Dr. C. Sanford, Grand Pacific Hotel. Ladies' hours, 7 a. m. to 6 p. m.



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New styles in Lace Pins, Bracelets, Bangles, Gents' Scarf Pins, Lockets, Seals, Pencils, Vest Chains, and many Novelties selected for the Christmas trade.

Perhaps it is hardly necessary to say that no other house has facilities which enable them to undersell the Jewelry House of C. D. PEACOCK, however much they may claim such distinction.

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Save 25 to 40 Per Cent
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WORTH OF
FURNITURE, CARPETS,
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HOUSEHOLD GOODS
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LOOK AT SOME OF OUR PRICES:
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Secretaries, $25, $30, $35, $45, and up.
Book-cases, $25, $30, $35, $40, and up.
Sideboards, $25, $30, $35, $40, and up.
Hall Trees, $8, $10, $12, $15, $20, and up.
Library Tables, $10, $12, $15, $20, and up.
Foot-Rests, $3, $4, $5, $6.
Ladies' Fancy Work Tables, $10.
Fancy Stands, $1, $1.50, $2, $3, $5.
Ladies' Fancy Willow Work-Stands, $2, $3.
Blacking-Boxes, $1, $2, $4.
Slipper-Boxes, $2.50, $3, $4.
Fancy Rattan Rockers, $5, $6, $7.
Ladies' Plush Rockers, $8, $10, $12, $15, and up.
Gents' Easy Chairs, $6, $7, $10, $12, $15, and up.
1,000 Styles Fancy Chairs for Holidays.
Folding Beds in 30 styles, $18 and up.
Elegant Rugs, $2, $3, $4, and up.
Chamber Sets, $25, $30, $40, and up.
Parlor Suits, $35, $38, $40, $50.
HOUSES FURNISHED THROUGHOUT AT ONE DAY'S NOTICE.
Cash or easy payments to suit all.
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You can find all novelties and new designs in
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Foot-Rests, Slipper-Cases, Fancy Tables (large and small). Everything in the line of Household Goods,
Cheap for Cash, or on Easy Payments at Cash Prices.
ULICK BOURKE,
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USEFUL
Holiday Presents
Desks, Bookcases, Wardrobes, Library Tables, Centre Tables, Carpets, Rugs, Upholstered Easy Chairs, Patent and other Rocking Chairs, Cane Chairs, Music Stands, Odd Pieces to suit everybody's pocket, elegant Parlor and Chamber Suits, also houses furnished complete on
EASY PAYMENTS
AT BOTTOM CASH PRICES.
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ENGAGEMENT RINGS, novel styles.
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Bought for Cash and sold Lower than the Lowest.
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ESTABLISHED 1850.

Furs
Fur-Lined Garments, Collars, Muffs, and Trimmings. Lowest prices in the city.
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DURABILITY.
Next to tone, quality is the paramount consideration in the selection of a Piano. Many instruments that when new, possess a pleasing quality of tone that defies all but the most expert investigation prove themselves utterly worthless and unreliable when subjected to the crucial test of persistent and continued use. The
WEBER
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is especially calculated to endure and withstand the encroachments of time, showing in every detail of construction that perfection of mechanism that is necessary for entire reliability, and which is equally imperative for the permanence of the beautiful singing quality of tone so conspicuous in these instruments. The principle of employing in construction the least possible amount of metal consistent with strength has been carried to its greatest limit in the production of these Pianos, resulting in greater freedom from the hard, metallic and unsympathetic quality which has been the bete noire of all manufacturers. Examine these instruments at
THE WEBER WAREROOMS,
250 & 252 Wabash-Av.

English Celebrities in America.

London News.

Mrs. Langtry has appeared in New York, and is to be congratulated on what some American writers call "a screaming success." For Mrs. Langtry's sake, her countrymen may be pleased by the enthusiasm of New York; but whether the New-Yorkers themselves are entirely to be congratulated is another matter. Mrs. Langtry has at no time appeared to us to have her own proficiency in her art, and it seems that the people of New York, too, do not overrate her genius. They said, according to our correspondent, that her acting was "not what had been expected." But, if they did not expect much, what did they go forth to see? Not the neglected Madame Patti, so it seems—as many of the highest renown—and they flocked in their cultivated thousands to see Mrs. Langtry, for whom they expected, as far as we can make out little. It is pleasant to learn that this lady's beauty quite came up to the expectations which had been entertained, and this is rather surprising to the vanity of our island, or, perhaps we should say, to the vanity of the neighborhood of and of Jersey. Many transatlantic critics have assured English friends, in private letters, that no one would turn round to look at, or in any manner remark, an English beauty in New York. But now, to see an English beauty duly set forth in multitudes, armed with large powers under which they nearly crushed the stage, is new. Some British cynics will guess that Mrs. Langtry's triumph is partly due to a telegram from the Prince of Wales; but it is notorious that citizens of the States are much more different to Princes. The Prince has pronounced Longfellow "the greatest of American poets"; but of course that will not increase the sale of his blameless works in America. The flutter and excitement about Mrs. Langtry is but one of the enormous compliments which the people of the United States are always paying England and her society. Indeed, the "æsthete" has only to go over to America to be in England, and she or he is received as royally than Jumbo himself in New York. It seems to be a question interesting to all of us, affairs. A lady or a poet might be expected through the States, but would only be received by private friends on landing in Britain. Mr. Ward was at least as clever as Mrs. Langtry, of course he had not a tenth of the beauty of the lecturer. There seems to be a kind of fascination about people considered to be "wicked," once a man or woman is here as to American society papers hope. Or is it only a desire to make us naughty—it is not a very great desire to make us naughty—that we are blamed for? Or is it mere defect; and then we are blamed for it? Americans, who really encourage us in our worst temper. Now and then we see a mild protest, as Mr. Warner, who says our literature is "full of insular dialect," or by Mr. Howells, who does not allow "that fiction has become a drama since Dickens and Thackeray sank into silence with their baneful influence."

UNDISPUTABLY AND ABSOLUTELY THE GREATEST ORGANIZED STORE ON EARTH!

THE GREAT "BARGAIN STORE" OF THIS CITY.

No Competitors, Many Imitators, But None Equal

"THE FAIR" OF E. J. LEHMANN

In Variety, Price, and Choice Merchandise, bought at forced sales in all parts of the world at less than value. Retailed at Jobbers', Manufacturers', and Auction Prices.

Music Boxes, 95c.
Brass Drums, 95c.
Toy Pianos, 95c.
Banjos, 95c.
Violins, with Bows, 95c.
Accordions, 95c.
Toy Tea Sets at 95c.
Large Rubber Painted Balls at 95c.
Fine French Dress Dolls at 95c.
The largest Wax Doll in the city for 95c.
Plush Albums at 95c.
Scrap Books at 95c.
Autograph Albums at 95c.

Hand'fs for the Holidays.

All-Silk Brocade at 25 and 38c.

A Good Timekeeper.

Nickel Watch, stem-winder, $3.75.
Chatelaine Watch at $4.95.
Solid Silver Watch, $4.95.
Elgin Stem-winder, Solid Silver Case, at $10.50.
Ladies' Solid Gold Watch at $8.50.

Choice for 95c.

Toilet Case, with Comb and Brush.
Work-Boxes.
Glove and Handkerchief Boxes.
Japanese Cabinets.
Companions.
Jewel Cases.
Odor Cases.

Work Boxes, 25, 48, 68, 75c.
Toilet Cases at 95c.
Odor Cases, $1.48, $2.25.
Writing Desks, 95c.
Plush Handkerchief Boxes.
Plush Color Cuff Boxes.
Plush Whisk-Broom Holders.
Jewel Cases.

Smokers' Articles!

Cigar Cases at 22c, 50c.
Second quality Real Meerschaum Cigarette Holders at 5c, 10c, 15c.
Second quality Meerschaum Cigar Holders at 8c, 12c, 25c.
Second quality Real Meerschaum Pipes at 68c.
First quality Real Meerschaum one-half less than regular prices.

Fancy Dry Goods,
Gold and Rolled Plated Jewelry,
Stationery, Albums,
Velvet Frames,
Ladies' and Gents' Gloves,
Silver and Silver-plated Ware of all Standard Makes,
Pocketbooks and Leather Goods,
Hair Goods,
Opticians' Goods,
Ribbons & Yankee Notions,
Gents' Furnishing Goods,
Hosiery,
Revolvers and Pocket Cutlery,
Majolica and Kiota Ware,
Transfer and Check Office,
Ladies' Coffee Parlors,

Boots and Shoes,
Crockery and Glassware,
Hats and Caps,
Lamps & Fancy Glassware,
Wooden & Willow Ware,
Tin and Hardware,
Confectionery, Books,
Smokers' Articles,
Druggists' Sundries,
Japanese Goods and Swiss Carvings,
Toys and Novelties,
Musical Instruments,
Cloaks, Suits, and Muslin Underwear,
Oil Paintings,
Picture Frames,
Looking Glasses,
Brackets, Flower Stands, &c.,
Trunks, Saratogas, &c.,
Cigars and Tobacco,
Boys' and Men's Clothing,
Millinery, Sewing Machines.

5-Bottle Double-Plated Caster, $1.95.
12c for a Silver-Plated Butter-Knife.
$4.95 for a Swiss Silver Watch.
$8.50 for a Low Carat Gold Watch.
$20 for a Gent's Gold Watch.
Job Lot of Ladies' Gold-Plated Lace-Pins, 15c.
Solid Silver Napkin Rings, 68c each.
Fine Work-box, 68c.
Fine Toilet-Case, 95c.
Mirror on Nickel Stand, 48c.
Good Opera-Glass at $1.95.
Wire Metallic Hair Brush, 12c.
Drafting Cases, 38c.
A Nice Music-Box, 95c.
$5 Accordion for $1.95.
Nice Concertina, 65c.
A Good Child Tea-Set, 48c.
A Good Stereoscope at 33c.
Japanese Bread Boats, 16c.
Fine Colored Glass Inkstand, 48c.
Fine Plush Autograph, 68c.
Large Rocking Horse, 85c.
Shoofly Rocker, 95c.
Extra Fine Plush Pocketbook, 75c.

We have the Largest Assortment of

Meerschaum Goods!

In the city at the Lowest Prices.

100 DOZEN

White Laundried Shirts,

Reduced to 75 cents.

500 DOZEN

Gents' Underwear at - - 15c

Scarlet Underwear at - - 85c

ALL WOOL.

Ladies' Scarlet Underwear, All Wool, at 95c

1,000 large Dressed Dolls,	42c
500 fine Bisque Dressed Dolls,	65c
Large China Dressed Dolls,	20c
Large China Dolls,	10c
Jack in Box,	7c
100 dozen Wax Dolls,	8c
Indestructible Head and Hair Bodies,	10c
Decorated China Tea Sets,	25c
Fine Decorated China Tea Sets,	48c
A large Complete Set for	95c
Toy Casters,	15c
Donkey and Rider,	15c
Lively Horseman,	15c
Don't fail to see our 95c Doll Counter.	
100 dozen Wash Basins,	6c
500 dozen large Pie Plates,	2c
Six-quart Milk Pans,	8c
Two-quart Milk Pans,	5c
Two-quart Covered Pails,	8c
Standard Egg-Beater,	8c
Tea Spoons, two for	1c
Fancy Child's Trays,	75c
26x26 Stove Boards,	50c
100 dozen Whisk Brooms,	10c
1,000 Street or Barn Brooms at	40c
The Foot Cleaner,	58c
A large lot of Banks at half price.	
Hatchets,	15c
Twenty-six Inch Carpenter Saw,	35c
Bootjacks,	5c
1,000 Sash Pulleys,	2c
Spokeshaves,	12c
Tinned Carpet Tacks,	2c
Two-foot Rules,	10c
Novelty Wringers,	$3.75
Mrs. Pats' Sad Irons,	$1.50 per Set
Sad Irons,	4c per pound
Standard Fluters,	45c
Toy Fluters,	10c
Stove Lifters,	3c
Sad-Iron Stands,	3c
Club Skates, with Straps and Heel Plates,	30c per Pair

68,350 Square feet on State-st., One Entire Block on Adams-st., nearly the Entire Economy Block on Dearborn-st.

Each Department Filled to the Utmost with Choice Christmas Presents, Holiday Presents,

ALL AT

E. J. LEHMANN'S. THE FAIR.

FOREIGN.

Important Changes Brought About in the British Cabinet Yesterday.

Lord Kimberley Given the Great India Office—Some Comment.

The Tories Hope Derby's Re-entrance Will Break Up the Ministry.

The Laugtry-Labouchere Quarrel Has Been Kept Out of the London Papers.

Louis Blanc's Funeral—Enormous Success of Bernhardt at Paris—The Sultan Slays a Servant.

GREAT BRITAIN.

MR. SMALLEY'S CABLE LETTER TO THE NEW YORK "TRIBUNE."

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—Mr. Smalley cables the New York *Tribune* as follows:

LONDON, Dec. 16.—Important Ministerial changes are taking place today in her Majesty's Council at Windsor. Lord Derby becomes Secretary for the Colonies; Lord Kimberley goes into the India Office; the Marquis of Hartington succeeds Mr. Childers, and Mr. Childers leaves the War Office to relieve Mr. Gladstone as Chancellor of the Exchequer. The change which will arouse most criticism will affect Lord Kimberley. Though a man of wide experience, many ask whether he is strong enough for a position which controls a great army as well as a vast Empire. The principal change relates to

LORD DERBY

and his entrance into a Liberal Cabinet invests his recent Manchester speech with great importance. The speech has caused profound satisfaction at home and abroad. It is specially soothing to France. The Germans cannot quite forget Lord Derby's Austrian utterances some years ago. France regards Lord Derby as a supporter of the French alliance. English Liberals welcome Lord Derby as moderating the demands of the Radical wing. The Tories hope that his presence will produce a rift in the Liberal Cabinet.

MR. FORSTER,

on the path of Lord Salisbury in Scotland, has delivered a speech which contains striking contrasts to Lord Derby's views. Lord Derby considers England bound, if not by contract, by responsibilities, to refrain from extending them. Mr. Forster argues that the process of extension is a part of the law of existence as an empire. Lord Derby advocates the most prompt possible withdrawal from Egypt. Mr. Forster considers England's presence only a guarantee of order, and that it is impossible to say how long she will remain. Mr. Forster also urges that Mr. Gladstone should deal remedially and decisively with home rule, and prevent a serious agitation, and advises a large extension of local government.

MR. GLADSTONE'S JUBILEE

was not marked by any demonstration. He declined public banquets, but all day gloomy Downing street was filled with genteel callers and telegraph boys. Messages came from all parts of the Empire, and many from foreign countries. Several members of the royal family were among the first to offer congratulations. The victory of a supporter in his native town of Liverpool was opportunely and peculiarly gratifying to the Prime Minister. This incident in a Tory stronghold was a crushing blow to the believers in a Conservative reaction.

EGYPT.

The signal of a difficulty between England and France respecting Egypt are passing away. Lord Granville's protest to the Madagascar deputation and the firm support given by the public to Mr. Gladstone are not without effect. The reference of the canal question to a conference goes far to conciliate French feeling. Except the bondholders and the Khedive, no one is revengeful. There is no complaint of the leniency to Arabi and his co-rebels. The appointment of Evelyn Wood tends to make the Conservatives regard Mr. Gladstone's policy less unfavorably.

LOUIS BLANC'S FUNERAL

on Tuesday evoked a popular demonstration equally impressive and pathetic. The efforts of one section of rancorous Communists to induce the populace to stay at home totally failed. Immense crowds lined the whole route of the procession from Louis Blanc's house in the Rue Hivoli, to Pere-la-Chaise. The funeral was notable as a demonstration purely civil in character. There was no ceremony in a church, no priest in the house, or at the grave. All the great departments of State, from the President downward, were represented. A great number of Senators and Deputies and innumerable delegations from cities, societies, and all France were at the funeral. The American Minister was present at the house, and accompanied the procession in a carriage. He was also present at the grave, where addresses were delivered, one from Victor Hugo. His testimony of respect to the deceased man was all the more gratifying because no other ambassador appeared. There were 50,000 people in the cemetery alone, patiently waiting the concluding addresses. Few could hear them. They filed slowly past the coffin. The funeral, which began at 11, was not concluded till 6.

IRELAND.

Funds come slowly to the new National League. The total receipts have been £820, but £700 more were gained by absorbing the funds of the Home-Rule League. The National League is agitating to prevent emigration, and to secure the starting of public works to avoid coming distress.

The chief incident in the Huddy trial, apart from its revelations of cold-blooded atrocity, affected the Ladies' League. Instead of the funds going as represented to the philanthropic support of evicted persons, they have been spent upon prisoners charged with murder and outrage.

The bungling way in which Marwood, the hangman, did his work at the execution of Miles Joyce will be another Irish grievance.

THE STAGE.

Stephenson's "Impulse," in which the Kendalls appear at the St. James Theatre, is a great success. It is alleged by the author to be founded on "La Maison Du Mari," a statement which greatly puzzles the critics.

Sardou's "Fedora" was produced in Paris on Tuesday. It is considered to be probably the author's greatest success. Unquestionably it was a most complete dramatic triumph for Bernhardt, for whom the piece was written. No rôle ever gave her an occasion to display in a single evening the whole range of her art and genius. Paris critics for once are unanimous in admitting that their predictions that Sarah's art would deteriorate have been falsified, and now declare that it is more refined, complete, subtle, and varied than ever. The public received her coldly, but was reconquered before the end of the first act. The scenes of enthusiasm which followed were, perhaps, without parallel on the French stage. The negotiations for Sarah's South American tour have been definitly broken. She intends to make a short European tour next spring instead.

JERRY JAMES,

who expected to winter in London, sailed on Tuesday on the Werra for New York on account of news of his father's illness.

WILLIAM BLACK,

the novelist, contributes to the Anglo-American copyright correspondence in the Athenæum. His experience was generous treatment given him unsolicited by Messrs. Harper.

MR. JENNINGS' CABLE LETTER TO THE NEW YORK "WORLD."

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—Mr. Jennings' cable letter to the *World* is as follows:

LONDON, Dec. 16.—The changes in the Cabinet concerning which I have advised you from time to time during the last six weeks will be announced today. As I write it is pretty well settled that the Earl of Derby will take the Colonial Secretaryship, and Lord Hartington the post of Secretary of War. Mr. Childers' appointment to the Chancellorship of the Exchequer has already been made public. The doubtful point, I hear, is whether Sir Charles W. Dilke shall or shall not be taken into the Cabinet as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. That he shall be is demanded by the Radical element as a counterpoise to the appointment of the Earl of Derby, who is regarded with anything but favor by the Chamberlain section of the party in power. There is understood to be an objection to Sir Charles on

IN "HIGH QUARTERS"

which is not so very unreasonable, in view of his attacks upon the Queen and the royal family at Newcastle in 1871. He then not only alleged that the Queen evaded payment of her taxes, but that the court encouraged profligacy and other vices. This, of course, does not render him any the less popular with the Radicals, who will, in all likelihood, succeed in forcing him into the Cabinet, the Chamberlain influence being now paramount, both socially and politically. Indeed, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain is, next to Mr. Gladstone, the most prominent man of the day.

THE NEXT "GREAT LAWSUIT"

which is to come on after the Belt action is disposed of is the subject of general conversation here. Mr. Chamberlain has been sore and sulky ever since the blackballing of his brothers at the Reform Club, and now he institutes an action for £5,000 damages against Mr. Lennox Boyd for telling Mr. Thomas Bayley Potter, M. P., and Mr. Edward Dicey that his said brothers got into disgrace with a club at Melbourne, thus provoking the "pilling" in London. It surprises everybody, as I need hardly tell you, that Mr. Chamberlain, who ordinarily passes for a man of some shrewdness, should take so much trouble to advertise to the world the fact that his brothers were blackballed, and the weeklies dwell upon the subject at some length, and all in the same spirit. Even the *Spectator* admits that Mr. Chamberlain has "made a great mistake," and the *Saturday Review* declares that "no man can score off a blackball," and advises the Chamberlain family to "take refuge in the new National Liberal Club, whose arms should be three black balls." Altogether, the affair brings endless ridicule upon Mr. Chamberlain, whose head seemed to have been turned by his rapid transformation from a local wire-puller at Birmingham into a Cabinet Minister. Still, so long as he controls the caucus machinery at Birmingham, Mr. Chamberlain has nothing to fear from the ridicule of the London press and clubs. Indeed, I should not like to say that their ridicule will not inure to his advantage.

THE BELT ACTION,

of which London is heartily sick and tired, will be finished in the course of the incoming week. The general opinion seems to be that Mr. Belt will gain the verdict, the jury being in all probability mystified by the conflicting evidence that has been given, and unable to decide where all the doctors disagee so sincerely and plausibly. The evidence of the President of the Royal Academy, Sir Frederick Leighton, was very strong against Mr. Belt, and artists generally look upon the sculptor as a humbug, but there is very little doubt that he will win the day. It will be safe to reckon that the costs alone in this long, drawn-out case will amount to £15,000.

LANGTRY.

The news of the squabble, separation, or whatever it is, between Mmes. Langtry and Labouchère has already leaked out here, and forms the subject of brisk, not to say excited, comment. So far as the facts are understood here, Mrs. Labouchère's conduct is regarded with a good deal of approval, even the Langtry coterie admitting that she acted the part of a true friend towards the Jersey Lily. The verdict of the woman is "I always told you so." At present the affair is only privately discussed, but it cannot be kept out of the papers next week, and between Mrs. Langtry and Messrs. Belt and Chamberlain we are now remarkably well off for Christmas gossip.

STOCKS.

A tremendous effort is being made to turn out the Atlantic & Great Western Trustees and put in their places Viscount Bury, Mr. Allport, and a new management. The event will be decided next week. The Trustees, by declaring a cash dividend, will doubtless secure many votes, but the opinion seems to be growing that their mismanagement and bad policy are ruinous to the property, and that, if they are not got rid of next week, they will be "shipped" before very long.

I may say that the feeling of the bondholders is strongly against any lease to the Erie Company, which repudiates all its leases.

LORD HOUGHTON.

No one has yet been able to account for the attempt of the *Times* to kill Lord Houghton with two separate paralytic strokes. There is nothing serious the matter with Lord Houghton—nothing more serious than a little bronchitis following a chill caught at the royal review, but, as you know, he will persist in acting as if he were a man of five-and-twenty, which brings him into these little scrapes every now and then. I am glad to find that he is getting along very nicely, and has been able to see many of his friends this week. He says that the *Times* pulled its obituary out of the pigeon-hole a little too soon. All London, I need hardly say, has been thronging to his doors, asking after his condition.

RUSSIA'S DOINGS.

Special Cable.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—No little gratification is expressed in England over the ten-year alliance between Germany and Austria, of which the conditions are fully disclosed today. It allays in a measure the anxiety which has been caused by the great military activity of Russia, her recent creation of a formidable body of mounted infantry, her energetic construction of eight new strategic railways, and several new frontier fortifications. Russia's diplomatic tone has been peaceful and conciliatory, but her acts have wholly belied it.

JOYCE.

There is a very strong feeling in Ireland that Myles Joyce, who was hanged yesterday, was innocent. The Lord-Lieutenant expressed himself as only too anxious to reprieve him, but could not find anything in the papers laid before him to justify him in doing so.

PHŒNIX PARK.

Up to the present none of the arrests made in the Phœnix Park and Field cases seem to have any real significance. Westgate, alias O'Brien, arrived in Dublin today, but the police attach no importance to what he says, and the passengers on the steamer from Jamaica reports that he is an utter imbecile.

THE SULTAN'S UNHAPPY CONDITION

continues, and his surroundings are still chaotic. Sedition is rife on every side of him. The army is full of dissensions and disaffection, the popular discontent is loudly expressed, and affairs at Constantinople present the aspect which usually indicates the approach of a violent transition. The most extraordinary precautions against assassination are taken at Yildiz Kiosk. Last week one of his chief servants, who has always been about his person, desired a week's leave of absence to visit his family, and accordingly drew up the usual humble petition to his Majesty and anxiously awaited a favorable opportunity to present it. An occasion offering,

HE APPROACHED ABDUL HAMID

and prostrated himself, at the same time putting his hand in his bosom to draw forth his document. The Sultan, being instantly seized with the suspicion that the man was about to draw a weapon and assassinate him, pulled out his revolver and shot the man dead on the spot. The aides-de-camp running in at the noise from the ante-chamber found the Sultan standing over the corpse with his pistol, and by his direction searched the body. Nothing more dangerous was found than the paper clutched in the hand of the unfortunate man. The affair was hushed up. Abdul Hamid still carries his concealed weapons, and every one in the palace avoids the slightest ambiguity of gesture.

THE CABINET REORGANIZED.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—The changes in the Cabinet are now completed, the following-named Ministers having taken the oath before the Queen in the Council today: Lord Derby, Secretary of State for the Colonies; Lord Kimberley, Secretary of State for India; Lord Hartington, Secretary of State for War; the Rt.-Hon. Hugh C. Childers, Chancellor of the Exchequer.

THREATENING INCENDIARISM.

A letter signed "Rory of the Hills" was received at the Home Office last evening threatening that within the next few days one or more of the Government offices or some other large building would be set on fire as retribution for the execution of the three men in Galway yesterday for the murder of the Joyce family.

MARINE DISASTERS.

The British bark Langring Hall struck on Tuskar Rock, off the coast of Wexford Island, and twenty-four of the crew were drowned, and only two saved.

The British ship Glad Tidings, from Calcutta for Falmouth, went ashore at Prawle Point yesterday. She caught fire afterward and was totally destroyed. Two of the crew drowned.

PROHIBITED.

DUBLIN, Dec. 16.—The importation of the *Irish World*, published in New York, is to be prohibited.

SENTENCED TO BE HANGED.

Thomas Higgins was convicted and sentenced to death today for participation in the murder of the two Huddys. Kerrigan, the informer, deposed that Higgins, who is 60 years of age, with his son, took the chief part in the murder and compelled passers-by to assist in carrying the victims, whose groans could be plainly heard while they were in the bogs in which they were thrown. Other witnesses corroborated the statement.

DEAD.

The Bishop of Llandaff, Wales, is dead.

INSANE.

John Morris Saunders, who sent Gladstone a letter threatening his life, was acquitted on the ground of insanity.

FRANCE.

PRINCE KRAPTOKINE.

PARIS, Dec. 16.—It is reported that Prince Kraptokine, the well-known Nihilist, was arrested yesterday at Thonon, France, but subsequently released on parole.

EGYPT.

The *Temps* officially announces the refusal of France to accept the Presidency of the Egyptian Public Debt Commission.

TONQUIN.

The Cabinet decided to postpone the bringing forward of the credit bill for an expedition to Tonquin at present. The report of the abandonment of the expedition is without foundation.

Advices from Tonquin state that since the end of October the country has been entirely evacuated by the Chinese. The *Temps* urges the Government to seize this opportunity to take possession of Tonquin.

IMPORTS INTO FRANCE

the last eleven months increased 106,000,000 francs, compared with the same period of last year. The increase is principally in manufactured goods. The increase of exports the same period was 147,000,000 francs, compared with the corresponding period of last year.

APPROPRIATIONS.

The Chamber of Deputies adopted the extraordinary budget without modification.

TURKEY.

THE SULTAN BRACES UP.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 16.—The Sultan, in conversation with a political personage today, denied all rumors of dissensions in the Government. He said the reports of conspiracies against himself were false. He lived in no fear of such dangers. The blood of Othman ran in his veins, and he had his share of the well-known courage of his race. He knew the wants and miseries of his people. He had ordered the rigorous suppression of corruption, and measures to restore prosperity, justice, and order.

GERMANY.

TAXATION.

BERLIN, Dec. 16.—In the debate in the Prussian Chambers yesterday on the first reading of the bill remitting the four lowest grades of class tax, and supplying the loss of revenue thus occasioned by a license tax on the sale of tobacco and spirits, the Minister of Finance explained that the scheme simply aimed at converting a direct tax into an indirect tax. An attempt, he said, would also be made to introduce the same license tax in the Empire, but meanwhile the Government intended to again demand a tobacco monopoly. Debate adjourned.

DENIAL.

Doctor Schumacher has not been appointed German Minister at Washington.

AUSTRIA.

A SWINDLER ON TRIAL.

INNSBRUCK, Dec. 16.—In the Criminal Court here a case has been commenced against Baron Alexander Saul Hammingun, cousin of the husband of Princess Frederica, on various charges of swindling while acting as the representative of claimants to the property of the late Gen. Reinhardt, who left a large fortune.

INDIA.

FIRES.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 16.—The Chitpore hydraulic press was partially destroyed by fire yesterday. The great Jute presses were also partially burned.

HOLLAND.

A STEAMER STRANDED.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 16.—The steamer Clarendon, from New Orleans for Bremen, is ashore at Petten, on the coast of Holland. Assistance has been sent her.

EGYPT.

THE UNITED STATES AGENT.

CAIRO, Dec. 16.—The United States Diplomatic Agent presented his credentials to the Khedive today. Friendly assurances were exchanged.

MEXICO.

A TREATY RATIFIED.

CITY OF MEXICO, Dec. 16.—The Senate ratified the treaty of commerce and amity between Mexico and Germany.

SPICY LIBEL SUIT.

Some Reminiscences of Jeff Davis and the Lost Cause.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 16.—The famous libel suit of M. F. Bigney, editor of the New Orleans *City Item*, and Watson Van Benthuysen, President of three street railway companies, a wealthy capitalist, was closed today. The suit grew out of a card written by Van Benthuysen and published in the *Evening States*, in which Bigney is spoken of as a scoundrel and a liar. The suit has occupied the attention of a jury for a week in the Civil District Court before Judge Rightor, and today the jury decided in favor of Bigney, awarding him $12,485 damages.

The past record of the two principals to the suit was pretty thoroughly overhauled. Van Benthuysen put in witnesses to show that Bigney had cheated at cards, and the latter that the former had robbed the late Confederacy, of which he was an officer.

In cross-examination Van Benthuysen said he had no desire to hide anything, but he was sure no citizen would demand his evidence to come out. He was placed in charge of two boxes of specie which he conveyed on the train of wagons accompanying Jefferson Davis. At the close of the flight the money was distributed among the men at various times. A portion of it he retained. It was not intrusted to him. As he was given full control of the money he kept this to aid Davis on his trial, and he turned it over to the party for whom he intended it.

Van Benthuysen has applied for a new trial, mainly on the ground that the President of a rival street-railway company had "stocked" the jury on him.

GODLOVE S. ORTH.

The Well-Known Indiana Congressman Expired Last Night at His Home in Lafayette.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Dec. 16.—The Hon. Godlove S. Orth died at a quarter to 11 o'clock tonight. He has been unconscious, and gradually but steadily sinking. His disease was blood-poisoning superinduced by cancer.

Godlove S. Orth was born near Lebanon, Pa., in 1817, and was educated at Gettysburg College, Pennsylvania. He studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1839, when he commenced practice in Indiana. From 1843 to 1848, inclusive, he was a member of the Indiana State Senate, and served one year as President of that body. In 1861 Mr. Orth served as a member of the Peace Conference, and shortly afterwards was commissioned Captain of a company in the Seventy-sixth Indiana Volunteers. He was elected on the Republican ticket to the Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth, Fortieth, and Forty-first Congresses from his own district, serving from Dec. 7, 1863, to March 3, 1871. After the redistricting of the State Mr. Orth ran as a Republican candidate for Congressman-at-Large, defeating Michael C. Kerr by 162 votes in a total poll of 377,000. He declined the Mission to Brazil, tendered him by President Grant in 1875, and was then appointed Minister to Austria, which position he held for two years. He was elected to the Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh Congresses by good majorities, and in 1879 received the complimentary vote of the Republican party for United States Senator.

He was a candidate for reelection to the Forty-eighth Congress, but was defeated by Thomas B. Ward, Democrat, by a majority of over 1,000 votes.

Mr. Orth has been in failing health for many months, but nothing serious was apprehended until recently, when a cancerous affection on the neck and jaw refused to yield to treatment. The patient was unable to take solid nourishment, and gradually wasted away, being greatly emaciated. He had been a resident of Lafayette for upward of forty years.

THE WEATHER.

Signal Service.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 17—1 a. m.—For the South Atlantic States, slightly warmer fair weather, westerly to southerly winds, and stationary or rising barometer.

For the Gulf States, slightly warmer fair weather, south to west wind, and higher barometer.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, slightly warmer generally fair weather, south to west winds, and lower barometer.

For the Lake region, occasionally light snow, slightly warmer south to west winds, and stationary or slowly falling barometer.

For the Upper Mississippi and Missouri Valleys, warmer south to west winds, partly cloudy weather, and occasional light snow.

The Chief Signal officer furnishes the following:

The barometer is highest in the Gulf States and lowest north of New England. Colder and fair weather prevails in the Southern and Middle States, with northerly winds. Partly cloudy weather and light snow are reported from the Lake region, the Upper Mississippi and Ohio Valleys, and the northern portion of New England with south to west winds. The following special temperature was reported at 3 p. m. yesterday: Washington, 37; Norfolk, 31; Savannah, 40; Atlanta, 37; Jacksonville, 47; Pensacola, 42; New Orleans, 41; Galveston, 42; San Antonio, 34; Tucson, 49; Los Angeles, 79; San Diego, 77. The temperature has fallen slightly on the New England coast, and risen from 10 to 20 in the Upper Lake region and Northwest. It is generally below freezing in the Gulf and South Atlantic States. The indications are that slightly warmer and fair weather will prevail in the Southern States and the southern portion of the Middle States during Sunday and Monday. Light snow and partly cloudy and slightly warmer weather is indicated for the Lake region, New England, and the northern portion of the Middle States on Sunday.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Dec. 16—10:18 p. m.—The following observations are taken at the same moment of time at the stations named:

Stations.	Ther. 2:18 p. m.	Ther. 10:18 p. m.	Wind.		Rn	Weather.
Albany	32	30	N.W.	Fresh.	.03	Cl'dy.
Alpena	30	29	W.	Fresh.	0	Cl'dy.
Bismarck	26	20	N.W.	Light.	0	Clear.
Buffalo	30	30	S.W.	Fresh.	.03	Lsnw.
Cairo	50	49	S.	Light.	0	Clear.
Concho	52	35	S.W.	Light.	0	Clear.
Cheyenne	36	27	N.W.	Fresh.	0	Clear.
Chicago	37	37	S.	Light.	0	Haze.
Cincinnati	46	47	S.	Light.	0	Clear.
Cleveland	32	31	S.	Fresh.	.01	Cl'dy.
Davenport	38	33	S.	Brisk.	.05	Lsnw.
Deadwood	40	33	S.	Calm.	0	Fair.
Denison	41	35	S.	Light.	0	Clear.
Denver	45	41	S.	Fresh.	0	Clear.
Des Moines	42	39	S.	Fresh.	0	Cl'dy.
Detroit	34	32	S.W.	Fresh.	.—	Cl'dy.
Dodge City	46	42	S.	Fresh.	0	Clear.
Dubuque	41	42	S.	Light.	0	Cl'dy.
Duluth	26	6	S.	Light.	0	Cl'dy.
Erie	30	30	S.W.	Fresh.	.07	Lsnw.
Escanaba	30	30	S.	Light.	0	Cl'dy.
Champaign	15	18	S.W.	Fresh.	0	Cl'dy.
Ft. Assiniboine	—	48	S.W.	Brisk.	0	Fair.
Fort Custer	—	50	S.W.	Fresh.	0	Fair.
Fort Garry	9	10	N.E.	Light.	.—	Lsnw.
Fort Smith	57	39	W.	Calm.	0	Clear.
Galveston	52	49	S.	Light.	0	Clear.
Grand Haven	34	34	S.	Fresh.	.—	Lsnw.
Huron, Dak	34	30	S.W.	Light.	0	Fair.
Indianapolis	48	48	S.	Fresh.	0	Fair.
Keokuk	34	34	S.W.	Fresh.	.01	Lsnw.
Las Animas	53	34	S.	Light.	0	Clear.
La Crosse	34	34	S.E.	Fresh.	.01	Lsnw.
Leavenworth	51	51	S.	Fresh.	0	Fair.
Louisville	54	54	S.	Light.	0	Clear.
Little Rock	54	52	S.	Light.	0	Clear.
Marquette	32	34	W.	Light.	0	Clear.
Memphis	52	51	S.	Light.	0	Clear.
Milwaukee	33	34	S.	Fresh.	0	Cl'dy.
Mackinaw	34	30	S.	Fresh.	0	Cl'dy.
Moorhead	16	20	N.W.	Fresh.	.01	Cl'dy.
Nashville	54	52	S.E.	Light.	0	Clear.
North Platte	52	37	W.	Light.	0	Clear.
Omaha	44	37	S.W.	Fresh.	0	Clear.
Oswego	32	31	S.	Light.	.08	Cl'dy.
Pittsburg	40	37	S.W.	Fresh.	.03	Lsnw.
Port Huron	32	30	N.W.	Fresh.	0	Clear.
Port Huron	32	31	S.	Fresh.	.09	Cl'dy.
Qu'Appelle	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rochester	14	19	W.	Fresh.	.01	Lsnw.
San Antonio	51	41	S.	Calm.	0	Clear.
Sandusky	32	31	S.W.	Fresh.	.01	Cl'dy.
Springfield, Mo	51	38	S.	Fresh.	0	Cl'dy.
Shreveport	58	56	S.	Light.	0	Clear.
Stillwater	21	21	S.E.	Light.	.02	Lsnw.
St. Louis	52	54	S.E.	Fresh.	0	Cl'dy.
St. Paul	22	24	S.E.	Fresh.	.21	Cl'dy.
Toledo	34	32	S.W.	Light.	0	Clear.
Stockton	58	42	S.	Fresh.	0	Clear.
Toledo	34	32	S.W.	Fresh.	0	Clear.
Vicksburg	61	61	N.E.	Light.	0	Clear.
Yankton	29	31	S.W.	Light.	0	Cl'dy.
Virginia City	45	36	S.W.	Light.	0	Clear.
Chattanooga	55	—	—	—	—	—

*Too small to measure.

Time.	Bar.	Ths	Wind.	Vel.	R'n.	Weather.
6:18 a.m.	30.258	2.2	W.	8	0	Clear.
9:18 a.m.	30.307	7.5	W.	10	0	Clear.
12:18 p.m.	30.143	15.3	W.	8	0	Clear.
3:18 p.m.	30.062	17.2	S.W.	9	0	Clear.
6:18 p.m.	30.077	17.2	S.W.	9	0	Haze.

Maximum temperature, 17.2.
Minimum temperature, 2.0.
Mean daily barometer, 30.141.
Mean daily thermometer, 11.5.
Mean daily humidity, 68.

A Heavy Snow-Storm in Minnesota.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 16.—A heavy snow-fall has been prevailing here and throughout the Northwest all day, and is still in progress, but the railroads are being operated with but little inconvenience. Trains are generally coming in close to schedule time, but if the storm should continue until morning some of them may be blockaded.

GOULD'S ROORBACH.

The Weapon He Used Against the Mutual Union Now Being Turned Against His Own Telegraph Monopoly.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 16.—Messrs. Reed and Pettit, attorneys, representing a number of citizens of Pennsylvania, personally served upon Dr. Norvin Green, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, in New York today a notice from Attorney-General Henry W. Palmer, of Pennsylvania, citing that company to appear on the 27th proximo to show cause why he should not file an information on behalf of the Commonwealth against that company to restrain it from doing business in this state and for the appointment of a Receiver of all its lines and property in Pennsylvania because of its having forfeited the same by reason of its repeated violations of the Constitution of the State. The latter provides that no telegraph company shall consolidate with nor hold a controlling interest in the stock or bonds of any company that owns a parallel or a competing line, nor acquire, by purchase or otherwise, any other competing line of telegraph.

The information of the Attorney-General is an exhaustive document, and gives a complete history of the incorporation of every telegraph company that has ever operated lines within this State, and the manner by which the Western Union has become possessed of all smaller corporations. The Attorney-General quotes Art. 16, Sec. 12 of the Constitution, which provides that "no telegraph company shall consolidate with or hold a controlling interest in the stocks or bonds of any other telegraph company owning a competing line, or acquire by purchase or otherwise any or such competing line of telegraph." He avers that the Western Union Telegraph Company did acquire by purchase or otherwise since the 1st of January, 1874, divers competing lines of telegraph in the State of Pennsylvania, giving the lines owned or operated by the American Union Telegraph Company of New York, the American Union Telegraph Company of Pennsylvania, the Atlantic & Pacific, Trans-Delaware River, Keystone, and Pacific & Atlantic, which lines are now operated and used by the Western Union Telegraph Company. The Attorney-General sets forth that the Western Union has established a monopoly in the business of transmitting telegrams within the State of Pennsylvania, and has by its violations of the Constitution forfeited its right to exercise the franchise of maintaining and operating lines in Pennsylvania, and can no longer claim the benefit of the comity existing between the States of New York and Pennsylvania. The Attorney-General prays that the Western Union Telegraph Company, its officers, agents, and servants, be restrained, specially until a hearing and perpetually thereafter, from maintaining and operating any line or lines of telegraph, and from transacting any business whatever within the limits of Pennsylvania, and that a Receiver be appointed to take possession of all the properties and effects of the Western Union Telegraph Company. The Attorney-General embodies in his document of information to the Supreme Court copies of the agreement whereby consolidations between the telegraph companies were consummated, such agreements bearing the signatures of the officers of the various companies. The American Union Telegraph Company had its main office in this city at the corner of Third and Chestnut streets, in the *Record* building, until about a year ago, when the lines were gradually transferred to the Western Union office at Tenth at Chestnut streets. The last of the wires were transferred only a few weeks ago.

LAKE MARINE NEWS.

Fears Entertained for the Steam-Barge Hilton—Other Items.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 16.—The relatives of the crew of the steam-barge Hilton, Capt. Richardson, are desirous of knowing of her whereabouts. A Frankfort dispatch dated Tuesday last stated that the Hilton, which had been imprisoned in the ice for five days, forced her way through and left for Milwaukee with 100 tons of pig-iron and seventy cords of bark. She may have run into some port for shelter, but no reports concerning her have been received from any source. It is possible that she may have sprung a leak outside, caused by forcing her way through the ice, and made some port for repairs.

The propeller Michigan which made three unsuccessful attempts to reach Grand Haven, left for that port early this morning, and reached her destination about noon.

The schooner Mary A. Gregory, with a cargo of fish casks, bound down the lake, is in port for shelter.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

What Pendleton Says About It—Some of the Former Abuses—Corruption of the Patronage System—Thousands of Superfluous Clerks.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 14.—The debate on civil-service reform was opened today in the Senate in an able and forcible speech by Senator Pendleton, the author of the bill before the Senate.

The Pendleton bill relates only to the clerical force of the Executive departments. It does not touch the chief officers, heads of bureaus, collectors and other customs officers or postmasters. But it is prescribed that for all merely clerical positions in all the departments and in the post-offices and custom-houses there shall be appointments made only to the lowest grades and on competitive examination. For this end it creates a commission, a chief examiner and examining boards in different parts of the country; it also prescribes that as nearly as may be the clerical positions shall be divided among the States according to population. Mr. Pendleton has wisely taken care not to interfere in any way with the constitutional and necessary power of summary removal by the President of any of the officers to whom it relates. In this his bill differs greatly and wisely from that of Mr. Kasson in the House, which, if it could pass, would cripple the Executive and make his subordinates independent of him, which would pave the way to monstrous corruption and maladministration.

Mr. Pendleton gave some curious instances of the abuses of the patronage system. He said that of 3,400 persons on the rolls of the Treasury Department 1,500 are not employed by authority of law, and are paid not from any appropriations made by Congress, but out of other funds; that 1,700 had been put on the rolls at the pleasure of the Secretary of the Treasury, and that an army of unauthorized detectives, inspectors, deputies, and agents have been sent over the country at every election. He quoted from the testimony of Mr. Gilbert, superintendent of the National-Bank Redemption Agency, and formerly a civil-service examiner, the following startling statement:

"The economy of the proposed system should be clearly brought out. Every one knows that under the present system there is a constant pressure upon the departments to make appointments, and as a consequence there is like constant pressure by the heads of the departments upon their subordinates to devise pretexts for taking on new clerks. That state of things was entirely changed under the civil-service rules. Under those rules there could be no pressure in favor of any particular person, and the heads of bureaus and departments did not ask to have the machinery of examinations set in motion unless there was an absolute necessity for the employment of additional clerks. A considerable amount of money was saved to the Treasury during the experiment by the lapsing of the salaries of places which otherwise would inevitably have been filled.

"The extravagance of the present system was well shown in the examination of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, a committee of which I was Chairman. Of a force of 955 persons 539, with annual salaries amounting to $390,000, were found to be superfluous and were discharged. The committee reported that for years the force in some branches had been twice and even three times as great as the work required. In one division a sort of platform had been built underneath the iron roof, about seven feet above the floor, to accommodate the surplus counters. It appeared that the room was of ample size without this contrivance for all the persons really needed. In another division we found twenty messengers doing work which it was found could be done by one. The committee reported that the system of patronage was chiefly responsible for the extravagance and irregularities which had marked the administration of the bureau, and declared that it had cost the people millions of dollars in that branch of the service alone. Under this system the civil service had become subservient to the purpose of an almshouse or asylum."

In consequence of this report the annual appropriation for the Printing Bureau was reduced from $390,000 to $230,000, and out of the year's savings was built the fine building now occupied by that bureau.

He went on to say that another abuse under the present civil-service system which he exposed to correct was the lapsing of salaries of clerks. For instance, where one man was employed by law at a salary of $1,800 per annum three women were sometimes substituted each at a salary of $600 a year. In one instance thirty-five clerks were put on the "lapse roll" in order to show up an amount of money that had otherwise been left over and saved to the Government. A Senator, whose name he would not mention, but who would recognize the remark, had told him what a certain secretary of one of the Cabinet officers had said to a similar effect. It was that there were seventeen clerks in his department for whom he could find no employment. He said instead of these seventeen superfluous clerks he would need one clerk of higher grade at a good salary. But instead of providing for such a clerk the appropriations had been made otherwise, and the political pressure had been such that he was compelled to put these seventeen superfluous clerks on the roll.

Mr. Pendleton's speech was not only a statement of numerous grave abuses in the civil service, but necessarily also an indictment of the party which had tolerated and fostered these abuses, and he will be answered by the Republican side, though it is difficult to think what they can say to such statements as those of Mr. Graves and many other similary authenticated exposures of their maladministration.

Senator Hawley Says Something Must Be Done.

Mr. Hawley said something must be done to reform the civil service. The continuance of the present system was rendered impossible, not only by the evils developed under it, but also by the extraordinary growth of the country and the consequent increase in the number of public offices. Formerly it was not unreasonable to expect that in every bureau of the service the chief should have personal knowledge of the character and fitness of his subordinates, but this could not be expected now, when single departments and offices, like the Treasury and the New York Custom-House, have a greater number of employés than the whole Government had in its early days. The old rule was that the power and duty of making removals was vested in the President alone, and it was better than the present one, that of the whole Senate. The employés of the Government knew very well that good conduct and efficiency would give them, at best, only partial protection, so they were compelled constantly to seek to strengthen their "influence" until the word has become a slang term among them, and they say to each other: "Who is your influence?" "My influence is dead," or "My influence is out of public life now; I must get some new influence." So, not merely when a new President or a new head of a department comes in, but whenever a new current appointment, there is a hurrying and scurrying among the whole terrified flock to strengthen themselves with additional "influence." Mr. Hawley discussed at length the main points of the Pendleton bill. It did not pretend to cover the whole ground of civil-service reform, and people should not be too sanguine in their expectations as to its effects; but it was based upon principles which had carried into successful operation the administration of the bureau, and declared that it had cost the people millions of dollars in that branch of the service alone. Under this system the civil service would subserve the purpose of an almshouse or asylum."

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NEW YORK.

The Extraordinary Career of a Scoundrel Named Geo. J. Rice.

As the President of a Railroad Company, He Embezzled $300,000.

"Gath's" Letter on Chicago After a Visit to This City Last Week.

Further Testimony Taken by the State Senate Committee on Grain Corners.

Henry Ward Beecher, as a Witness, Declares Himself a Dealer in Futures.

GEORGE J. RICE.

HE PRESIDENT OF A RAILROAD AN EMBEZZLER TO THE AMOUNT OF $300,000.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—The man who was arrested while at his dinner at Delmonico's late last evening, as telegraphed to THE TRIBUNE, and about whom so much mystery was maintained at police headquarters, proves to be George [illegible] Rice, formerly President of the Utica, Ithaca & Elmira and the Canonoya, Conestoga & Dewriter Railroad Companies, of this State. He is accused by the representatives of the English stockholders in the former road of forgery, overissue of stock, and embezzlement. The amount of his peculations has not yet been ascertained, the examination of the books and papers in the office of the company in Elmira not having been completed. Charles H. Tweed, of the firm of Evarts, Southmayd & Choate, the counsel for the English stockholders, says, however, that the defalcation is

KNOWN TO BE OVER $100,000,

and will probably reach a much higher figure, possibly as great as $300,000. Rice was taken from the police Central Office today to the Tombs Police Court, but, in the absence of Justice Morray, Justice Patterson adjourned the hearing of the case until tomorrow, and the prisoner was remanded back to the Central Station. The complaint on which Rice was arrested was made by Treadwell Cleveland, a Director of the Utica, Ithaca & Elmira Railroad, and Henry D. King was on his way to this country to look after the interests of the clients, when, on Dec. 7, the King-house of which he is the head received a draft drawn by Rice in favor of the [illegible] National Bank of this city for $10,030.

THE RECEIPT OF THIS DRAFT

was the man who had so successfully swindled for nearly four years naturally the London bankers, and they refused to accept it, but sent a cable dispatch to Rice, notifying him that they had received a draft. Mr. Tweed discovered that the National Bank here held the note of Rice, signed by the forged indorsement of Henry S. for $10,000 which had been loaned to Rice on the draft had been drawn to collateral the bank held of the stock of the Utica & Elmira Railroad, which had been and bore the signature of George [illegible] as President, and which, representing a value of $1,500,000. This stock had been

PRESUMABLY CANCELED IN 1881.

new certificates were issued, and Rice was to cancel the old ones. He had neglected this, but deposited them as collateral with the Third National Bank, to secure his note for $10,000. As a result, the company found [illegible] of the discovery of Mr. Tweed's investigation of stock representing about [illegible] the English holdings of about 19,000 [illegible] 30,000 old shares, representing [illegible] of stock over the capital stock authorized. The London bank, of course, refused to honor the draft of Rice, but Mr. Tweed at once [illegible] the Third National Bank the amount of the draft, with the interest due.

AND TOOK UP THE OVERISSUE

of [illegible] his client. Knowing that Mr. Rice was on his way to New York, the counsel of the bank took immediate steps to secure his arrival, when a warrant was procured, and Rice was arrested by Detective Sanger at Delmonico's last night. He was very coolly, and said that he had expected [illegible] when the proper time came. It is believed that the very little of which he has embezzled, and that [illegible] has been lost in stock speculations. Nothing since he first came to this city, near Elmira, and he maintains a establishment. It is unwarranted that his wife and family which he sent home to [illegible] spring, and since then he has spent [illegible] of his time in this city.

AT SYRACUSE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Dec. 16.—George J. Rice, of formerly President of the Utica, Ithaca & Elmira Railroad, who was arrested in New York last night, stealing of over half a million, was at Syracuse with Mr. Sidney Shepard of Canonville, about two years ago. He had just arrived from England and had a large English syndicate, which [illegible] interest and ownership of the Utica & Elmira Railroad, his father [illegible] the principal owner. He said that he had authority to appoint the officers, manage and dispose of the bonds. Arrangements were made with him for the crossing of the Chenango Valley Railroad, near [illegible] the tracks of the Utica, Ithaca & [illegible]

MR. RICE CLAIMS

that he has done nothing wrong, and that all his acts were legal, and were carried out [illegible] of a power-of-attorney given him by [illegible] of the road, and which to his knowledge [illegible] never been revoked.

DEALING IN FUTURES.

HENRY WARD BEECHER ON CORNERS AND SPECULATION GENERALLY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher appeared before the Senate Committee on Grain Corners today. He said that if any man could buy all the wheat in the country and so starve people he would be a criminal of the deepest dye. He thought the species of gambling carried on by merchants was far less injurious upon public morals than the effects produced by church fairs and religious lotteries. He had been, he said, a minister of the Gospel for forty-five years. "I hold," he said, "that a man with a long head foresees his advantage over his neighbors in these speculations, but on that account these speculations should not be counted immoral. I regard the age in which we live as an age of combinations. I think it is part of my profession to deal in futures. There are

TWO WAYS OF DEALING IN FUTURES—

one in realities, the other in risks and chance. A man may sell what does not exist. One, two, or twenty men who looked ahead, were sufficiently sagacious to prophesy what would come to pass in the future, and were right in their conjectures, and thereby reap profit. I cannot see that such actions are illegitimate. There is but little danger of famine in this country. If you ask me the Gospel side of the subject, you are all wrong from the top to the bottom of society. There is no man who loves his neighbor as himself,' but as a mere commercial judgment I do not see cause for any special complaint. Supply and demand are minor principles which regulate prices. The law of price is the law of brain. The value of the finest silk dress ever made is what fools are willing to pay for it, and that is determined by the vanity of the fool who bids the highest. To a railroad company my place in Peekskill might not be worth $10; to me it is worth $10,000. There is nothing in our civilization but what

CALLS FOR INTERMEDIATE MEN.

One man makes chairs; another stores them; a railroad takes them to a distant city, and there they are sold by another man. But all selfishness is wrong, and all commerce is more or less selfish. Money-making in Wall street is an illusion. A public assembly can do very little for this. No law can make morality. I have been much entertained since the committee has been in session. I have read more about Vanderbilt and Gould than they would ever read about me. I think it would be a good thing, gentlemen, if you would come down about once a year. I think that these investigations are good public instructors. I own though a number of Panama shares, and paid $400 a share for them. I was glad to get them. But when I sold them out at $100 a share, I was glad to get rid of them. That is all I know of stock speculation."

In the course of his testimony, speaking of public morals and bribery, the witness said: "There was George Washington. He could not be bribed, but he swore like a trooper."

OTHER WITNESSES.

Besides the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, there were several other clergymen summoned before State Senate committee who are investigating the question of futures and corners in this city. The Rev. Dr. Thomas S. Preston, Vicar-General of the Diocese of New York, testified that the system of corners and futures in his opinion, enhanced the value of articles to the consumer. It was morally all wrong he thought. There ought to be some way of regulating it, some law to affect the sellers of things which had no existence. The necessaries of life ought never to be thrown into the vortex of speculation.

RABBI GUSTAV GOTTHEIL,

of the Temple Emanuel, testified that with regard to commerce he was hardly able to speak. His people were largely engaged in commerce; but he paid little notice to what they did downtown. He only felt the state of the market when he came to ask for contributions. From a moral standpoint, however, he could say he was opposed to gambling of all kinds. From the standpoint of the ancient Hebrew law it was gambling, and any man engaged in it would be disqualified from acting as a Judge or as a witness. Clerks as well as employers would be liable to fine and punishment on the ground that they were putting a stumbling-block in the way of the blind. All that, of course, was under the old Hebrew law. Gambling in articles necessary to life was very sinful. He further thought that to see a person eat good food with a relish. Perhaps Mrs. Lanztry did not feel well. She did not look well, but seemed tired, and her face looked older than I had expected to see her. There were deep lines visible, and her complexion was not particularly clear. She had the look of a woman who had been working hard without getting enough sleep. Mrs. Langtry's "table manners," as I heard them spoken of once, were not the most elegant, and did not seem quite the thing in a woman who knew she was the observed of the entire room. She tilted back in her chair and rocked herself, and took off her hat and played with the feathers, and she used her knife and fork to gesticulate with. I had been disappointed in Mrs. Langtry on the stage, but I had an idea that she was high bred in her manners, but I saw no evidence of it on this breakfast occasion.

THE FALSE PROPHET.

Islam's Hope in the Soudan a Very Bad Slave-Dealer—How Hadji Zecky Murdered His Master, Betrayed His Accomplices, and Drove English and Egyptian Commanders to Despair.

Alexandria Correspondence New York World.

In view of the prominence which the False Prophet of the Soudan has recently obtained, an account of his life may be found interesting. The False Prophet, El Mehdi, is the notorious slave-dealer Hadji Zecky, who for the last twenty-five years has devastated the whole of Upper Egypt and the greater part of Barbary and Nubia, and who, notwithstanding the efforts of Sir Samuel Baker and Col. Gordon (Chinese Gordon) to capture him, has always contrived to escape. He is enormously wealthy, those who know him saying that he is the richest man in Africa, while in courage and cruelty he can hardly be surpassed. Born of Arabian parents of the Bedwa tribe, he was taken prisoner when only a boy, and was sold to a Barbarian sheik or chief, who was engaged in the slave trade on the Upper Nile. The Bedwas are noted for their horsemanship, and the False Prophet, who was then simply called Zecky, soon displayed his efficiency in this art. Slave-hunting, although still a very profitable trade, was at that time even more flourishing, and his master found him a very useful acquisition, treating him well in every respect except giving him his liberty. Young as he was, he gave unmistakable evidence of his cruel nature, and assisting at scenes of bloodshed and rapine which would horrify even an Englishman, about 40 years of age, who was formerly a clerk in the employ of Henry S. King & Co., the London bankers, and who was drawing a salary of £300 a year, he was regarded as a man of intelligence and showed business tact. Of the shares of stock of the Utica, Ithaca & Elmira Railroad Company, 19,000 shares are held in England, the majority by customers of Mr. King's banking-house. In 1876 King became dissatisfied with the way in which the road was being managed, and Rice was selected by Mr. King's recommendation, to come to this country and take charge of the property of the English holders of shares. In 1878 a meeting of stockholders was held, and Rice was elected President of the company, a position which he still holds this year. From what could be learned today, he seems to have exclusive control of the road, the shares of which are held implicitly on his honesty and as

HIS ACCOUNTS WERE NEVER EXAMINED.

He had the wealthy banking house of Henrys, [illegible] to draw on for funds, and it seems as his drafts were never questioned until last year, the stockholders began to grow restive at the continued drain upon their pockets, becoming suspicious that all was not right, determined upon another change of management. At the annual election of the company, which took place at the office of Evarts, Southmayd and Austin Corbin was elected President. Mr. Rice then went to the courts and endeavored to retain possession of the property by [illegible] appointed a Receiver. To this [illegible] Corbin objected, but finally the [illegible] Mr. Corbin satisfied the court that [illegible] had been obtained by improper [illegible] and Rice was ousted and the control of [illegible] was turned over to President Corbin [illegible] Rice was arrested and his books and papers were placed in possession of the [illegible]

A STRICT EXAMINATION

was instituted by experts, It was soon found that Rice had abused the trust reposed in him from the first day when he took charge of the management of the road in 1878. The [illegible] of the road in 1878. The [illegible] of the road in 1878. The [illegible]

TEACHER-FACTORIES.

How the Young Idea Is Taught to Teach at Carbondale.

Aims and Accomplishments of the Illinois Southern Normal University.

The Normal-School Idea Growing in Popularity—The Institution's Present Wants.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

CARBONDALE, Ill., Dec. 14.—If there is any one thing more than another at which the average anti-appropriation member of the Illinois Legislature delights to "take a crack" it is a normal school. The idea of giving the good money of the taxpayers to educate the future schoolmasters and schoolma'ams of the country, instead of cutting them off short with the common-school curriculum, and making them pay their own way thereafter, in turn excites his fiercest indignation and his most crushing efforts at ridicule. One of them made himself especially conspicuous in the last House, but failed to make the political capital he expected. Many a time and oft did he "take his whack," as he expressed it, at the normal-school system in general and the Southern Illinois Normal University at Carbondale in particular, but when the Democrats of St. Clair County made up their legislative slate this fall the name of Nick Perrin nowhere appeared. The Rev. Robert Allyn, or the Rev. "Bob" Allyn, as Nick used to call him in his harangues to the House, is the Principal of the Southern Normal. At some period in his youth, and before he blossomed out as a statesman, Nick went to school to the Rev. "Bob," and, if reports are true, frequently succeeded in coming into

COLLISION WITH THE RULES

of the school and the discipline in such cases made and provided. Whether this little section of personal history had anything to do with his violent eruptions on the subject of normal schools can only be surmised, and the surmising is largely in the affirmative. But Nick, as already stated, has retired to private life, and Dave Lithgar, of Alexander, whose violent outbreaks in the same direction were tame by comparison, has been returned by the Democrats of the Fiftieth Senatorial District, but not, it is understood, until he had been warned by his party mentors that he must "let up" on the Southern Normal. He may roar again in the next House, but the current impression is that he will imitate *Nick Bottom*, the weaver, and "roar you as gently as any sucking dove." But we can tell more about that when the House strikes the appropriation bills on second reading. In spite of all blennial attacks from the Legislature, however, the normal schools of Illinois—the Northern at Normal and the Southern here—continue to live and flourish like a green bay tree. They have their mission and they point to their work as the very best of reasons why they should continue to exist.

THE SOUTHERN NORMAL.

the next State institution on my visiting list is located about three-quarters of a mile south of the Carbondale depot and a few rods east of the track of the Illinois Central Railroad. From the car-windows you can get a very pretty view of its handsome red brick front and the spacious grounds which surround it. The building itself—the Normal style of architecture, with trimmings of sandstone in two colors, consists of a centre and two wings, and contains a basement, two upper stories, and a mansard. The basement is devoted to the heating apparatus, laboratory, and dining-room. That of the mansard is used for a lecture-hall, library, museum, art-gallery, and rooms for the two literary societies; and the other two stories are given up to the text and recitation-rooms. The total cost of the building was about $305,000. The university was incorporated by an act of the Legislature approved April 90, 1869. The corner-stone was laid May 15, 1870, and the building completed June 30, 1874, dedicated July 1, 1874, and opened for the admission of students the next day. Dr. Allyn, then President of McKendree College, was elected Principal, and has remained at the head of the institution ever since. The present Board of Trustees, appointed by the Governor, consists of Thomas S. Ridgeway of Shawneetown, James Roberts, M. D., of Carbondale, C. N. Hughes of Cairo, Jacob W. Wilkin of Marshall, and Reid Saunders and M. Ingersoll of Du Quoin. Dr. Allyn, who is also the teacher of mental science, ethics, and pedagogics, has surrounded himself with an efficient corps of instructors, including Charles W. Jerome, teacher of languages and literature; John Hull, teacher of higher mathematics and practical pedagogics; Daniel B. Parkinson, teacher of natural philosophy and chemistry and lecturer on applied chemistry; James H. Brownlee, teacher of literature, elocution, vocal music, and calisthenics; Granville P. Foster, teacher of physiology and history and librarian; John C. Hillman, teacher of astronomy, arithmetic, and elementary methods; Martha Buck, teacher of grammar, etymology, and bookkeeping; George H. French, teacher of natural history and Curator; Esther C. Finley, teacher of geography and elements of language; Jennie Candee, teacher of penmanship and drawing; First-Lieutenant Hugh T. Reed, First Infantry, U. S. A., Professor of Military Science and Tactics.

THE SCHOOL

is graded and has two departments—a normal, with two courses of study occupying four and three years respectively, and a preparatory normal, with a two-years' course, making altogether a full course of six years. When the normal institute was opened, July 2, 1874, it had fifty-three pupils. On the 6th of September following the regular sessions of the Normal University were commenced. The first fall term opened with 147 pupils. The total number enrolled from July 1, 1874, to June 30, 1882, were 1,093, of whom 389 were males and 704 females. The total enrollment for the year 1880-'81 was 394; for 1881-'82, 497. During the winter of 1882-'83, 347 of its students were teaching in Illinois; during the winter of 1881-'82 about 405 were engaged in the profession. The fall term this year opened with an enrollment of 353, which number has since been considerably increased. At present there are about fifty-five students whose parents have moved to Carbondale in order to reap the advantages of education offered by the university. These remain here during school-year and return during vacation to their homes, while some remain until their children finish the course of study. Only about thirty-three students have their permanent homes in Carbondale. In addition to the pupils who are educated at the expense of the State, the educational advantages of the institution have attracted a number of pupils from various quarters who gladly pay tuition. The several counties from which pupils are now present at the institution are represented as follows: Alexander, 6; Bond, 3; Clay, 4; Clinton, 2; Edwards, 4; Effingham, 3; Fayette, 12; Franklin, 33; Gallatin, 35; Hardin, 7; Hamilton, 2; Jackson, 71; Johnson, 8; Jasper, 2; Jefferson, 12; Lawrence, 3; Madison, 5; Macon, 1; Massac, 2; Marion, 18; Pulaski, 7; Perry, 5; Pope, 2; Richland, 3; Randolph, 17; Saline, 4; St. Clair, 13; Union, 15; Williamson, 14; White, 3; Wabash, 3; Wayne, 4; Washington, 7. Within the comparatively few years of its existence the institution has graduated some fifty pupils, nearly all of whom have taught school after graduation from one to five years, and many of whom are teaching now.

THE OBJECT OF THE UNIVERSITY

is twofold—to root and ground the pupils in elementary knowledge, and to fit them for becoming teachers and successfully imparting knowledge to others. The normal-school idea, as set forth by Dr. Allen, is substantially this: "The young people who gather at a normal institution must know the elements of knowledge with much more accuracy than the common diligence of the primary school can or will teach. A common or superficial skimming of the contents of compendiums, while a mere scholar, will answer for a teacher. A learner who is to use facts or principles in daily life must only half understand and find no great difficulties from his lack of extensive knowledge. But a teacher who is to instruct and inspire, to help the child remember and prepare him to recall, on the proper occasion, everything acquired, should know every part of the several branches of study and the connections of all, and any half-knowledge, such as is too often learned in a common or high school, will enhance the difficulties which surround the work of the teachers. This for the elements. It is possible for one to be so full of the higher facts, the more far-reaching laws, the recondite principles of a science, as to be not really a good teacher of beginners. The mind grasps the connections of reasonings and trusts that these will call up the elements. A philosopher holds by laws or abstracts, and often forgets the facts which suggested them. But the child must be first posted in these facts, and the teacher is therefore to be drilled in the facts till he knows them and can use them, combining, adorning, vivifying them, so that the scholar shall love them and remember them. The teacher must also know the higher lines of thought in these same studies, in order to inspire

AN AMBITION FOR PROGRESS,

and to show how connections and transitions are made. This gives a very broad field, a long curriculum, minute at the first, less so as we advance, till at the end only a comparatively few general principles need be adduced or expounded. Here will be a place for a teacher to review very minutely and carefully the common studies of the early course, with the idea of learning exactly for himself just what a child needs to know, and exactly how that little one can best and most easily learn it and longest retain it. But even if it could be fully proved that a teacher might learn the elements which he should be required to teach in our common schools, no one will assert that he can there learn the great principles which underlie all his professional work. Nor can he do this in any high school or college as these are now organized. They have other duties to perform, other studies to prosecute, and besides they cannot inspirit their pupils with an ambition to excel in teaching. Every detail relating to education, its methods, history, books, appliances, philosophy, and maxims, all are to be studied and mastered. The teacher should be familiar with all the arrangements of a school, its buildings, apparatus, business, recitations, exercises, and motives. He should know the child, its nature, mind, feelings, and will, and understand how to elevate and improve his scholar by appealing to the highest incentives. To give him power to do all this he must be educated where he can learn from books, museums, cabinets, and specimens much about all nations, their histories, manners, customs, the products of their soil, of their looms, shops, and art; so that when he goes among children he may be able to interest them without descending to fiction or the tricks of a showman. In short, such a school as ours must be carried on with a university idea in the minds of its Professors. It becomes

A MODEL SCHOOL

and at the same time a place for original investigations and for thorough reviews of all branches of primary or elemental knowledge. It should thus be used to exemplify methods of teaching, individual mannerisms of teachers, results of training in the several branches, varieties of text-books and the excellencies of each, systems of government and discipline, the different modes of presenting topics and calling out the energies of pupils. In this way it becomes in the highest and best sense a training-school and is more valuable for this end than for the amount of knowledge it imparts."

This, in short, is the idea of the normal school as it should be and as it is, from all that I can judge, at Carbondale. Great attention is paid to the matter of affording facilities for illustration, and cabinets, museums, collections, etc., are regarded as scarcely of less value than instructors. The institution has about everything in the way of apparatus to be found anywhere to assist the teacher in the elementary as well the higher studies. Its laboratory, museum, and library are specially noteworthy features of the institution, and are attracting pupils from all parts of Southern Illinois.

THE MUSEUM

is stored with specimens of natural history and geological formations, Indian and other relics of various sorts, and has one bright, particular glory in its entomological department. The library numbers some 8,000 volumes and is said to be the richest in books of pedagogical science of any library, public or private, in the West. The armory in connection with the military department, established by the General Government, is recognized as a valuable addition to the institution's work, and the military department, under Lieut. Reed, has been a decided success. One of the new and attractive features of the school is the training department, opened this fall and under the charge of Prof. Hull. Miss Mary A. Sowers, of Jonesboro, a graduate with the class of 1881, has been elected permanent instructress. The number of pupils at first desired was quite readily obtained, and many who were anxious to attend cannot at present be admitted. The prime object of the department is the training of student in the art of practical teaching. Under the constant vigilance of a training master, himself a thoroughly competent teacher, they are instructed in practical pedagogics by bringing them into actual contact with school-children at their desks. The school year embraces thirty-nine weeks—fifteen in the fall term, twelve in the winter, and twelve in the spring.

ONE OF THE GRATIFYING FACTS

brought out during the last two years is the increased attendance of the children of the rural population and their eagerness and enthusiasm to acquire a thorough preparation for the duty of teaching. Of the 391 pupils who entered the institution for the first time during the last two years, 259 were children of farmers, and sixty-three others were children of laborers, such as carpenters, masons, shoemakers, etc. Entire or most 80 per cent children of workingmen—a significant piece of testimony to the popularizing of the normal-school idea among the common people, from whom come the great body of teachers in the public schools.

The university is supported by appropriations from the Legislature out of the general fund and by one-half the interest on the college and seminary fund. Its

REQUIREMENTS

per annum for the next two years foot up $24,070, of which $19,300 is for salaries, $1,000 for fuel, $750 for repairs, $1,250 for library, $500 for museum, $500 for apparatus, $850 for expenses of Trustees in traveling to the quarterly meetings, and $420 for care of grounds. The Legislature will be called upon to appropriate this amount, less the $6,468.50 from the college and seminary fund. For what the Institution has accomplished, is accomplishing, and means to accomplish in the future, Dr. Allyn and the Trustees fail to see how the Legislature can refuse to grant them what they claim to be a very moderate request, based on the actual needs of the institution reduced to the basis of hard-pan. H. W. H.

ADVENT.

Throughout the Christian world,
With banners half unfurled,
Expectant stand the waiting multitude;
Hosannas yet unsung
Tremble on every tongue
With holy awe and reverent joy endued.
Above, the holiry chime
Wafts its melodious time
To herald forth the coming of His feet;
While sacred waits within
Are hung with living green,
Of life that never dies the emblem meet.
Soon shall appear the Day-spring from on high;
The darkness fades, behold! the dawn is nigh!
E'en now o'er land and sea
The lessening shadows flee
Before the light, along the eastern sky,
In tints of gold and rose,
The promise glows.
Shall ripe of listening choirs,
And bells in lofty spires,
Join the first Gloria of the angelic throng,
And not, O Heart, in thee
An answering melody
The music of the heavenly host prolong?
With holy zeal and love,
And works thy faith to prove,
Within thyself thy Bethlehem prepare;
Bring to it waiting shrine
The best of what is thine,
Thy gold and frank incense of praise and prayer;
So shall thy truest, best fulfillment be
Of type and sign and ancient prophesy.
And when His bursting Star
Shines in the east afar,
Rejoice with heart and voice, for unto thee,
On the glad Christmas morn,
Shall Christ be born!

A Costly Cellar—Almost Half a Million Spent to Finish the Work to the Top of the Wall.

New York Sun.

The cellar under the apartment houses at Fifty-eighth, Fifty-ninth streets, and Seventh avenue has been blasted out of solid rock that, before the work was commenced, in some places towered as much as twenty-five feet above the surface, so that in part of it excavation to a vertical depth of thirty-six feet was necessary. The grade of the cross streets is such that in the length of the building, 425 feet, there is a rise of fourteen feet in Fifty-ninth street and nineteen feet in Fifty-eighth street. Consequently the level of the parlor floor, which is seven feet above grade in Seventh avenue, will be twenty-one feet above grade at the eastern extremity of the building, and in the four houses toward the end will be the second story. The houses are spoken of as separate, and they practically are so, but in appearance they will all form one structure, arched colonades connecting and binding them together.

The cellar starts four feet below the grade at the eastern end and is eighteen feet below grade at the western—that is, for a space 400 by 200 feet. Around this is a vault under the sidewalk fifteen feet wide, at a uniform depth of sixteen feet below grade, to afford perfect drainage, as well as to give space for boilers and coal storage. The central tunnel, entered from the north end, will have a depth of twelve feet in the clear below the courtyard, and its floor at the entrance will be only six feet below the grade of the cross-streets at that point. By this tunnel access will be given to the servants' and freight elevators. Messrs. Hubert & Pirsson, the architects, estimate approximately the total amount of rock removed at 45,123 cubic yards, which at $2.50 per cubic yard, the ordinary price for such excavation, would bring up to $112,809 the cost of merely digging this big hole. The foundation walls required to support the ten-story construction to be reared upon them, the cementing, etc., will increase the expense of this cellar by about $230,000, so that the total cost up to the top of the cellar wall will be not less than $430,000.

The buildings, when finished, will have cost $400,000 each.

THE CONGREGATIONALISTS

Andover Seminary—What Its Professors are Bound Not to Preach.

During the past three or four months the Congregationalists as a body have been considerably exercised over the action of three or four councils, relative to the admission of pastors to churches to which they had been unanimously called by the church trustees. It is not very long since the Board of Visitors of Andover Seminary peremptorily sat down upon the trustees and faculty of the institution for having the temerity to elect to a professorship the Rev. Dr. Smyth, of Quincy, Ill., one of the ablest divines in the Congregational denomination in the West. The Board of Visitors refused to confirm the appointment because they alleged that, upon examination, Dr. Smyth was not sufficiently orthodox. The Doctor subsequently received a call from a Congregational Church in New Haven, and a council was called. The candidate was presented for examination, his previously regarded heterodox views were pronounced sufficiently orthodox, and he was granted the right hand of fellowship. A somewhat similar case occurred in this city some twoor three weeks ago, in which considerable opposition was manifested by a respectable minority of the council.

Within a few weeks the creed of the Andover Theological Seminary has been formulated and circulated in pamphlet form. Its full text would make about one column of THE TRIBUNE. To this creed every Professor in the Andover Seminary must subscribe. The concluding paragraph is as follows:

I do solemnly promise that I will open and explain the Scriptures to my pupils with integrity and faithfulness; that I will maintain and inculcate the Christian faith as expressed in the creed by me now repeated, together with all the other doctrines and duties of our holy religion, so far as may appertain to my office, according to the best light God shall give me, and in opposition not only to atheists and infidels, but to Jews, Papists, Mohammedans, Arians, Pelagians, Antinomians, Armenians, Socinians, Sabellians, Unitarians, and Universalists, and to all heresies and errors, ancient or modern, which may be opposed to the Gospel of Christ or to the welfare of the souls of men; that by my instruction, counsel, and example I will endeavor to promote true piety and godliness; that I will consult the good of the institution, and the peace of the churches of our Lord Jesus Christ on all occasions; and that I will religiously conform to the constitution and laws of this seminary and to the statutes of this foundation.

The tenets of Romanists, infidels, "papists," Mahometans, Unitarians, and Universalists are too well known to require any detailed mention. The other sects or systems of theology named are, however, considerable of an unknown quantity except to theologians and theological students. By the Congregationalists, or rather by the managers of the Andover Theological Seminary, they are classed as heretical, "opposed to the Gospels of Christ and hazardous to the souls of men." A slight sketch of the tenets of each may enable the non-theological reader, who is not gifted with the genius for splitting hairs on theology, to determine wherein they agree with or diverge from the popular acceptation of the Christian religion.

The Aryans made their appearance as a sect about the middle of the fourth century. Their founder was Aryus, who flourished about the year 313. He was a presbyter of the Church of Alexandria. He maintained that the Son of God was totally distinct from the Father; that he was the first and noblest of all beings whom God had created—the instrument by whose subordinate operation He formed the Universe, and therefore inferior to the Father both in nature and dignity. Aryus also taught that the Holy Ghost was not God, but created by the power of the Son. The Aryans admitted that the Son was the Word, but denied that Word to have been eternal. Christ was of man only in the flesh, to which the "logos" or word was joined, just as the soul is to man. (2) The Council of Alexandria in 320 anathematized the Aryans, and Aryus was expelled from the communion of the church. The Nicene Council in 325 took similar action. His doctrine, however, was not extinguished, and two or three years later he was recalled from banishment. Athanasius, Bishop of Alexandria, refused to commune with him, and his followers having the ear of the court, succeeded in having Athanasius banished. The Alexandrian Church, however, persisted in its refusal to commune with him, and Constantine sent for him to Constantinople, whereupon Aryus delivered a fresh confession of faith in terms less offensive, and the Emperor commanded him to be received into the communion at Alexandria. Aryus died suddenly as his friends were conducting him in triumph to the great church of Constantinople now known as the Church of St. Sophia. The sect met with frequent vicissitudes—disappeared and reappeared at intervals—and cut no great figure in theology until 1531, when its doctrines were revived by Servetus, for which he was burned to death, with the concurrence of Calvin. The modern use of the term Aryanism is applied to those who consider Jesus simply subordinate to the Father, and they all maintain that He existed previous to His incarnation, though in His preëxistent state they assign Him different degrees of dignity.

The Antinomians took their origin from John Agricola about 1538. He taught that good works do not promote salvation, nor bad ones prevent it; that repentance is not to be preached from the decalog, but only from the Gospel. He maintained that the law (or decalog) is of no use or obligation to believers, or business troubles. Always at home.

The Armenians assert that there was only one nature in Jesus Christ, and that the Holy Ghost proceeded from the Father only. This is the doctrine of the Greek Church, and very many of the Episcopalians of today are strongly in favor of expunging the "filioque" from the creed. The Armenians further believe that when Christ descended into Hell he freed the souls of the damned—illustrative of this the reader will find a very curious reprint in "Hone's Mysteries" of an old engraving from the collection of Ilerns, the antiquarian—and believe that, to the end of the world, when they shall be remanded to eternal flames. Another tenet of their theology is that the souls of the righteous shall not be admitted to the beatific vision until after the resurrection. They pray to departed saints, adore their pictures, and burn lamps before them. Their ritual contains seven sacraments—baptism, confirmation, penance, the eucharist, extreme unction, orders, and matrimony.

Pelagius, an Abbot of Wales, who lived about the end of the fourth century, was the founder of the Pelagius. They maintained (1) Adam was by nature mortal, and would have died whether he sinned or not. (2) The consequences of Adam's sin were confined to himself alone. (3) Newborn infants are in the same situation with Adam before the fall. (4) The law qualified men for the Kingdom of Heaven, and was founded upon equal promises with the Gospel. (5) The general resurrection of the dead does not follow in virtue of the Savior's resurrection. (6) The grace of God is given according to our merits. (7) That this grace is not granted for the performance of every moral act, the liberty of the will and information in points of duty being sufficient. In the year 415 Pelagius was accused of heresy by Orasius, a Spanish presbyter, and was brought to trial before a convocation of Bishops in Jerusalem. He was dismissed without the least censure, and was soon afterwards acquitted of all errors by the Council of Diospolis. Pelagius was subsequently condemned by the same Council of Ephesus which had launched its thunders against Nertorius, who taught that the divine and human union in Christ was only a union of will and affection, and that Mary was only the mother of Christ, and not the mother of God.

The Sabellians originated in the third century, and were the followers of Sabellius, an Egyptian philosopher. He taught that there is but one person in the Godhead, and that the Word and the Holy Spirit are only emanations or functions of the Deity, who is the father of all things; that he descended into the Virgin, became a child, and was born of her as a son; and that having accomplished the mission of the atonement for the world's salvation, he diffused himself on the apostles in tongues of fire, and was then denominated the Holy Ghost.

Faustus Socinus, who flourished in Poland towards the end of the sixteenth century, was the founder of the sect, who took his name. He maintained that Christ was a mere man, who had no existence before he was conceived of the virgin; that the Holy Ghost is no distinct person, and that the Father is truly and properly God. Though the Scriptures frequently give the name of God to Jesus Christ, it is only a deputed title, which, however, invests Him with a certain authority over all created beings. Christ, the Socinians said, only preached the truth to mankind; set Himself before the world as an example of heroic virtue, and sealed His doctrines with His blood. They regarded the doctrines of original sin and absolute predestination as scholastic chimeras. The modern Socinians reject the doctrine of the miraculous conception and the worship of Christ. In the sixteenth century the City of Racow in Poland was built especially for the followers of Socinus, where was published a famous catechism under their auspices.

The Magneton Insoles and Appliances for sale by all leading druggists. See adv. on Page 22.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR numerous patrons throughout the city and suburbs, we have established Branch Offices, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 9 o'clock p. m.:

CITY.
SOUTH DIVISION.
3501 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., corner Thirty-fifth-st.—Henry J. Beckwith, Druggist.
125 TWENTY-SECOND-ST.—J. & R. Simms, Booksellers and Stationers.
3097 INDIANA-AV., corner Thirty-first-st.—Judson S. Jacobus, Druggist.
3109 STATE-ST., cor. Thirty-first.—H. W. Buchanan.
3410 STATE-ST., Bryan Store.
CORNER OAKWOOD-BOULEVARD AND COTTAGE GROVE-AV.—Orders received—G. Q. Dow.
WEST DIVISION.
526 WEST MADISON-ST., near Aberdeen—Charles F. Bowen & Co., Druggists.
466 WEST LAKE-ST., corner of Sheldon—L. Schreiber & Co., Druggists.
802 SOUTH HALSTED-ST., corner Canalport-av.—F. A. Drosch, Druggist.
641 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Paulina—H. F. Kirk, Druggist.
134 SOUTH HALSTED-ST., corner of Adams—James M. Kirsley & Co., Druggists.
572 WEST MADISON-ST., corner of Ogden-av.—J. W. Wainwright, Druggist.
240 BLUE ISLAND-AV., corner of Twelfth-st.—Th. Sonnichsen, Druggist.
730 WEST LAKE-ST., corner of Lincoln—H. C. Herrick, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods.
152 NORTH HALSTED-ST., corner of Indiana—August Jacobsen, Druggist.
1022 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Western-av.—John Myers, Druggist.
626 WEST LAKE-ST., northwest corner Paulina—R. Sihl, Druggist.
NORTH DIVISION.
126 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner of Ohio—Gale & Blodgett, Druggists.
445 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner Division—Adolf G. Forsiter, Druggist.
675 LARRABEE-ST., corner Garfield-av.—F. M. Williams & Co., Druggists.
SUBURBAN.
HYDE PARK.
HYDE PARK-AV. AND FIFTY-THIRD-ST.—Goodrich Q. Dow, Druggist.
CORNER WENTWORTH-AV. AND CHESTNUT-ST.—Englewood Eye Office.
WANSTON.
GEORGE W. MUIR, Bookseller, Stationer, and Newsdealer.
LAKE VIEW.
EVANSTON-AV., near Diversy-st.—C. S. Wells, Postoffice and Druggist.
PULLMAN.
ARCADE BUILDING, J. R. Waterbury, Cigar and News Depot.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—A SMALL SUM OF MONEY. Inquire at office. CHAS. GOSSAGE & CO.

LOST—$5 REWARD—ON CHICAGO & Alton Railroad Dec. 7, a brown valise containing gymnastic costumes and one gold medal with name of Wallace McCargo. Return to GEO. H. BENEDICT, 204 Wabash-av., Chicago.

LOST—SUNDAY EVENING, DEC. 3, on Lake-st. between Ada and Sheldon, a Scotch terrier pup. A suitable reward will be given if returned to 429 West Lake-st.

LOST—CAMEO BREASTPIN, LAST Sunday, on Madison-st. cars or somewhere between Calhoun and Western-av. Reward offered. 825 Washington-st.

LOST—ON WABASH-AV. CAR ABOUT 6 o'clock Saturday evening, pocketbook containing $20 in gold. Finder will receive liberal reward by calling on MORRIS F. LANGFELD, 157 Madison-st.

LOST—SPECTACLES — BETWEEN Randolph and Washington-sts., on State. Of no value except to the owner; will be thankfully received. 126 Washington-st.; cigar store.

LOST—FRIDAY EVENING, ON STATE-st., between Madison and Thirtieth, cameo cuff button. Will pay full value for its return. 141 Dearborn-st., Room 8.

LOST—A COMPANY C BADGE WITH diamond setting. A liberal reward is offered. CAPT. F. H. DAVIS, 327 Illinois-st.

LOST—A POCKET-BOOK ON STATE-st., between Madison and Monroe. The gentleman who picked up the pocketbook will be suitably rewarded if he will address V 14, Tribune office.

LOST—FRIDAY FORENOON, LADY'S gold watch and chain; finder will return to 3157 South Dearborn-st. and receive liberal reward.

LOST—THURSDAY NIGHT, AT THE Hebrews' Charity Ball or on way home, a diamond ring. A liberal reward will be paid the finder upon returning same to N. BARBALOUX, 87 Fifth-av.

LOST—A WHITE-LAVA BREASTPIN, somewhere on Cottage Grove-av., between Hodges's block on west and second. 3 twenty-third-st. Finder will be liberally rewarded upon its return to above number.

STOLEN—2,000 TICKETS TO HAWLEY & OWENS' athletic exhibition at Hershey Music-Hall Monday evening, Dec. 18; will not be received for admittance.

$10 REWARD—LOST—CORNER MILwaukee-av. and Indiana-st., the evening of Dec. 12, three business books. Please return them to 537 Milwaukee-av.

$10 REWARD—DOG LOST—A BROWN Irish setter; name "Jolly" on collar. Brink's C. C. Express Co.

$40 REWARD—LOST, NOV. 20, A Masonic ring. BURGESS, 6 South Peoria-st.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

ASTROLOGY—TELLS OF PAST AND future events and how to prepare for whatever is before us. Business attended to by letter. Correspondence solicited. B. S. REED, 393 West Madison.

ALL RECOMMEND MRS. FRANKS, 361 West Madison-st.; best adviser on love, marriage, family, or business troubles. Always at home.

ALL SHOULD CONSULT MRS. CLEMens. Tells past, present, and future; gives name of one you marry. Fees, 25c to $1. Magnetic treatment. 240 West Madison-st.

ALICE MARCO, CLAIRVOYANT AND palmist. Fees, 25 to 50 cents. Satisfaction guaranteed. 96 West Thirteenth-st., near Blue Island-av.

CLAIRVOYANTS—FULL FORM MAterialization in good light at 436 West Madison-st., entrance on Throop. 8 o'clock this evening. CARRIE M. SAWYER, Medium.

CLAIRVOYANCE — CHARTS FREE; life described, names given, advice on business, etc. MADAME MORRIS, 40 North Clark-st., Room 3.

COMPLETE LIFE READINGS, RELIAble advice, all questions answered, charms for good luck, marriage, business, missing friends, etc. Fees moderate. MME. CLARK, 151 West Polk-st.

FREE—DR. GREER WILL KNOW AND describe your disease at a glance, asking no questions, free of charge. 197 East Madison-st.

INVESTIGATORS CONSULT MRS. Bromwell's "Guides," 671 Lake-st., public seances Wednesday and Saturday evenings; admission 50 cents.

MME. ZARAPHA, TRANCE MEDIUM, guarantees to Her visitors complete satisfaction, revealing their most profound secrets, and giving an entire life-reading; has the renowned Parisian charm for love, business, health, etc. Gives full information in regard to lost or stolen property, describing articles, with name of persons having them. Consultations personally and by letter. 236 West Washington-st.

MME. LE NORMAND, CLAIRVOYANT and trance medium, astonishes all by her wonderful power, revealing every important event that has occurred in your past or will occur in your future life; has the celebrated Parisian charms guaranteed infallible; brings the separated together; causes love, marriage, and success in every undertaking; consultations personally and by letter. 125 Wabash-av., up-stairs.

MME. JOY, THE FAMOUS FORTUNE teller, clairvoyant, and magnetic healer, never fails to reveal hidden secrets and foretell future events of love, marriage, divorce, disease, business; brings the separated together; causes speedy marriages. Consult her; she will bring you luck. Magnetic and electric treatment. 445 West Madison-st., corner Throop, third floor.

MME. ANGLEY, THE GREATEST clairvoyant and magnetic physician, guarantees to her visitors complete satisfaction or money refunded. 420 State-st., Bennett House.

MISS L. M. HENDEE, MAGNETIC physician, 255 West Madison-st. 1 to 8 p. m.

MRS. BALDWIN, MAGNETIC HEALer, the best of the age. 239 West Lake-st.

SPIRITUALISM — EXTRAORDINARY materializing seances in the light Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday evenings. Business and medical sittings daily. A positive cure for nervous disorders and all chronic diseases. J. M. SHEA, M. D., 87 West Madison-st.

SEANCE TONIGHT. SITTINGS AND magnetic treatments daily. MRS. MOORE, 103 South Halsted-st., corner Jackson.

PROFESSIONAL.

L. F. CUMMINGS' LAW OFFICE—GENeral practice. Special attention to corporation, real estate, and divorce law and examination of abstracts. First National Bank Building, Suite 615. Evening consultation at residence, 182 Michigan-av.

MERCANTILE, LAW, AND COLLECtion of claims in city and country. Skillful attorneys everywhere. We have given fifteen years' exclusive attention to this branch. Call or address Legge and Mercantile League, First National Bank Building, Chicago.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

SOUTH SIDE.

8 PARK-ROW.—ONE COMFORTABLE warm room suitable for two; single room; excellent board.

18 EAST HARRISON-ST.—FRONT ALcove room for three or four gentlemen and single room, with board.

24 EAST SIXTEENTH-ST.—HANDsomely furnished south front alcove room and board for quiet permanent party, with good reference.

29 PARK-AV.—2 OR 3 CONNECTING rooms unfurnished, with or without board; one furnished for lady employed during day. References.

33 EAST SIXTEENTH-ST.—NICELY furnished rooms with good board at moderate prices.

70 TWENTY-FOURTH-ST.—DESIRable south rooms, with board; private family. References.

87 TWENTY-THIRD-ST.—ROOM, WITH board. Day boarders taken.

198 TWENTY-FIFTH-ST., NEAR MICHIgan-av.—To rent, south front alcove and other rooms, with board; also rooms for light housekeeping.

206 THIRTY-FIRST-ST., FIRST FLAT —Good room and board; gentlemen only.

302 MICHIGAN-AV.—NICELY FURnished rooms to rent, with board.

347 WABASH-AV., SECOND FLAT—TO rent, a nice front room with board for two gentlemen.

415 WASHINGTON-ST.—1 SQUARE room to rent, with board; also gentleman room-mate wanted.

430 WABASH-AV.—TO RENT, WITH board, fine room suitable for rent and wife or for two or three gentlemen; excellent table and convenient to business.

481 WABASH-AV.—A FURNISHED front parlor, with or without board.

494 WABASH-AV.—TWO FURNISHED rooms with board at $4 and $5 per week; house boated by furnace.

931 OAKWOOD-BOULEVARD.—Pleasant furnished rooms with board; reasonable prices; five minutes' walk from Oakland Station, I. C. R. R.

1200 WABASH-AV.—A PLEASANT, warm room on parlor floor, nicely furnished, with board; hot and cold water; also two rooms on third floor, one single, one double, for gentlemen; good day board.

1224 MICHIGAN-AV.—BOARD AND furnished rooms. References. Private family.

1340 MICHIGAN-AV.—TWO LARGE well furnished rooms, with board.

1353 WABASH-AV.—FRONT ROOM, with board. Hot and cold water.

1418 WABASH-AV. — LARGE, ELEgantly-furnished front room, suitable for gents; hot and cold water; 5 o'clock dinner. References.

1421 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED rooms, with or without board.

1426 WABASH-AV.—TWO HANDsomely furnished front rooms; hot and cold water; also single room; first-class table.

1436 MICHIGAN-AV.—NICELY FURnished room with board suitable for four. $5 and $6 per week.

1463 MICHIGAN-AV. — TO RENT — Rooms, with board. References required.

1533 WABASH-AV.—GOOD ROOMS and board for gentlemen from $4 to $4.50 per week.

1701 WABASH-AV.—TABLE BOARD one Block—is the largest and best European hotel in the city having 183 rooms, ranging from 75c to $2 per day, according to location. Thomson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTEN, Prop.

1810 MICHIGAN-AV.—LARGE FRONT room, also single room, to rent, with board. References.

2017 INDIANA-AV.—TWO SINGLE rooms for gentlemen with first-class board.

2120 MICHIGAN-AV.—A VERY DEsirable front alcove room, with board.

2339 WABASH-AV.—TWO FRONT rooms, with board, in a private family. Terms $5 and $6.50 per week.

2404 WABASH-AV.—NEATLY FURnished rooms with board. References.

2406 WABASH-AV.—FRONT ROOMS, with good board.

2455 MICHIGAN-AV.—TWO NICELY furnished rooms on parlor floor, with good board, in private family to party of two or three gentlemen; will make terms an object.

2704 INDIANA-AV.—HANDSOMELY furnished front alcove room with board, bath, hot and cold water; bath on room; private family.

2949 MICHIGAN-AV. — PLEASANT room with board for gentleman; also nicely furnished room with board for a young lady as room-mate.

3113 WABASH-AV.—FRONT ALCOVE, nicely furnished, with board.

3159 INDIANA-AV. — UNUSUALLY pleasant accommodations for 2 or 3 adults.

3221 INDIANA-AV. — DESIRABLE rooms to rent, with board; private family.

3545 VINCENNES-AV.—FRONT suite of rooms, with board; private family.

3782 CHICAGO-AV.—TO RENT—COMfortably furnished rooms, with good board.

MY WIFE HAS ONE ROOM SHE will let, with board, to gentleman and wife; moderate rate; furnace, bath, etc.; location east of State-st., between Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh. Address C 730, Tribune office.

WEST SIDE.

8 SOUTH ADA-ST.—A NICELY FURnished front room; also another room; hot and cold water; locality first-class.

9 PARK-AV., NEAR UNION PARK—Nicely furnished hall bedroom on parlor floor; modern conveniences and first-class board.

10 NORTH THROOP-ST.—FRONT ALcove room; gentlemen and wife or two gentlemen. Reference required.

18 THROOP-ST., BETWEEN WASHington and Madison—Well-furnished room and board for two gentlemen room-mates with A1 reference.

20 WALNUT-ST.—A PLEASANT FURnished front room, with good board.

40 LAFLIN-ST.—ELEGANT ROOMS and board for nice parties. First-class table. Modern improvements. Terms moderate.

51 SOUTH SHELDON-ST.—ELEGANTly-furnished alcove room and other rooms, with or without board.

146 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.—FIRST-class day board; private family.

176 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—A nicely furnished front room, with board, suitable for two gentlemen; also a few day-boarders accommodated.

196 WEST MONROE-ST. — FINELY furnished rooms, with board; hot and cold water; bath; terms reasonable.

212 SOUTH LEAVITT-ST.—NICELY furnished front alcove room, with board; terms moderate. References.

219 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—A VERY large nicely furnished front parlor, well heated, with board, to three or four gents; all modern improvements. Terms reasonable.

240 SOUTH GREEN-ST., UP-STAIRS —Good board, home comforts, for two ladies or gents, $3.50 and $4.

241 OHIO-ST.—ONE SINGLE ROOM, with first-class board. References.

251 EWING-ST. — LARGE FRONT room, with board; private family.

271 PARK-AV.—TWO PLEASANT UNfurnished rooms, with board.

271 WEST LAKE-ST.—A NICE WARM room with board for two gentlemen.

409 MADISON-ST. — A FURNISHED room for two gentlemen, with board.

435 WASHINGTON-BOULEVARD—TO rent, with board, large south-front room, with all modern conveniences.

472 WEST ADAMS-ST.—A LARGE front room, with board, for two or three gentlemen. Also a gentleman room-mate wanted.

604 WEST ADAMS-ST.—FURNISHED front rooms, with first-class board, bath, parlor, Ogden-av. cars. Also day board.

NORTH SIDE.

7 NORT

WANTED—MALE HELP.

BOOKKEEPERS, CLERKS, &C.

WANTED—BOOKKEEPER AS AN ASSISTANT. State wages wanted, age, reference, name of former employers, and length of time with each. Applicants not complying to full with this advertisement will not be considered. Apply by mail. No personal applicants unless required to call. Garfield Manufacturing Co., 61 West Washington-st.

WANTED—DRUG CLERK—ONE WHO speaks French and not afraid of work. References required and young man preferred. Must be sober and industrious. Address P. O. Box No. 682, Kankakee, Ill.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO writes good, we s than and who has had experience in writing with electric pen; moderate salary, prospect of advancement as opportunity offers. 72 Tribune office.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT BOOKkeeper for six weeks or two months; must be quick. Tribune office.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT BOOKkeeper; a German preferred; give age and last employer. Must have very best references. Address V 66, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED MAN to take charge of stock in a wholesale grocery house. Best references. Address DRENNEN, STARR & EVERETT, Minneapolis, Minn.

WANTED—A BOOKKEEPER, WHO has had experience in lumber business and is strictly competent to take charge of all the details of a wholesale and retail lumber office; a man without a superior need apply. The best of reference required. In your answer state age and past experience. Address S 4, Tribune office.

WANTED—COMPETENT GENTLEman stenographer and type-writer for general office-work; give experience, speed, and recommendations. Address H 51, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN OPPORTUNITY IS offered a respectable youth who writes a good hand in a first-class office. V 53, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT OFfice boy who writes a good hand. V 51, Tribune.

WANTED—BOOKKEEPER AND CORrespondent, also bill and invoice clerk, in wholesale house. 142 East Monroe-st., Suite 6, second floor.

WANTED—TWO BILL AND INVOICE clerks, also bookkeeper and assistant; good opening for right parties. 149 East Monroe-st., room 6.

WANTED—CLERKS, 7 EXPERIENCED and inexperienced; permanent engagements; wages $9 to $15 per week. Apply to H. 15, 107 S. Clark.

WANTED—DRUG CLERK—ONE WHO can furnish the best of references as to his honesty, ability, sobriety, and industry; must be reasonable; $40 per month and room furnished. Address, for one week, H 61, Tribune office.

WANTED—BY A WHOLESALE COAL firm a young man as assistant bookkeeper. Must reside with parents and furnish best of references. Address S 85, Tribune office.

WANTED—A CLERK IN INSURANCE office. Address, in handwriting of applicant, with references and wages expected, V 11, Tribune.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPEtent and every way reliable bookkeeper in a banking office in this city; rapidity and accuracy absolutely necessary; steady employment to the right party; the salary wanted and references will be considered. Address V 3, Tribune office.

WANTED—ASSISTANT BOOKKEEper; young man, quick, accurate, and good penmanship. Address V 65, Tribune office.

WANTED—ENTRY CLERK—YOUNG man thoroughly experienced in jobbing boot and shoe trade. Address, stating age and reference, W 8, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD STATIONERY clerk. Address W 31, Tribune office.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED BOOKkeeper; young man of temperate habits; must have good business qualifications and reference; $6 per week. Address W 25, Tribune office.

WANTED—A THOROUGH, PRACTIcal bookkeeper; give references, experience, and salary expected. O 1, 65, Tribune office.

WANTED—10 SALESMEN WITH reference. Monday morning, 7 a. m. SEARS, Room 6.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED OFFICEassistant; rapid penman; accurate at figures; must be well up in groceries preferred. C. H. BLAKE, Grocer. Apply to H. E. LANG, in rear office.

WANTED—BY A WHOLESALE AND retail house, a bright active young man to assist in office work; salary $40 to $50 per month. Address P 12, Tribune office.

WANTED—SALESMAN—PERMANENT situation. Address P 123, Tribune office.

TRADES.

WANTED—A COMPETENT FOREMAN for gas, steam-fitting, and tinning. Best of references required. MOLAT & PHELAN, 113 Woodward-st., Detroit, Mich.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS NEGATIVE reoucher; one that would like a steady situation. Address T. HARRISON, Galesburg, Ill.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE EXPEenced cutters on ladies' and misses' fine cloak. Address B 29, Tribune office.

WANTED—A COMPETENT MAN TO take charge of bottoming-room; must thoroughly understand both machine-sewed and hand-work on men's, ladies', misses,' and children's fine shoes, and men's boots. Good references required. Prices, salary, &c., S 100, Tribune office.

WANTED—STEAM GORDON FEEDer; one that understands his business, and living on the North Side. Steady work and good pay for the right kind. Apply at once to WM. DEERING, corner Fullerton and Clybourn-aves.

WANTED—A GOOD HORSE-SHOER and blacksmith. Call or address FRANK KUSAK, Wilmette, Ill.

WANTED—PRESS-FEEDERS—NIGHT hands. J. J. SPARDING & CO., 150 Clark-st.

WANTED—PLUMBERS AND GASfitters. J. L. PATTISON, 81 East Randolph-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS MAN TO take charge of brass finishing-room in factory; must be a mechanic and well recommended. Address S 61, Tribune office.

WANTED—MANTEL-SETTERS, MONday morning at 7 o'clock; moderate wages; prompt pay. ROBT. AITCHISON & CO., 292 and 294 State-st.

WANTED—BOY WHO HAS HAD ONE or two years' experience at type-setting. A. F. BROWN & CO., 61 Michigan-av.

WANTED—CYLINDER PRESSMAN—a steady man with executive ability and push, capable of managing a large pressroom where the work is done; young man preferred. Address S 3, Tribune office.

WANTED — VENEER CUTTER — A practical man can have steady employment and good wages; also a foreman for a cabinet manufactory. Call at once on MANUFACTURER, Windsor Hotel.

WANTED—BINDERY HANDS, paper-ruler, ruling-machine feeder, cutter, etc. One general worker, and boy to work around bindery; steady situation to good hands. W. B. McDONALD & CO., 140 to 146 Monroe-st.

WANTED — PLUMBER TO GO TO Sterling, Ill.; steady work to good mechanic. Call between 12 and 1 o'clock, Monday, at Olcott's coal office, 93 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—PAINTERS AT 208 SOUTH Clark-st., in basement. GEO. L. SCHUELER.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS METALlic Burisher. MASON & DAVIS, Grand Crossing, Ill.

WANTED—A MAN WHO THOROUGHly understands horseshoeing and ironing wagons, middle-aged and married preferred; able to do some of small blacksmith shop; must be temperate. Address, stating wages expected, W 15, Tribune office.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS CYLINDERpressman. Steady work and good wages to the right man. Address W 36, Tribune office.

COACHMEN, TEAMSTERS, &C.

WANTED—COACHMAN TO WORK around house. References required. $30 per month. Apply after 11 o'clock Monday at Room 1, 167 Dearborn-st.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

WANTED—1,000 LABORERS WHO ARE able to handle shovel and wheelbarrow to work on the Mississippi levees in Arkansas, Tennessee, Mississippi, and Louisiana. We are agents for the following contractors: P. S. Bonsecour, Camp Laveck, Dean & Co., Bolivar & Co., George Arnold & Co., at Greenville and Shilo levees; also railway and other work. Secure the cheapest laborers' tickets to all the works; also to St. Louis, Cairo, Memphis, Vicksburg, Natchez, and New Orleans. CHRISTIAN & ROSS, 93 South Water-st.

Remember, we ship over the only direct railway line. No delay. No changes of cars.

WANTED—50 MEN TO CUT ICE; free fare. Also 400 railroad and levee men at Memphis and Vicksburg; cheap tickets to the work at H. SPERBECK'S, 21 West Randolph-st. and 21 East Kinzie.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN OF ABILity and a competent writer on agricultural subjects as a leading paper in this city. Address, giving experience, O 84, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SALESman in a wholesale clothing-house to travel in Wisconsin and in the Lake Superior region; good salary paid. Address O 98, Tribune office.

WANTED—DISTRICT MANAGERS who thoroughly understand the subscription-book business, and who have agents in the field. Good inducements to carefully selected parties. G. W. BORLAND & CO., 325 State-st., Chicago.

WANTED—A GOOD SMART BOY AT the Transit House, about 16 years old. None need apply except those with references.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS, ENERgetic traveling man of good address who thoroughly understands the blank-book and printing business. References required. Address W. B. RICHARDS, St. Paul, Minn.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN TO start a new business at their own homes; no canvassing; 30 cents an hour made; send 10 cents for valuable set of instructions. Address MASON & CO., Montpelier, Vt.

WANTED—BY A MANUFACTURING jeweler, a smart and energetic salesman who is in Chicago to sell a line of gold-plated charms and novel goods, etc., on commission; a person having one or two other lines preferred. Good reference required. Address immediately, A. S. C., box 28, Providence, R. I.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—GENTLEMEN AND LADY canvassers for the "Pilgrim's Album," a beautiful work; just published; choice territory to be had. Pilgrim Publishing Company, 151 and 153 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A BOY 13 OR 14 YEARS of age in an architect's office. Must live with his parents. Address, in own handwriting, S 44, Tribune office.

WANTED—A BOY TO DELIVER and tend meat-market; must have some experience in the business. G. TUXFORD, Clark-st., near School, Lake View.

WANTED—SEEDSMAN FOR MAIL trade; one speaking German preferred. Address S 8, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO HIRE MAN AND WIFE to work on farm, take charge, and board hands. Call at Room 63 Exchange Building, Union Stock-Yards, Chicago, Ill.,

WANTED—TRAVELING MEN FOR Iowa, Illinois, Minnesota, and Michigan to sell laces and lace goods. Men experienced in these lines and who have an established trade address W 56, Tribune office.

WANTED—GOOD RELIABLE MEN and women to canvass for the White Sewing Machine. 255 State-st., city.

WANTED—TRAVELING SALESMEN, acquainted with Western retail dry-goods trade. Good places for good men. Address, giving references, New York Importing Company, 95 Leonard-st., New York.

WANTED—A BOY TO TEND CIGAR counter at 1304 South Clark-st. Call today.

WANTED—WE HAVE EMPLOYMENT for gentlemen of energy and fair ability; experience not necessary; from $15 to $30 per week can be made. G. W. BORLAND & CO., 325 State-st., Chicago.

WANTED—SALESMEN TO SELL Minshall's Grocers' Cost-Book; city and dealers; prices, $2; indorsed by Chicago trade and salesmen. W. E. MINSHALL, Room 14, 70 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—BY AN OIL FIRM, EXPEricenced salesman for Minnesota and Michigan. Best of references required. Address WADHAMS, MAGIE & CO., Milwaukee, Wis., P. O. Box 363.

WANTED — YOUNG MEN WITH about $50 for steady, good paying business; no experience needed; all winter. Ehman Manufacturing Co., 167 Washington-st.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN IN LIGHT manufacturing; wages $30 weekly; $300 required. ARTHUR, 167 South Clark-st., Room 5.

WANTED—6 GOOD SOLICITORS FOR the Washington Mutual Aid and Life Association; 10% a rare chance for men who mean business. Call Monday, 8 a. m. to 1 p. m. GEORGE EGE, General Agent. Rooms 1 and 2, 324 West Madison-st.

WANTED—SALESMEN—2, OF GOOD address, with reference. Call Monday, between 1 and 2 p. m., at 136 North Wells-st., basement.

WANTED—A PARTY OF LARGE ACquaintance and influence among moneyed men of Chicago by a banking house; liberal compensation to the right party. Address, stating past occupation and references, S 80, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SILKcutter for men's neckwear. Address, with reference and salary expected, H 86, Tribune office.

WANTED—3 FIRST-CLASS CARPETlayers; steady employment and fair wages to competent men. Apply immediately to L. B. DAY & CO., 382 and 384 Broadway, Milwaukee.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPEtent retail clothing salesman to take charge of a first-class retail clothing trade in Texas. Only those who have managed such establishments need apply, and must furnish the best of reference from last employers. Liberal wages paid to the right man. Apply Monday, the 18th, 9 a. m. 234 and 236 Madison-st.

WANTED — SALESMAN ACQUAINted in the South, West, or Northwest, to carry line of men's linen, collars, and cuffs on commission, in connection with neckwear or shirts. Address S 22, Tribune office.

WANTED—BY A LEADING JOBBING house of smokers' articles and cigars, a good traveling salesman for Wisconsin and lower part of Michigan. Must be thoroughly acquainted with the line and speak German. One who can command a good trade preferred. First-class references required. No others need apply. Good salary paid to the right man. S 34, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS JANITOR for one of the most prominent office buildings in the city. Apply at 89 Madison-st., Room 35.

WANTED — NO. 1 STOVE MAN TO travel in Illinois, Iowa, or Kansas. Address V 40, Tribune office. State salary and experience.

WANTED—A FEW GOOD MEN TO solicit orders for mineral water; good commission paid. V 47, Tribune office.

WANTED—GOOD, SMART BOY, NOT less than 16 years old, in an office. Address in own handwriting. State pay expected. V 7, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MAN TO solicit; no book business. Apply Monday morning at Room 26, 89 Madison-st.

WANTED—A GOOD EXCUSE FOR BEing idle when we offer big pay for a little work. Call and examine this week after 9. CASSELL, PETTER, GALPIN & CO., 182 and 184 South Clark-st.

WANTED — A JOURNALIST WHO has large experience as a writer on subjects pertaining to live stock and clearance will cause as assistant editor. Address V 74, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE BUSINESSman to take charge of State agency; must be responsible and have some means. V 75, Tribune.

WANTED—MEN—$1 SAMPLES BEST selling goods free; $30 per week average profit; no experience or license necessary; no traveling; business permanent and pleasant. Send for stamp. MERRILL & CO., 22 and 29 North Clark-st.

WANTED—A BOY ABOUT 16 YEARS old for general work in factory; must live with his parents and come well recommended. J. F. WALLENSAK, 265 Lake-st.

WANTED—GRAIN BROKER TO BUY and sell car-lots on Change; must be posted thoroughly. Address S 84, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN ELDERLY MAN WHO understands taking care of stationary large boiler and has some knowledge of horses; must be strictly temperate and work nights. Inquire at 259 South Franklin-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO TAKE care of horses and deliver groceries. JOHN MAYO, 95 Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—A BOY OR YOUNG MAN to learn the photograph business. Inquire or address 56 South May-st. PARR & CARPENTER, Commercial Photographers.

WANTED — EXPERIENCED CLOAK traveling salesman for Iowa, Illinois, Wisconsin, Missouri, Nebraska; must have good trade; good salary paid to the right man. Address H 15, Tribune office.

WANTED — EXPERIENCED SALESmen to travel on commission for laces and lace goods; also a good city man acquainted with the trade. O M 61, Tribune office.

WANTED—A TRAVELING SALESman to represent a large cigar factory of reputation through Iowa, Kansas, and Nebraska, who has a good acquaintance among the drug and grocery trade, to take care of trade we have and build trade of his own; commission or salary. O O 93, Tribune.

WANTED — INTELLIGENT, STRONG boy, about 18; one who has worked already in wholesale liquor store (no greenhorn); must put up $50 cash security; steady work. GOLDMANN, 446 Clark.

WANTED—A SMART BOY IN A wholesale dry-goods house. Address O W 30, Tribune office.

WANTED—TRAVELING SALESMEN —Three first-class glove men to represent us on the road. JOHN W. GOETZ & CO., importers of kid and fabric gloves, 76 Madison-st. Men with established trade preferred.

WANTED—TWO STRONG BOYS TO carry sign-banners. Apply at card-stand, Palmer House.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

DOMESTICS.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN a private family. No washing. Apply at the Tribune counting-room Monday from 3 to 4 p. m.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK AT JUlian House, corner State and Twelfth-sts.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENeral housework. Only a strong girl with good references. Apply 539 La Salle-av.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in small family. 3300 Prairie-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT SERVANT girl to do general housework in private family. Apply Monday at 338 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT COOK and laundress; small family. Bring references. 230 La Salle-av.

WANTED—15 PARK-AV.—A COMPEtent housekeeper; a first-assistant girl, with references, for general housework in small family of adults.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR general housework. No. 181 Howe-st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; must be good cook and neat; German preferred. Apply at 3029 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR SECOND work in a small family. Must have best of recommendations. German or Swede preferred. Inquire at 2240 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK IN A PRIvate family. Apply at 239 La Salle-av.

WANTED — A COLORED GIRL FOR kitchen work, smart and competent, at 209 Ashland-av. Must have references.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL IN private family for general housework. Apply Monday at 829 North Clark-st.

WANTED—GERMAN OR SCANDINAvian girl for general housework in a small family in Evanston. Apply on Monday at 886 Fulton-st., Chicago.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN, NORwegian, or Swede girl for general housework. Call Monday forenoon at 76 South Throop-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT PERSON to cook, wash, and iron for small family; must come well recommended; German or Swede preferred. 1256 Michigan-av.

WANTED—KITCHEN GIRL; MUST be good cook, washer, and ironer; no Irish. 23 Dearborn-av.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in small family; no children. 3743 Langley-av.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

DOMESTICS.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework. Inquire immediately at 276 Dayton-st.

WANTED—COOK, WASHER, AND ironer; none but those fully competent need apply; good pay. Inquire at 241 South Park-av.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED GIRL for general housework; family small. Call Monday. References required. 332 La Salle-av.

WANTED—AT THE ANNA HOUSE, 102 North Clark-st.—A first-class dining-room girl and chambermaid.

WANTED — GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; must be first-class cook and laundress; small family. 1322 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; no cooking; good laundress; must sleep at home; wages $2. Top floor, 378 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TWO GERMAN GIRLS. 2420 Michigan-av. Call Monday.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR second work in private boarding-house. Call at 2225 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A NEAT YOUNG GERMAN or Swede girl; one not afraid to work. Call at 2338 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A GERMAN OR SCANDInavian girl to do general housework at 440 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS COOK. 130 Dearborn-av.

WANTED—GOOD GENERAL HOUSEwork girl; German, Norwegian, Swede, or colored, immediately, at 3360 Wabash-av.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL TO DO GENeral housework in private family. Inquire at 10 North Ada-st. References required.

WANTED—AT 304 WEST VAN BURENst., boarding-house, good German or Scandinavian girl for general housework; one that understands waiting on table.

WANTED—GIRL TO ASSIST ABOUT the house where another girl is employed. 661 West Monroe-st., Monday morning.

WANTED—STRONG, HONEST GIRL for general housework. 232 Washington-st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in very small family; wages $2.50 per week. 44 Honore-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a flat, German preferred; good wages. Call at 12 Lincoln-av., third floor.

WANTED — THOROUGHLY COMPEtent cook; no washing. References required. Call at 359 Dearborn-av.

WANTED—KITCHEN GIRL, AT 799 West Harrison-st. Call Monday.

WANTED—A CAPABLE GIRL FOR general housework. Desirable place for right party. Call at 458 North Clark-st., second floor. Bring references.

WANTED—A GERMAN, SWEDE, OR Norwegian girl for general housework in a small family. References required. 657 West Monroe.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENeral housework. Call Sunday at 4216 Wabash.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO cook, wash, and iron. Apply at 417 West Jackson

DRESSMAKERS.

WANTED—2 DRESSMAKERS FOR Milwaukee, also to travel; pay from $60 to $80 per month; teaching Worth's Paris system for dresscutting, the only sound measure system taught in this country; it is perfection in itself. 151 East Monroe-st., Room 42.

WANTED—DRESSMAKERS AND OTHers to learn Mme. Livingstone's French system of dress-cutting, at 269 North Clark-st. Linings cut free on Monday. Agents wanted.

WANTED—DRESSMAKING IN EXchange for painting lessons. R 48, Tribune.

SEAMSTRESSES.

WANTED—TWO TAILORESSES FOR ladies' fine costumes; only competent ones need apply; also first-class tailor. HENRY LACOM, 149 Twenty-second-st.

NURSES.

WANTED—NURSE GIRL TO TAKE care of a child 2 years old. Apply at No. 3368 Fifth-av.

WANTED—HEALTHY WET NURSE with a fresh breast of milk. 1626 Michigan-av. for two days.

WANTED—NURSE TO TAKE CARE of baby and sew. Apply at 11 Astor-st., near Division-st. and Lake Shore Drive.

WANTED—A GOOD NURSE GIRL, about 15 or 16 years old, with experience and good disposition, to take care of infant 2 months old. Call at 2736 Michigan-av. German or Swede preferred.

WANTED—A PRACTICAL NURSE TO wait on lady during confinement and make herself generally useful. Address, with terms and reference, W 18, Tribune office.

WANTED—YOUNG GIRL TO TAKE care of a baby 3 months old. One who can come well recommended. Call at Second Floor National Bank Building between 11 and 1 o'clock Monday.

WANTED—A NURSE GIRL. APPLY at 2334 Indiana-av.

LAUNDRESSES.

WANTED—AT ONCE, LAUNDRESS who can starch, iron, and polish. 767 Clybourn-av.

WANTED—2 GIRLS, ONE TO WASH, the other to iron. 5236 Hyde Park-av.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—SWEDE or Norwegian laundress at 90 Dearborn-av.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

WANTED — PRIVATE FAMILIES, boarding-houses, hotels, and restaurants in the city or suburbs can at all times be supplied with first-class servants of every nationality, who have the best of references, for $1. We supply you for six months with all the help you may require, and in case we do not do it satisfactorily we cheerfully refund your money. First-class girls of every nationality who have the best of references can always get places from us. International Employment Bureau, 10 Harrison's Theatre, 136 Monroe-st., take elevator.

WANTED — GOOD SCANDINAVIAN and German girls for all kinds of housework, at G. DUSKE'S, 158 North Halsted-st.

WANTED—THE GOOD SAMARITAN society, 173 East Randolph-st., furnishes work to women, and board at $2 and $3.50 per week. Strangers assisted.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—A FEW INTELLIGENT young ladies; permanent situations and good wages. The Columbian Dry Plate & Manufacturing Co., 2449 Cottage Grove-av.

WANTED—BY A LEADING PRINTing and publishing house, a few bright, active young ladies to solicit orders for New-Year's cards and novelties. Address W 26, Tribune office.

WANTED—TWENTY-FIVE EXPERIenced solicitors and salesmen for the holiday trade. Only live business hands need apply. Call Monday morning, with references, prepared for business. P. F. RYAN & CO., 84 Madison and Peoria-sts.

WANTED — EXPERIENCED SALESladies at the Fair; must bring good references. Apply at the Fair, State, Adams, and Dearborn-sts.

WANTED—WILL PAY LADY OF NEAT appearance, willing to canvass, first-class stores down-town, $10 per week, or if preferred a liberal commission. Call at 50 State-st., Room 8, tomorrow. References required.

WANTED—SALESLADIES WELL EXperienced in the dry goods and notions line. None but those supplied with good reference need apply at 149 North Clark-st.

WANTED—LADY CASHIER FOR JEWelry store. State experience and give references. Address V 94, Tribune office.

WANTED BLANKBOOK SEWERS, also a girl to run paging machine; steady work. CLINE & LIAN, 158 South Clark-st.

WANTED — 25 CASH-GIRLS WITH reference, Monday morning. SEA'S, State-st.

WANTED—20 SALESLADIES WITH reference, Monday morning. SEA'S, State-st.

WANTED—LONG-HAND COPYISTS. Address V 61, Tribune office.

WANTED—10 EXPERIENCED SALESladies; confectionery; $6 week. 241 W. Madison.

WANTED—TEN CASH GIRLS. 241 West Madison-st.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

BOOKKEEPERS, CLERKS, &C.

SITUATION WANTED—BY RESPECTable, honest, and temperate young man of 21; will give my services to some gentleman as his son to learn a business. V 76, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERT accountant and commercial bookkeeper; assistant or otherwise; temporary or permanent; long experience. Good credentials. W 14, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DRUGgists—By one of our most reliable city drug clerks; 20 years' experience; city or country. Best of references. Address W 12, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY PRACTIcal experienced bookkeeper; salary $1,200. References. O N 59, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A LARGE mercantile house by a middle-aged accountant, who is thoroughly conversant with office business in all its details; competent and experienced. References first-class. Address H 44, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — AS SALESman for agricultural implements, hub and spoke factory, or buggy and carriage manufactory. References. Address W 28, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man (25) speaking English and German, in grain or commission house; moderate salary. City reference. Address W 22, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPErienced business-man about 30 years of age, with unexceptionable references, as salesman for a first-class house. Address W 80, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A TROtter grocery man as bill clerk in wholesale or salesman in retail store. O M 97, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO KEEP A small set of books at my home on South side; charges small. Address O K 50, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

BOOKKEEPERS, CLERKS, &C.

SITUATION WANTED—WHO WANTS a thoroughly practical bookkeeper and is willing to pay a liberal salary to a man who understands his business and is reliable? Some of the things I can do by putting books in proper shape: Detect thefts of goods taken without making any entry; make trial-balance, showing all the general facts, in 30 minutes; make all of the entries, when an account of stock is taken, in two hours, show any one of the following facts on three minutes' notice at any time: amount of sales due to or by the firm, amount of receivables or payables due to or by the firm, amount of debts on open account due to or by the firm, amount of cash in hand and in bank; keep each department so show its business and profit; I pass everything through the regular set without the aid of memorandum books of any kind. Address R 5, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPErienced and competent double-entry bookkeeper. Office business or any respectable outside employment preferred. Will do a reasonable amount of writing with other active employment for moderate salary. Satisfactory references as to ability and character. Address Q 69, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPErienced stenographer and type-writer operator. List of references; no objection to country. Address O 64, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man in a wholesale house; two years' experience in wholesale liquor business. Good references. Q 72, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AN ACCOUNTant and office man of the highest ability will make an engagement from Jan. 1 to assume a responsible position with a first-class house. Address O 88, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPEtent and reliable bookkeeper on the 1st of January. Five years with present employers. Address O 86, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RELIable business-man with A1 references. An experienced salesman, also accustomed to office work; salary low. Address S., 18 South Sangamon-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man 18 years of age, in mercantile business; is desirous to locate himself with some good party where advancement can be secured through diligence and meritorious conduct. Salary secondary consideration. Best references furnished. R C, 84 Market-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man as a retail grocery; speaks German and English. City references. S 42, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man 22 years of age; good penman; understands bookkeeping; has traveled some; speaks English and German; habits good; no objections to traveling. References. S 29 Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man as assistant bookkeeper, collector, or clerk in office. T M., 405 Orchard-st.

SITUATION WANTED—IN STOCK OR as salesman in a shoe-house by a young man thoroughly posted. References. S 72, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man; office work preferred. City reference. S 62, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY HONEST, industrious young man, 22 years of age, in some office or establishment; good penman, and has some knowledge of bookkeeping. Address S 51, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPErienced business and office man used to handling men, after Jan. 1; position more object than salary. Address R 58, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STEnographer and type-writer operator; understands business. R 42, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG Eastern man, stranger in city; in some store or wholesale house; will do any kind of work to start on; speaks English and German. Address C. YOUNG, 278 South Clark-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY JAN. 1, BY an experienced bookkeeper who has held a position as cashier for the last seven years in one of our leading retail dry-goods houses. References as to ability, honesty, etc., furnished. Address R 39, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS ACCOUNTant or bookkeeper by party who has had valuable experience. Best of references. Address S 27, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A WHOLEsale house by a young man of 23 to learn the business; wages no object. Address O 65, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — AS DOUBLEentry bookkeeper in wholesale house by young man well experienced, energetic, and capable assuming charge set of books. Best of city references. Desires engagement immediately, or from Jan. 1. R 82, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — AS BOOKkeeper or assistant by a man lately from the East. A1 ref., steady, and will begin at a moderate salary. Address R 40, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RELIAble young man in commission or wholesale house. R 45, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RELIable man of experience in wholesale house; can office work or almost anything belonging to the business. Steady work; small salary expected; I mean business. O 44, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG gentleman of good education accustomed to office work in a wholesale house. Good references. Address R 56, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RELIable young man of 18. Good references. Address R 26, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PRACTIcal and experienced stenographer and correspondent; good, rapid, business penman; orthography; habits good. Address R 72, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN at present in business in Milwaukee desiring to make Chicago his home would like a position in a retail gents' furnishing establishment. Please address R 54, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—SUBSCRIPtion and installment publishers—Party with several years' managing experience, and reported exceptionally capable at making canvassers and collectors and working a profitable business, is seeking a good opening. Address R 52, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man at any kind of work in office or wholesale house; good penman and quick at figures; low wages. Address R 34, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man in some establishment; knows bookkeeping; rapid penman; good references. V 30, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SHIPPINGclerk in good house; served 12 years in express business. Best of city reference. V 76, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED — AS ASSISTant bookkeeper, or salesman in any department. Five first-class references and draw some trade. Address S 74, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPEtent bookkeeper to work for a few hours during the day or evening. Address S 37, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPErienced accountant and cashier, who will be open for an engagement next January. Unexceptionable references. Permanent position indispensable. Only first-class parties willing to pay a fair compensation need apply. Address R 17, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENglishman as bookkeeper in store, office, or in any capacity where he could make himself generally useful. Is of middle age, but would accept small wages to start. Can give good references in this city and any amount across the water. Unmarried, of good address, and would push. Address R 24, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AS A BOOKkeeper, or office business of any kind, at moderate salary, by married man 33 years of age; steady habits. Best of city references. M 25, Tribune office.

TRADES.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXperienced wood-worker on wagons, carriages, or cutters; puts work up respectable; no objection to the country. Address S 45, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS ENGINEER by a competent man used to setting up, repairing, steam-fitting, etc. Address N, 484 Hubbard-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS WATCH maker; young man; steady habits; good salesman; moderate salary. Address J H, 178 South Jefferson-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-class shirt cutter. A 1 city references. W 2, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PRACTIcal engineer and machinist as engineer; competent to run the largest class of engines. Address O 34, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man to learn the barber trade. R 79, Tribune.

COACHMEN, TEAMSTERS, &C.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRSTclass coachman; is a Swede; has had 10 years' experience in Chicago. Best of reference. S 69, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHman in a private family by a young man (Swede). Best city reference given. S 86, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG married man as coachman, watchman, or some other work. Call at 621 West Van Buren-st., or address S 74, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRSTclass coachman. First-class city references. Address S 32, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COACHman of four experience; willing and obliging. Best of city reference. R 53, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD colored man as a first-class coachman; can furnish good city reference. Address W 21, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED — AS COACHman by an Englishman; understands horses and harness well; is a careful driver; can raise plants and vegetables, attend to furnace, cow, and general work. Good reference. Address Q. BUDD, Grand Crossing, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man (Dane) as coachman in a private family; temperate, willing, and obliging; 5 years' experience. Best of reference from last employer. V 19, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SOBER, reliable German man as coachman; willing and obliging. Best of city references. S 55, Tribune.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY RESPECTable young man to work for his board in a private family for the winter; has had a good training with horses. References given. Q 71, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RELIAble, sober young man to run a heater or take charge of a small stationary engine. Address O 65, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—NEWSPAPER work. Address JOURNALIST, 81 Cass-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY MAN AND wife in hotel; both well-experienced and willing to work. S 11, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY A MAN and wife in a good quiet family as butler and housekeeper or cook; trustworthy and reliable. M 57, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man (Swede) as porter or to assist janitor. Best city reference given. S 68, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — INSIDE work of any kind by a steady and reliable man. Address C. FLOYER, 212 Thirty-first-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRSTclass cigar salesman who commands a trade of over $40,000 per year. S 4, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RErespectable colored boy to work in private family. Address V 13, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD well recommended, who speaks and writes English, German, French, and the Scandinavian languages, to make himself generally useful. Address R 82, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRSTclass architectural designer and draughtsman went up in modern designs as assistant or partner with some responsible architects in the city. Unexceptionable references to city architects and work as to ability and skill. Address for three days R 100, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — IN SOME large storage warehouse; have large experience and best reference; expect good salary and pay for same in work and influence. R 45, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A RESPECTable young man (American) of good character and habits, with A No. 1 references, would like some outdoor employment; prefers collecting or light delivering with horse and wagon. Address V 51, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — AN AMERican 35, good address, wants employment as janitor, private detective, or take charge of any business enterprise; understands the handling of men to an advantage. R 85, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AN ACTIVE business man with a large acquaintance and 15 years' experience in the Southern states, wishes an engagement as salesman or a connection with a commission house or factory. Address N A H, Box 515, Jacksonville, Fla.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man who understands the care of horses and can milk cows. He is not afraid of doing any other work that may be required. V 56, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANT

TO RENT—HOUSES.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—2811 CALUMET-AV.—VERY desirable two-story and basement brick; immediate possession given. GEORGE M. BOGUE, 170 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—3111 WABASH-AV. A TWO-story and basement octagon marble-front house; newly-papered and in complete repair; house has ten rooms, set bowl in every chamber, bath, furnace, and gas fixtures all given; lease. PERCY W. PALMER, 115 Dearborn-st., Room 3.

TO RENT—BY BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st. Room 16:
33 Twenty-fourth-st., 10-room brick, very cheap.
3240 Wabash-av., large frame house, $60.

TO RENT—2246 WABASH-AV., A FURnished 10-room marble-front, with income; arrangement, part money, balance board.

TO RENT—30 HOUSES AND FLATS ON the South Side. Some completely furnished for housekeeping; others partly furnished or vacant; some with furniture for sale at a sacrifice; a few large rooming establishments for sale, making net from $150 to $400 per month. JOSEPH WARBURTON & CO., 115 Adams-st.

TO RENT $25 TO $35 PER MONTH; stone-front houses on Leavitt, De Kalb, Hoyne, and Polk-sts., one block from Ogden-av. cars. Apply at CAMPBELL BROS.', 137 Madison-st., Room 4.

TO RENT—TO MAY 1, FURNISHED house, including fine piano, 567 West Monroe-st.; first-class in every respect. Price, $60 per month. Inquire at 569 West Monroe-st., or 135 East Washington-st. S. T. HARVEY.

TO RENT—A 4-ROOM COTTAGE, NO. 19 Leavitt-av., between Hoyne-av. and Leavitt-st., and two blocks south of Harrison-st. Inquire at 491 Ogden-av., up-stairs. $18 per month.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY AND BASEment brick house, 560 Marshfield-av. Immediate possession. GEORGE M. BOGUE, 170 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT 7-ROOM cable brick cottage at 50 Quincy-st., with bath, hot and cold water; all modern improvements; splendid location; rent cheap; large yard in rear with barn and shed. Inquire of H. J. WALSH, 114 State-st.

TO RENT—3-STORY 8-ROOM HOUSE, 113 Drexel-boulevard; dining-room and kitchen on first floor; will sell parlor carpets, new. Inquire on premises. Rent $50 per month.

TO RENT—$35—402 WEST JACKSON-st., 2-story frame house. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—LEASE and furniture of a ten-room house on Washington-boulevard. Address O 18, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOUSE NO. 22 NORTH Ada-st., to one or two families without children. Also parlor three rooms deep from the 1st of January, corner of Lake and Ada-sts; no children. Rent $25. Apply at 440 West Lake-st.

TO RENT—435½ WEST VAN BUREN-st.—House of 9 rooms; good neighborhood; $35.

TO RENT—845 WEST VAN BUREN-ST. —Two-story frame dwelling, 10 rooms, modern improvements. Inquire on premises, or at 66 West Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—283 WEST LAKE-ST.—TWO-story 10-room frame, newly painted and papered, tences in a private family. Apply at 45 East Sixteenth-st. E. BATCHELLER, 153 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—A FRAME COTTAGE—cheap, at 423 South Irving place. Call at 544 West Madison-st., in basement, or at 49 Honore-st.

TO RENT—11-ROOM HOUSE HEATED by steam, 46 North May-st.

TO RENT—$25 TO $35 PER MONTH, stone-front houses on Leavitt, De Kalb, Hoyne and Polk-sts., one block from Ogden-av. cars. Apply at CAMPBELL BROS.' 137 Madison-st., Room 4.

TO RENT—263 HERMITAGE-AV., TWO-story and basement brick house, 9 rooms, bath etc. THOS. E. PATTERSON, 188 Dearborn-st.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—729 NORTH WELLS-ST., 2-story and basement brick house, 10 rooms, all improvements; $40.
THOS. E. PATTERSON, 188 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—BY BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st., Room 16:
Very desirable house on Dayton-st., half block from Webster-av. cars, in perfect repair; rent to good tenant very low; immediate possession; a rare chance.

TO RENT—THE FINE RESIDENCE 179 Rush-st.; carpets, gas-fixtures, and curtains for sale. Apply on premises or at 20 Michigan-av.

TO RENT — 2-STORY COTTAGE, 7 rooms, 1139 North Halsted-st., near street-cars; immediate possession; rent moderate. LAWRENCE FROLIDT, 90 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—NEATLY FURNISHED room for gentleman; private family. 217 Indiana-st., near Dearborn-av.

TO RENT—$65—NO. 516 DEARBORN-av., 2-story and basement stone-front house, with all modern improvements. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

TO RENT — AND FURNITURE FOR sale—$2,500—Five 3-story octagon-front 12-room modern dwellings. Possession at once. Near Washington Park. M. BOYD,
Room 1, 179 Madison-st.

TO RENT—LARGE 9-ROOM HOUSE, 92 Seminary-av.; all conveniences; $25 per month. Apply at 285 Bissell-st.

TO RENT—18 HOUSES AND FLATS ON North Side. Some completely furnished for housekeeping; others partly furnished or vacant; some with furniture for sale at a sacrifice; a few large rooming establishments for sale, making net from $150 to $400 per month. JOSEPH WARBURTON & CO., 115 Adams-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—FURNISHED TEN-ROOM house on North Side.
Furnished 11-room house, marble-front, Groveland Park-av.
9-room marble-front, Michigan-av.
14-room and basement, Wabash-av.
8-room flat, Prairie-av.
Houses and rooms in all parts of the city.
FREEMAN & CO.,
Room 9 Times Building.

TO RENT—ONE OF THE COZIEST homes in the city, brick cottage, modern improvements, large lot, handsomely furnished throughout, $50; preferable to one who will buy the furniture, $800; immediate possession. Address Y 24, Tribune.

SUBURBAN.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED COTTAGE complete, beautifully located in Oak Park. Address R 74, Tribune office.

TO RENT—6-ROOM COTTAGE IN AUSTin, Ill. Inquire of E. S. CONWAY, 207 State-st., city.

TO RENT—GOOD TWO-STORY 8-ROOM house, suitable for two families. No. 3106 Cottage Grove-av., $30 per month; also fine houses and flats at Englewood, $10 to $30 per month; lake water and bath; handy to trains. D. W. STORRS,
94 Washington-st., Room 23.

TO RENT—ON FORTY-THIRD-ST. (Oregon Park) 10-room cottage and furniture, $30. Address V 45, Tribune office.

TO RENT—AT RAVENSWOOD—LARGE, substantial mansion, together with outbuildings and a whole block of land; very suitable for a gentleman's country residence, or can be used for an academy. Apply to A. G. GIBSON, Room 1, 40 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—BY BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st., Room 16:
Elegant flats on Willard-place, near Washington-boulevard; will be completed during February, and can be secured by immediate application.

TO RENT—FOUR ELEGANTLY FINished flats—three of 4 rooms each and one of 5 rooms; every convenience and fine location on West Side. 169 West Madison-st. Apply at 626 Carroll-st.

TO RENT—THE DESIRABLE NEW brick flats 397 Fulton-st.; marble mantels, hot water; modern improvements; convenient to both cable and cars; first-class in every respect. A. E. GUILD JR., 99 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FLAT—MADISON SQUARE, No. 324 West Madison-st.; a suite of 5 very desirable all light rooms on second floor; kitchen, closets, etc.; $25; no children. H. W. THOMAS, 27 Portland Block.

TO RENT—38 AND 40 WEST MONROE-st., 2 sets, second floor, 67x35, and basement 67x16, with or without power, together or separate. Apply at same building.

TO RENT—NICE 7-ROOM FLAT, BATH, hot and cold water, grate, 1208 Jackson-st. $18. J. T. DAKIN, 16 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—505 CONGRESS-ST.—DESIRable first-floor flat, 9 rooms, all modern improvements; will rent furnished or will sell furniture.
16 Campbell Park—Choice second-floor flat, 7 rooms, all modern improvements; new building.
PIERCE & WARE, 160 La Salle-st.

TO RENT — $18 — FLAT OF 4 ROOMS on second floor. No. 527 West Madison-st.
MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—SOUTH HALSTED-ST., near Fifteenth, front flat of 4 rooms and rear flat of 5 rooms. A. T. GALT, 108 Dearborn, Room 21.

TO RENT—A 4-ROOM FLAT ON WASHington-boulevard, near Western-av. Furniture for sale. Rent $15. Address V 45, Tribune office.

TO RENT—$30—FLAT OF 6 ROOMS ON Despiaines-st., near Monroe; 2d—2 nice flats (new), 6 rooms each, on West Monroe-st., near Western-av. T. B. BOYD, Room 1, 179 East Madison-st.

TO RENT—496 MARSHFIELD-AV.—A flat of four rooms, three closets, water-closet, and bath-room, $16; or three rooms, $11 per month; brick building; only other occupants are gentleman and wife.

TO RENT—1314 AND 15 DILLER-ST., near 888 Fulton, new brick 6-room flats, $20; 316 Hubbard-st., flat of 5 rooms, $14. Apply to W. GRAY BROWN, Room 15, 97 Clark-st., 12 to 5 p. m.

TO RENT—FLAT OF 3 ROOMS UNFURnished, all modern improvements, to a couple without children, at 103 Centre-av.

TO RENT—ONE OF THE FINEST flats on West Side, with carpets and range for sale. Address O 86, Tribune office.

TO RENT—$20—BRICK FLATS, SIX rooms, hard-wood floors. Apply to GEORGE DEFISH, 105 Gurley-st., one block south of Harrison.

TO RENT—THREE 6-ROOM FLATS AT No. 1011 Monroe-st.; all modern improvements, stained glass windows, finished in best style; rent $30 per month. THOS. PARKER JR.,
156 Washington-st.

TO RENT—FIVE-ROOM FLAT, FIRST floor, over store, Van Buren-st., near Throop. 132 Throop-st.

TO RENT—$12 PER MONTH ONE FLAT, 35 Fillmore-st.
$12 per month, one flat 28 Fillmore-st.
$8 per month, one flat 515 Western-av.
$15 per month, one flat 517 Western-av.
Inquire 9 Grenshaw-st.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—FLATS AND HOUSES:
236 Bissell-st., near Webster-av., 7-room flat, $25 per month.
315 Bissell-st., near Webster-av., 7-room flat, $25 per month.
251 Fremont-st., near Webster-av., two-story brick house.
756 West Madison-st., corner Lincoln, 4 rooms, $20 per month.
264 West Madison-st., near Hoyne, 6-room flat, $30 per month.
260 West Madison-st., rear two-story frame house, $20 per month.
BENJ. RIEKE,
184 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—BY CHARLES A. SCHMIDT, No. 46 South Clark-st.:
Very desirable French flat, all modern improvements; newly painted, grained, and calcimined; first floor, No. 236 Chestnut-st.
Large, pleasant flat, second floor of No. 969 North Clark-st.; all modern improvements.
Second-floor flat, No. 961 North Clark-st.
Basement flat, No. 7 Lincoln-place.

TO RENT — FLAT, NEAR LINCOLN Park; 7 rooms, bath-room, hot and cold water; laundry, and modern improvements; price $28. Apply at 139 Lincoln-av.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE NEW FLAT on Ranch-av., near Webster; rent very low to right tenant. Apply to J. H. VAN ULISSINGEN & BRO., Room 34, 94 Washington-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURnished, a flat of four rooms, with bath, closet, hot and cold water. Inquire at No. 522 Webster-av.

TO RENT—ELEGANT SEVEN-ROOM flat, with all conveniences, first floor, 489 North Clark-st. E. HANCEY, 108 Dearborn-st., Room 12.

TO RENT—SECOND FLAT—65 NORTH State-st.; 10 minutes of business centre; furniture cost $800; will sell for $350; rent $25, or flat for rent without furniture; fully insured; owner leaving city.

TO RENT—FLAT OF 6 ROOMS, THIRD floor 267 North Wells-st., bath, etc; $20.
THOS. E. PATTERSON,
188 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—NICE FLAT, SIX ROOMS, ground floor of brick house; Orchard-st, near Garfield-av.; small family, $18. CHAS. N. HALE, 153 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—HANDSOME FLAT—NORTH Side, ¼ mile from South Water-st.; just finished; 7 rooms, bath, laundry, all conveniences. Address S 77, Tribune office.

TO RENT—757 WELLS-ST., FRONTING Lincoln Park, flat of five rooms, furnished; $25. Call Sunday.

TO RENT—7 NEW FLATS, NORTH Side, near Lincoln Park; $18 to $30. BURBANK & CO., 3 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—FLAT OF 5 ROOMS SOUTHeast corner Dearborn-av. and Illinois-st. J. S. CLARK, Room 20, 103 Randolph-st.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—CHOICE SIX-ROOM FLAT on second floor 3253 Cottage Grove-av., at $22 per month; also third floor of 3251 same, three front rooms on third floor of Nos. 3015 and 3253, $12 per month.
D. W. STORRS,
94 Washington-st., Room 23.

TO RENT—A FLAT OF 2 OR 3 ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished. 12 Twelfth-st.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—NICE 4-room furnished flat, two blocks from Post-Office, $16. Tribune office.

TO RENT—3643 ELLIS PARK—ELEgant French flats, complete, near steam and cable cars, easy terms, until May 1; house open.

TO RENT—SMALL FLAT, ON FIRST floor 1231 Wabash-av. Also first-class furnished rooms in same building. B. P. HUTCHINSON,
94 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—A FINE SIX-ROOM FLAT, with bath, etc., on Prairie-av., near boulevard; $25 to May. BURBANK & CO., 3 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—A FLAT OF EIGHT ROOMS, all modern improvements, at 3227 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—FLATS IN SEAVERNS' buildings, Wabash-av. and Twenty-second-st.; suites of 4 to 10 rooms, from $25 to $50 per month. Agent will be found in Room 1, 2236 Wabash-av., to show rooms.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED rooms, with or without board; all conveniences. 2230 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—AT 1228 WABASH-AV., ONE double room for gentlemen.

TO RENT—435 WABASH-AV.—NICELY-furnished rooms, with all conveniences.

TO RENT—1400 MICHIGAN-AV.—FURnished front room suitable for one or two gents.

TO RENT—562 WABASH-AV.—LARGE front and back parlors, unfurnished; also nicely furnished rooms.

TO RENT—155 FIFTH-AV., ROOM 17—nicely furnished rooms; also large front room; very reasonable.

TO RENT—ROOMS IN SEAVERNS' buildings, Wabash-av. and Twenty-second-st.; single or suites. Will be found in Room 1, 2236 Wabash-av., to show rooms.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED rooms, en suite or single, for permanent guests; reasonable rates. Apply at 74 and 76 East Adams-st.

TO RENT—NO. 5 EAST CONGRESS-ST., furnished front alcove room to man and wife or two gents; all modern conveniences.

TO RENT—369 WABASH-AV., FIRST flat, furnished rooms to gentlemen only; bath, etc.

TO RENT — NEWLY-FURNISHED rooms at 146 State-st., near Madison. Transients accommodated.

TO RENT—2526 CALUMET-AV.—FURnished room for light housekeeping.

TO RENT—TWO LARGE FURNISHED rooms in private family; Michigan-av., south of Twenty-fourth-st. O O, 74, Tribune office.

TO RENT—187 AND 189 SOUTH CLARKst., finely furnished rooms; best location for winter quarters in the city. Terms very low. Room 14.

TO RENT—1730 INDIANA-AV.—NEWly furnished rooms, single or en suite; near steam and horse cars; quiet, pleasant; modern conveniences. Changed hands.

TO RENT—A SUITE OF FURNISHED front rooms, with or without board; also, other rooms. 250 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—TWO LARGE, SUPERBLYfurnished connecting parlors, upholstered in crimson plush; private family; few select boarders; dinner at 6 p. m. Best location on Wabash-av. References exchanged. Address W 35, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED front and single rooms, 155 E. Adams-st., Room 3.

TO RENT—FRONT BASEMENT, UNfurnished; suite on parlor floor, furnished or unfurnished; private family. 1311 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED front rooms and parlors with or without board. 414 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—AT 337 MICHIGAN-AV., A pleasant furnished room; modern conveniences.

TO RENT — NICELY FURNISHED front room with or without board. 41 East Twelfth-st.

TO RENT—3 UNFURNISHED ROOMS for light housekeeping. 170 Thirty-first-st.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT SUITE OF rooms, first floor, south front, bay window, gas, hot water, bathroom, and all modern improvements. Room 5, 339 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—1, 2, OR 3 ROOMS, FURnished for light housekeeping or otherwise; modern conveniences. 6 East Twelfth-st.

TO RENT — NICELY FURNISHED rooms, $2.50 to $4 per week. Transients accommodated. Room 10, 92 East Monroe-st.

TO RENT—TWO GENTLEMEN CAN have a large front alcove room, neatly furnished, hot and cold water, with bathroom and water-closet on same floor, in strictly private family, where there are no boarders; convenient to two lines of street-cars, and in the vicinity of Prairie-av. and Twenty-sixth-st. References required. Reasonable terms to desirable parties will be made. Address V 36, Tribune office.

TO RENT—1706 WABASH-AV., NICELY furnished front room; second floor.

TO RENT—A FRONT ALCOVE ROOM, nicely furnished, with all modern improvements, in a private family. 1424 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—ROOMS NEWLY FURNISHed; all conveniences; some for light housekeeping. 1044 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS AT $6 and $8 per month; unfurnished rooms for housekeeping, $10; references required. 2114 Indiana-av.

TO RENT—FOUR FURNISHED ROOMS suitable for light housekeeping. Inquire at 3150 Groveland Park-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, THE warmest in the city; stove in every room; to gentlemen. No. 19 South Clark-st., northeast corner Lake.

TO RENT—565 WABASH-AV.—NICELY-furnished rooms for gentlemen.

TO RENT—ROOMS FURNISHED OR unfurnished, with or without board. 3517 Grand-boulevard.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURnished rooms. 288 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—2359 WABASH-AV., CORner Twenty-fourth-st., elegantly-furnished parlor floor, 3 rooms, gas, bath, hot and cold water, to parties without children. Call Monday.

TO RENT—PLEASANT FURNISHED or unfurnished rooms and one flat at 1624 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—DOUBLE PARLORS, FURnished, to man and wife or four gentlemen. 1218 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—468 WABASH-AV., NICELY furnished front and one single room.

TO RENT—LARGE FRONT ROOM, second floor, and single rooms. 150 East Randolph-st.

TO RENT—CLEAN, WARM, FURNISHed rooms, $2 cents to $3 per day, $2 to $10 per week. 147 East Monroe-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT ACCOMMODAtions for permanent or transient roomers, at 46 and 48 South Clark-st., fourth floor; elevator.

TO RENT—PARTLY FURNISHED, 3 rooms, first floor, for light housekeeping, close to steam and horse cars; low rent. Address V 16, Tribune office.

TO RENT — FINELY FURNISHED rooms, for gentlemen only. 420 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—263 WABASH-AV., NICELY furnished rooms. Inquire first floor, No. 4.

TO RENT—1334 MICHIGAN-AV., FURnished, two front rooms en suite or single.

TO RENT—NICE FURNISHED ROOMS, double and single, with or without board, very reasonable; private family. 1240 Indiana-av.

TO RENT—483½ EAST CONGRESS-ST., warm, nicely furnished single and double rooms. MRS. CLARK.

TO RENT—1302 WABASH-AV.—LARGE furnished front room; second floor.

TO RENT—2 OR 3 UNFURNISHED rooms fronting on Wabash-av. Call at 38 Harrison-st., Flat 4, before Tuesday.

TO RENT—HANDSOME, FURNISHED rooms, to first-class parties only. 326 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—AND FURNITURE FOR sale at a bargain—15 elegantly furnished rooms, near Sherman House; transient and steady roomers; elevator. Address R 86, Tribune office.

TO RENT—THREE ROOMS IN CHOICE location on South Side. 38 S. Throop-st.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED PARlor floor room, all conviences. 58 East Van Buren-st. Ring Bell 5.

TO RENT—THREE NICELY FURnished rooms for light housekeeping. 240 State.

TO RENE—LARGE UNFURNISHED room, with two closets. 1214 Wabash-av.

TO RENT — 33 THIRTY-FIFTH-ST. — Elegant parlor-floor; modern improvements; very cheap; convenient for light housekeeping.

TO RENT — ONE OR TWO NICELYfurnished front rooms, with all modern conveniences.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH fire. 5 Park Row.

TO RENT—FRONT PARLOR ON FIRST floor, newly furnished, cheap to the right parties. 1423 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED rooms for housekeeping; also a few sleeping rooms. Apply at 351 East Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—2 FRONT ROOMS, UNFURnished. 3035 Indiana-av.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED FRONT ALcove room, with or without board, in a private family on Indiana-av., between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth-sts. Address V 43, Tribune office.

TO RENT—2 SINGLE WARM ROOMS at 195 Fifth-av.

TO RENT—1209 MICHIGAN-AV.—A nicely furnished room with all conveniences.

TO RENT—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS for gent and wife or two gents; light housekeeping; $15 per month. 420 Wabash-av., second floor.

TO RENT—1 LARGE UNFURNISHED room with close.; suitable for light housekeeping. 3412 Cottage Grove-av., Room 23.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT SUITE OF two parlors with two rooms in basement, very desirable, on south side of dwelling. 2301 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—ON WABASH-AV., NEAR business centre—6 rooms furnished for housekeeping; $40. Address W 5, Tribune office.

TO RENT—WARM FURNISHED ROOMS $16 per month. 68 Thirteenth-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM AT 1325 Michigan-av.; private family.

TO RENT—164 ADAMS-ST., FRONT room furnished for housekeeping; no children.

TO RENT — NEATLY FURNISHED front rooms. 194 South Clark-st.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—59 ELIZABETH-ST.—FURnished front room; modern improvements; furnace, grate, gas; to gentlemen.

TO RENT—NO. 637 MONROE-ST., FURnished room, hot and cold water, heated by furnace; $12 month.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FRONT SUITE in modern house, $30. 8 Centre-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS—Warm and comfortable. 457 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—THREE LARGE ROOMS TO adults. Rent, $15. 183 South Paulina-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS, PARTLY FURnished, for light housekeeping; no children. 674 West Adams-st.

TO RENT—2 OR 3 UNFURNISHED rooms, marble front house, fronting Union Park, near Washington-boulevard; Madison-st. cars. 38 Ogden-pl.

TO RENT—A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVing more room than they can use will rent a furnished room. 444 Warren-av.

TO RENT—BACK PARLOR, FURNISHed, with fire and use of bathroom, to gentleman and wife or two gentlemen. 414 West Madison-st., upper flat.

TO RENT—PARLOR FLOOR, UNFURNished, for housekeeping. 184 Throop-st.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED south room to responsible parties, two gentlemen or gentleman and wife; West Side. Address R 77, Tribune office.

TO RENT—$30—FIRST FLOOR OF 630 Hubbard-st., corner Lincoln. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—$20—91 WINCHESTER-AV., corner West Jackson-st.—The second floor (5 rooms), with hot and cold water and bath-room, to family without children for housekeeping.

TO RENT—NICE FURNISHED FRONT parlor, well heated. 233 Hubbard-st.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED south front parlor, suitable for two. Inquire at 361 West Adams-st.; ring left-hand bell.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED room, with board for lady; Washington-boulevard. Address V 1, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS AT 44 Seeley-av.

TO RENT—PLEASANT FURNISHED rooms, heated, suitable for three or four gentlemen. 178 South Peoria-st.

TO RENT — A NICELY FURNISHED front room for two, in private family. 46 South Morgan-st.

TO RENT—177 WEST WASHINGTONst., pleasant rooms, bath, hot and cold water, furnace-heated halls.

TO RENT—SOUTH FRONT PARLOR; strictly private family; board if desired. 333 Washington-boulevard.

TO RENT—FRONT PARLOR, FURnished, with board if desired. 226 Washington-boulevard.

TO RENT—192 SOUTH PEORIA-ST., corner Van Buren, rooms furnished complete for housekeeping.

TO RENT—40 SO. CURTIS-ST., ROOMS furnished complete for light housekeeping.

TO RENT—3 UNFURNISHED ROOMS—Gas, water, etc.; would rent for light housekeeping to good party cheap. 18 South Sheldon-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS—NONE finer in the city. 478 West Madison-st., Flat 2.

TO RENT—NEATLY FURNISHED BEDroom to one gentleman; $1.50 per week. 268 West Lake-st., near Ashland-av.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—THREE FINE FURNISHED rooms, separate or together, to first-class parties only; no housekeeping; restaurant below. References. Don't call Sunday. 275 W. Madison-cor. Morgan.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH use of baths. 195 A South Green-st.

TO RENT—THE UPPER PART OF house No. 207 West Van Buren-st., 6 rooms. Inquire at 205 West Van Buren-st., up-stairs.

TO RENT—UNFURNISHED PARLORS suitable for doctor's offices, or 3 or 4 rooms for housekeeping. 197 West Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—3 NICE SOUTH FRONT rooms. 372 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS, modern improvements, one block from street-cars. 317 Fulton-st.

TO RENT—A LARGE NICELY-FURnished front room with large closet. 78 Aberdeen-st.

TO RENT—A PLEASANT ROOM NEATly furnished; hot and cold water, bath, etc. 378 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, SUITable for two gentlemen or gentleman and wife. 304 West Monroe-st.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHed second-story front room; also other double and single rooms; heat, gas, bath. 14 South Sheldon.

TO RENT—3 UNFURNISHED FIRSTfloor rear rooms; $10 monthly in advance. GOODMAN, 22 Walnut-st., near Union Park and cars.

TO RENT—WARM FURNISHED rooms at 62 South Ada-st., corner Madison, for gentlemen.

TO RENT—ROOMS, FURNISHED OR unfurnished, single or en suite. 12 Ogden-av., opposite Union Park.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FRONT ROOM cheap to two ladies, who have piano and will allow use for storage. 230 West Monroe-st.

TO RENT—ONE OR TWO LARGE unfurnished rooms suitable for housekeeping, convenient to cars. Apply at 17 St. John's-place.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHed rooms from $1 to $6 per week. Extra day board. 54 South Sheldon-st.

TO RENT—TWO PLEASANT ROOMS for gentlemen. 30 Ogden-av., opposite Union Park.

TO RENT—THREE ROOMS ON SECOND floor, with bath, etc., nicely furnished or unfurnished; reasonable. 151 Park-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED SUNNY ROOM; gas, heat, modern improvements. 324 Adams-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS FOR light housekeeping or lodgers. 285 West Monroe.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, WELL warmed, close to business. 30 Rush-st.

TO RENT—FRONT ROOM, ELEGANTly furnished, to gentleman. 211 North La Salle.

TO RENT—78 NORTH STATE-ST. A well-furnished front alcove room. Gentlemen only.

TO RENT—ON LA SALLE-AV.—TO A gentleman, a furnished second-story south-east front room, with all modern conveniences; small private family; no boarders. References required. Address S 75, Tribune office.

TO RENT—407½ LA SALLE-AV.—A new first-class 9-story dwelling. Rent $85 per month. Apply on the premises or Room 13 Oriental Building.

TO RENT — NEWLY-FURNISHED rooms, at 242 Chestnut-place; all modern conveniences; private family.

TO RENT—6 NICE LARGE WELLlighted rooms at No. 234 Elm-st., between Market and Franklin.

TO RENT—NICE LARGE WELL-FURnished front room for one or two gentlemen; also nice single room; piece neighborhood. Ohio-st., east of Pine. Address V 70, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ON NORTH SIDE, A FURnished front alcove room, below Oak-st., near La Salle-av. O 46, Tribune office.

TO RENT—PLEASANT AND NICELY furnished rooms; terms very reasonable to gentlemen. 108 Dearborn-av.

TO RENT—NORTH SIDE, SOUTH OF Chicago-av., two large rooms and two single rooms, suitable for four gentlemen; rented singly or together; elegantly furnished and warmed, gas and bath accommodations. Address S 5, Tribune.

TO RENT—LARGE BEDROOM, ADjoining warm parlors; nicely-furnished house, all improvements. Ring upper bell at 592 Fullerton-av., near Clark-st.

TO RENT—A FRONT PARLOR, FURnished, at 294 Chicago-av., opposite Waterworks.

TO RENT—286 NORTH STATE-ST., neatly-furnished front parlor, with grate fire, suitable for one or two gentlemen.

TO RENT—SMALL SLEEPING ROOM. 240 Ontario-st.

TO RENT—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY A handsomely furnished front alcove. References. Apply at 266 East Ohio-st.

TO RENT—2 FURNISHED ROOMS AT 46 North State-st. Adapted for doctor's office.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS TO single gentlemen with good references at reasonable prices in a private family at 215 East Ohio-st., between Clark and Dearborn.

TO RENT—PLEASANT FURNISHED rooms at No. 98 North Clark-st.

TO RENT—SOUTH FRONT ALCOVE. 397 East Indiana-st.

TO RENT—397 DIVISION-ST., SECOND story, 12 rooms; good order; suitable for boarding-house. E. BATCHELLER, 153 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—TO PARTIES WITHOUT children, a 4-room basement, including bathroom. Call or address 149 Centre-st., parlor floor.

TO RENT—A BACK ROOM FOR SINgle gentleman, or a front room, with all modern improvements, near Lincoln Park. Apply at 17 Lincoln-av.

TO RENT—220 EAST OHIO-ST.—FINEly-furnished rooms; all modern conveniences.

TO RENT—TWO ROOMS FURNISHED for housekeeping. 14 Rush-st. Also other rooms at No. 12.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED room for two or three gentlemen, well heated. 150 East Indiana-st.

TO RENT—343 NORTH FRANKLIN-ST., corner Hill. Inquire in rear at Keechappell's office.

TO RENT—LARGE HALL BED-ROOM, register and closet. 376 East Chicago-av.

TO RENT—A FLOOR OF FOUR ELEgant rooms with bath and hot and cold water. 380 East Chicago-av.

TO RENT—SECOND FLOOR NO. 845 North Clark-st., opposite Lincoln Park. H. A. GOODRICH, 99 Randolph-st., Room 32.

TO RENT—A PLEASANT SUITE OF front rooms comfortably furnished for the winter at MRS. PARANTEAU'S, 257 La Salle-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FRONT ALcove or rear chamber to one or two gents, private German-American family, La Salle-av., near Maple-st. inquire at 230 Lake-st. J. F. W.

TO RENT—247 ERIE-ST.—FURNISHED front parlor; also bedroom on second floor, furnished.

TO RENT—241 ILLINOIS-ST., LOWER flat—Nicely furnished rooms; all conveniences

TO RENT—FURNISHED HALL ROOM, east front, to gentleman. 65 Rush-st.

TO RENT—NORTH SIDE—ELEGANT front parlor to gentleman and lady; board for lady. Address W 6, Tribune office.

TO RENT—380 EAST CHICAGO-AV.—Large furnished rooms.

TO RENT—ROOMS FURNISHED, $1 TO $2 per week, or 25 to 50 cents per day. 282 Michigan-st.

TO RENT—ONE LARGE FRONT ROOM, to one or two gentlemen. Call today after 12 at 252 Huron-st.

TO RENT—TWO NICELY FURNISHED single rooms with use of parlor and bath. Gentlemen only. 247 East Indiana-st.

TO RENT — TWO SECOND FLOOR front rooms, with furnace heat, furnished or unfurnished; private house. 153 North State-st., near Erie. No housekeeping.

TO RENT—TWO SUITES OF ROOMS, newly furnished, suitable for families. No. 50 North Wells-st.

TO RENT—ONE LARGE FURNISHED front room, basement, with use of kitchen. 277 La Salle-av.

TO RENT—29 PINE-ST., NICELY FURnished front room to gentlemen; very reasonable; ring north bell; private family.

TO RENT—A WIDOW LADY WOULD like to rent a suite or rooms, neatly furnished, to four gentlemen reasonably; north Side. Address V 54, Tribune office.

TO RENT—210 EAST ERIE-ST.—NICEly-furnished front parlor, also hall bedroom; private family.

TO RENT—TWO LARGE ROOMS FOR four gentlemen, with or without board; fire and gas per month. 250 North State-st. Lower bell.

TO RENT—A LARGE FRONT ROOM, furnished, to one or two gentlemen. Board with family if desired. 652 Wells-st.

TO RENT—LARGE ROOM, PARTLY furnished for housekeeping; front basement, unfurnished, with grate; also hall-room, furnished. 238 La Salle-av.

TO RENT—NICE ROOMS FOR HOUSEkeeping; everything complete. 148 East Indiana-st.

TO RENT—A NICELY-FURNISHED front room, second floor. References exchanged. 125 Rush-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED SUITE OF front rooms, third floor, together or separately, in elegant house. Terms moderate. 262 East Ohio.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED front room. 55 Dearborn-av.

TO RENT—AT 258 EAST INDIANA-ST., nicely furnished rooms for gentlemen.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—LARGE FINE ROOM, WITH every convenience; ten minutes' walk from business centre; for either a couple or 2 or 3 gentlemen who desire a good home for the winter. Address V 19, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ONE OF THE COZIEST homes in the city, brick cottage, modern improvements, large lot, handsomely furnished throughout, or; preferable to one who will buy the furniture, $400; immediate possession. Address V 25, Tribune office.

TO RENT—TRANSIENTS ACCOMMOdated. Address W 20, Tribune office.

TO RENT — WITH OR WITHOUT board, nicely furnished front alcove room; all modern conveniences; strictly private family. Reference exchanged. Address S 45, Tribune office.

SUBURBAN.

TO RENT—8 ROOMS FURNISHED OR unfurnished, for housekeeping; central. MR. WISDOM, Post-Office, Englewood.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c

STORES.

TO RENT—
BY J. C. SAMPSON & CO.,
Real Estate and Renting Agency,
No. 177 La Salle-st., corner Monroe.

STORES, ETC.

Five-story and basement buildings, 183, 185, and 187 Fifth-av., size 62x96, feet, steam heat and elevator.
Large 3-story brick buildings near corner Monroe and Fifth-av., 50x170 feet; steam heat and elevator.
Store, basement, and two floors on Market-st., near Monroe, in the best wholesale centre in the city.
208 and 210 Wabash-av., 4-story and basement building, 40x165 feet.
Large store and basement on Wabash-av., near Washington-st., 40x150 ft.
326 Wabash-av., new store, corner Madison and Franklin-sts., and second floor.
In Farwell Building, Monroe-st., second or third floor.
In new building on Market-st., near Randolph-st., second, third, fourth, fifth, and sixth-floors, 42x150 feet; steam heat and elevators.
196 and 198 Lake-st., 5-story building, 40x165 feet.
Large second floor, corner Lake-st. and Fifth-av.
The elegant 5-story buildings northeast corner Washington-st. and Wabash-av.; 101x165 feet.
Monroe-

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY T. B. SOYD, ROOM 1, 79 Madison-st.
BUSINESS PROPERTY.
One of the finest new stone-front blocks on the north side, corner, 4 stores, 2 flats over, 4 rooms and bath in each flat; rents for $5,000.
Brick residence, 8 rooms over, fine barn and lot 25x125, south of Van Buren-st., on Dearborn-st.
Brick residence, 10 rooms over, fine barn and lot 25x125, on Harrison-st., between Laflin and Loomis-sts.; rents for $50 per month.
Lot 25x125, on Indiana-st., near Dearborn.
Price four thousand dollars.
RESIDENCE PROPERTY.
Fine brick house and lot 125x125 (corner), on Michigan-boulevard, between Union Park and Washington-square; rents for $700 per annum.
Fine 2-story and basement octagon-front brick dwelling and lot 24x47 on Chicago-av., between Erie and Ohio-sts.; rents for $25 per month.
Fine octagon octagon stone-front and lot (corner), on Dearborn-av., near Thirty-second-st. This is a bargain.
Fine 10-room octagon stone-front modern brick dwelling and lot 25x125, on Vernon-av., near Thirty-second-st.
Fine 8-room modern brick dwelling and lot 25x125, on Congress-st., near Ashland-av.
Fine 2-story modern frame 10 rooms, with brick basement, on Aberdeen-st., near Lake; rents for $25 per month. Possession now.
This house ought to sell; 13 rooms, all modern improvements; will sell dwelling, three rooms deep, and lot 24x125, on Dearborn-av., near Polk-st. You will miss a bargain if you fail to buy.
One of the finest modern dwellings at Geneva Lake, Wis.; nearly new and completely and handsomely furnished ($30 piano); lot 66x175; two minutes' walk to the lake and near depot; house has all the modern conveniences, 14 large rooms, and in first-class order; rents for $700.
Fine 10-room modern octagon stone-front, brick and tile, and lot on Thirty-third-st., corner Dearborn-av. This is a rare chance to buy a beautiful home with all the modern improvements, and lot 25x125, front, on Dearborn-av., near Adams-st.; certainly cheap.
Fine 2-story and basement stone-front dwelling, brick in the rear, lot 25x125, on Wabash-av., near Thirty-second-st.
$25 per rood—Fine lot 30x110, south front, on Wabash-av., near Rush-st.; cheapest lot offered on that avenue.

FOR SALE—BY BAIRD & BRADLEY, 91 La Salle-st.

NORTH PARK-AV.
South of Centre-st., east fronts, 5 lots 24x115 each to alley. We have just been authorized to offer for sale, cheap, the above desirable lots. They are within less than a block of the main entrance to Lincoln Park, are convenient of access by STATE-ST. CARS, CLARK-ST. CARS, WELLS-ST. CARS, some street-car facilities almost every minute, with the certainty of having them pass directly in front of the property.
North Park-av. has recently been paved with a fine cedar pavement, which is all paid for. Taxes for 1882 are perfect. Abstract complete. Prices reasonable.
BAIRD & BRADLEY,
91 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—$6,000—TWO-STORY AND basement brick dwelling, No. 117 Winchester-av., west painted front and rear, east front, between Jackson-boulevard and Van Buren-st.; contains 10 rooms, bath, hot and cold water, and is newly papered; handsomely grained and painted throughout; gas-fixtures, furnace, and all modern conveniences; lot 24 feet front by 124 feet 5 inches deep to a 16-foot alley; a nice home or good, safe, profitable investment.
ROBSON WEDDELL,
Room 5, No. 99 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—
Cheap—Lot on West Harrison-st., south front, 25x125, in new Centre-av.
Also—Lot on West Congress-st., 25x125, near Throop-st., south front.
Two good lots on Laflin-st., near Van Buren, each 25x125.
Also—Lots on Jackson-st., near Loomis, with 2-story cottages.
Also—Lots on Lake-st., near California-av.
Also—Lots on Park-av., near California-av.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE—AT SPECIAL RATES—
No. 39 North Halsted-st.—Business property.
No. 21 Desplaines-st.—Frame house in rear.
No. 27 and 29 Desplaines-st.—Brown-stone front.
No. 307 Vincennes-av.—Marble front.
Manufacturing property on railroad.
Business property on Harrison-st.
Store and flat on Pittsburg and Fort Wayne.
J. W. BRIDGE,
15 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—BY D. S. PLACE, 147 La Salle-st., basement:
Lot 25x125, corner, one wants a very nice, cozy home here is one; two-story and attic brick house of 10 rooms, heated by steam, with bath, hot and cold water, set tubs, etc.; cost $6,000; must be sold; lot 50x100; bargain; $7,500.
Van Buren-st. bargain, two-story frame, nine rooms, good order, barn, lot 25x125, near Robey-st.; $3,000.
Near Van Buren-st. cars, two-story brick flat, six rooms each floor, sub-cellar, coal, and washing, $4,000.

FOR SALE—AN INVESTMENT—
RENTAL, $1,382; PRICE, $9,000.
The 3-story brick house on Portland-av., corner Twenty-eighth-st.; rented to A1 tenants. The owner wishes to go West, and is willing to give some one an good bargain. BAIRD & BRADLEY,
99 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—3-STORY, ATTIC, AND basement marble front residence, 30 Ogden-av.
M. J. RICHARDS, 89 Randolph-st., room 5.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—60 FEET, EAST front, on Forest-av., near Thirty-first-st.; good rooms for sale. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—
OGDEN-AV. PROPERTY.
2-story Cottage, and barn near Roosey-st.
3-story brick building and lot, south of Polk.
Room lots on this street in good locations, $200 to $400 each. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE—99-YEAR LEASEHOLD ON 30-foot lot, paying well; $40,000; would take $20,000 down, special bargain, balance cash. PIERCE & WARE, 95 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—A FEW 3-STORY BRICK houses built separate with large lots ranging in price from $4,000 to $6,000. Call and see them.
S. HALE, 153 Randolph-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—NEW 2-STORY BRICK houses, built in flats, with fine stone foundations and inlaid, with water on both floors and sewers. Price, $4,500, $4,600, and $4,700, on easy terms down. These are on Thirteenth-place, between Leavitt and Oakley and near Ogden-av. and Twelfth-st. Can be seen any time. Apply at office, GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE—ON AVENUE NORTH OF Twenty-ninth-st., 9-room cottage, barn, and lot 24x125, barn alone rents for $15 per month; $2,000.
F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE BARGAIN—FOUR 2-story and basement brick residences on West Harrison-st., near Aberdeen. S. HALE,
89 Randolph-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—
MADISON-ST. PROPERTY.
Improved and unimproved; prices ranging from $2,000 to $6,000, according to location and improvements.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE—BY BAIRD & BRADLEY, 91 La Salle-st.:
VAN BUREN-ST., just east of Western-av., south side—I am authorized by the owner of this property (a non-resident) has directed me to sell at $15 per foot below the assessed value.

FOR SALE—A FINE INVESTMENT IN business blocks. Good location.
M. J. RICHARDS, 89 Randolph-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—
MANUFACTURING SITES.
Block 30 and 32, corner Carpenter and Fulton-sts.
Block 31, corner Carpenter and Halsted-sts.
Block 33 and 39, corner Harrison and Clinton-sts.
Block 34, corner Clinton and Madison-sts.
Block 38, Chester-st., near Adams.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE—SOUTHEAST CORNER LA Salle and Illinois, 40x80 feet, $150 per foot. CHAS. S. HALE, 153 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—ON WEST MADISON-ST., near Hoyne-av., at $135 per foot.
F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—NEW 2-STORY STONE-front houses; every improvement; parlor, dining-room, and kitchen on first floor; four large sleeping rooms and bath-room on second floor; located corner of De Kalb and Polk-sts., one block from Ogden-av. cars. See these houses before you buy. They will be sold cheap and on terms to suit. Apply at CAMPBELL BROS., 157 Madison-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—MARBLE-FRONT HOUSE, and barn, Park-row, just east of Michigan-av. (corner); lot 25x125; will be sold cheap; rents for $1,200 per year. L. STEVENS, Room 11, 49 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—
$4,000—Three-story brick house and lot on Centre-av., near Jackson-st.; rented at $40 per month.
$4,000—Hastings-st., good cottage and lot.
$3,500—A large two-story building, with four suites of nine rooms each, on Maxwell-st., near Canal; rents for $40 per month.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST DESirable corners for improvement on the South Side, having a frontage of 150 feet on Clark-st. by 110 feet on Harrison-st., to an alley; the improvements now on the place will pay 10 per cent on the price asked. The title is a lease from the School Fund and was executed to taxation. Apply at Room 5, Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—$5,000 WEST MADISON-st. 2-story frame store and lot; renting $600. F. S. HENSHAW, 170 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON COULTER-ST., between Robey-st. and Hoyne-av.; lots on Hoyne-av., near Parmelee-st.; lots on Van Buren-st., south front, near California-av.; prices low and terms easy.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE—FINE STONE-FRONT RESidence on Ashland-av., $14,000; a smaller residence worth from $5,000 to $10,000 taken in part pay.
HENRY WALLER JR.,
107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—LOT ON TWELFTH-ST., near Paulina, 25x125 feet, at $1,300, if taken at once.
F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL BRICK HOUSES, well located, below value; also lots on Wabash-av. and adjoining streets, near Calumet-av., at prices to insure good profit to buyers.
JOHN W. MARSH, 115 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV., BARGAIN in Lot 30x120, near Thirty-third-st., below market price; seen at once. BISSINGER & GREENEBAUM, 79 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE—NO. 2 Cottage Grove-av., 2-story brick store and dwelling. BISSINGER & GREENEBAUM, 79 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—DOCK LOT CORNER OF Fifth-av. and Polk-st. H. A. GOODRICH, 99 La Salle-st., Room 22.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME COTTAGE and lot at 47 South Oakley-av., for $1,800 if taken at once. Inquire at Chicago Musical Academy, 153 Dearborn-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
BARGAINS.
Michigan-av., 3-story and basement marble-front, near Thirty-eighth-st.....$ 6,000
Michigan-av., near Thirty-sixth-st., 50 ft., with stock, resilience.....16,500
Michigan-av., between Fourteenth and Sixteenth-sts., vacant 25 ft. east from.....
Michigan-av., near Fifty-second-st., 241 ft. with cottage, green-house, fruit-trees, shade-trees, etc.....
Milwaukee-av., near Evergreen, 2-story, basement, and stable brick.....14,000
North-av., corner Sedgwick, 24x75 ft., improved.....12,000
North Wells-st., near Schiller, 3-story and basement brick.....
Indiana-st., near Sixth, 3-story and basement, 25-foot lot.....6,000
Ontario-st., near La Salle, modern flats.....30,000
Clybourn-av., double building, renting 11 per cent.....7,500
ERNST PRUSSING, 10 Borden Block.
Northwest corner Randolph and Dearborn-sts.

FOR SALE—XMAS PRESENTS!
$200—ADVANCING—$250
THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST LOTS AT HUMBOLDT PARK.
What better for a present?
These lots are fast advancing in price.
We can refer you to dozens of our customers for whom we have resold lots at a profit of 100 per cent on money invested within a year. Owners,
S. DELAMATER & SON, 100 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—
HALSTED-ST. PROPERTY.
50 feet on South Halsted-st., with two good frame buildings, near Monroe, for $14,000; ground worth $300 per foot without improvements.
34x100 feet on South Halsted-st., near Adams, with good frame and brick building, now rented for $70 per month; $3,000.
Several good pieces improved on South Halsted-st., $4,750 to $18,000.
Also several vacant lots on same street, 24 to 75 foot lots, $175 to $450.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE—128 FEET FRONT ON State-st. by 147 feet long to alley, southeast corner of Twenty-sixth-st.; said property brings at present a rental of $2,304 per year; give me an offer for it.
JOHN J. MILLER, 269 State-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE LOT—GARFIELD-av. and Howe-st., $1,250.
Lot on Burling-st., near Garfield, $1,200.
Fine corner 37½x125 feet, Burling and Cegire-sts., at a bargain.
CHAS. S. HALE, 153 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—BY C. C. CHASE,
WESTERN-AV.—One lot 25 feet west front, near Kinzie-st.
DILLER-ST.—One lot 25 feet east front, near Kinzie-st.
32 Bryan Block, 109 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BY BAIRD & BRADLEY, 91 La Salle-st.:
WARREN-AV.—A fine frame residence with good brick cellar; 11 rooms; dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor; all in nice order; occupied by owner, who is about to leave the city; possession at once; barn; lot 50x125; south front; choice location.

FOR SALE—50X164 FEET ON FRANKlin-st., north of Van Buren.
F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, PRAIrie-av., near Twenty-sixth-st.; three-story and basement stone front; only $7,500; also two-story frame with brick basement, Indiana-av., between Twenty-first and Twenty-second-sts.; very cheap. Call between 10 and 11 next day.
JOHN C. LONG, 68 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—IN GROCERS' DISTRICT, a 4-story building 34x100. SMITH & ELLIOT, 23 Fifth-av.

FOR SALE—2-STORY AND BASEMENT pressed brick; stone trimmings; 14 rooms; modern improvements; lot 25x120, 8 corner, on Reliden-av., near Lincoln Park. FRANK P. WHIPPLE,
157 La Salle-st., Room 33.

FOR SALE—25 FEET FRONTING ON Fourthway, and Dearborn-st. extension north of Van Buren.
F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ON FIFTH-AV., NEAR Van Buren-st., vacant lot 20x100 feet; can sell low.
Sherman-st., near Van Buren, 40x100 feet, with small frame house.
F. A. HENSHAW,
170 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—ON WASHINGTON BOULEvard, 2-story frame house with large lot. Cheap for all cash. F. A. HENSHAW, 170 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—STORE AND FLAT ON Larrabee-st., near Garfield-av.; lot 25x125 feet; frame barn; rented for $40 per month; $4,500.
Brick flat, renting for $30; $3,000.
CHAS. N. HALE, 153 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—ACRES.
5 acres, Thirty-second and Hubbs-sts.
20 acres, Thirty-first-st., near Kedzie-av.
10 acres, Forty-seventh-st. and Grand Grove-av.
20 acres, Robey-st., corner Fifty-first.
2 acres, Western-av., near North-av.
2 acres, Milwaukee-av., near North-av.
FRANK P. WHIPPLE, 152 La Salle-st., Room 39.

FOR SALE—NORTH CLARK-ST. FOUR-story brick building, renting for $2,000; price, $18,000. F. A. HENSHAW, 170 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—NEW TWO-STORY BRICK houses and lots near Ashland-av., north of Twelfth-st., suitable for 2 families, 5 rooms each, that we will sell for $2,600 and $2,600; one-half cash, balance 1, 2, and 3 years. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE—A FINE SACRE TRACT; the cheapest property in the market.
HENRY WALLER JR.,
107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—NOS. 379 AND 381 WEST Harrison-st., renting at $1,340 per annum, $10,500.
F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—PRAIRIE-AV., NEAR Thirty-second-st., 50x123, at $30 per foot. BISSINGER & GREENEBAUM, 79 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—$5,000—Two-story and basement brick house, and lots, on Harrison-st., near Oakley-av. Will rent for $40 per month.
$1,500—33x132 lot and four-room cottage on Harrison-st., near Leavitt.
$2,350—78 Cicero-court, nine-room brick, for two families. Lot 24x150, with barn; $900 cash down; balance monthly payments. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE—NO. 1754 MICHIGAN-AV., 7 rents for $75 per month can be had at a bargain.
F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—THREE OCTAGON-FRONT brick dwellings, corner lot, 60x125 feet, rented for $1,500; price $15,000; one-third cash; located west of Lincoln Park.—CHAS. N. HALE, 153 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—CENTRAL BUSINESS property on Clark-st., between Randolph and Washington; two-story brick and stone building on leased ground; very favorable lease for 40 years; it pays over 12 per cent on investment.
JOHN C. LONG, 68 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN — GOOD cottage on N. Kalbert-av., one block from Ogden-av. cars, rented at $20 per month. Sewer in and gas on street. Terms easy. Address S 85, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV., EAST front, lot 25x180, near Twenty-eighth-st., at a bargain; also stone-front, 3 rooms deep, lake front; only $7,000 this week.
94 Washington-st., Room 23.

FOR SALE—WEST OF LINCOLN PARK —A 2-story and basement octagon front brick house, east front, $5,000; one-third cash.
Brick house, octagon fronts, ten rooms, modern improvements; lot 27x125; brick barn; $6,500.
CHAS. N. HALE, 153 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—4 LOTS ON HANOVER-st., near Twenty-seventh, at $750 each.
F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT LA GRANGE—THREE desirable residences, just finished, near depot; paved streets; title perfect; shown free.
Also 5 well-located lots on paved streets in La Grange; terms to suit purchaser. W. H. THOMAS & SON, Room 24, 125 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES NEAR PULLman, 20 acres at Washington Heights, 5 choice tract at Oak Park, 40 acres on Western Indiana Belt R. R.
HENRY WALLER JR.,
107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ON THE CALUMET River; the choicest and cheapest 10 acres now in the market. F. A. HENSHAW, 170 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—HYDE PARK PROPERTY a specialty—Lots near Forty-third-st. Station, $40 per foot. Choice lots near Kenwood Station, $60. Lots near Fiftieth-st. Station, $42.50. Lots near Hyde Park and South Park Stations, $25 to $50. Also houses and lots, $3,500 to $12,000. NOAH BARNES, 85 Washington-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE—HOUSES IN ROGERS Park, Evanston, South Evanston, and Chicago, cheap and on easy terms. Also vacant lots, high and dry, but low in price. Also acre property, a large list; dry, but low in price. Also some very desirable sound, good investments. Also some very desirable property to exchange. Call mornings or write. E. D. COXE, 86 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY H. J. GOODRICH, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 6—Lots in McKey's Subdivision, fronting on Fortieth, Forty-first, Vincennes-av., and Grand-boulevard, low price and easy terms.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, IN LAKE VIEW, the north 35 acres of the W. ½ N. W. ¼ Sec. 20, T. 40, R. 14, east 34 P. M. Inquire at Room 47, 162 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT EVANSTON—HOUSES from $1,800 to $40,000; we make a specialty of this suburb. SMITH & ELLIOT, 23 Fifth-av.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—ONE LOT in Evanston; 7 lots in Thornton, near Pullman; house and lot in Sparland, Ill.; will take good horse and buggy or the furniture of 15 or 20 rooms and lease. S 12, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—17 CHOICE LOTS AT DESplaines on monthly payments, by E. W. HAGERTY, Room 68, 159 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—OR TO RENT—PLEASANT house at Ravenswood; location desirable; good barn. JOHN M. WHITEHEAD, Room 1, 142 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A PLEASANT AND CONvenient house, finely located near Lake Shore; completely furnished or unfurnished. For particulars address H.O. PORTER, Lake Geneva, Wisconsin.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD, NOW building, beautiful Queen Anne cottages, gas, water, sewer; choicest lots in town; ready in 60 days and sold on easy payments; don't wait till spring unless you want to pay higher prices. D. W. STORRS,
94 Washington-st., Room 23.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN AT ENGLEwood, easy 10-story cottage and 50-foot corner; shade trees, sewer. Opened this week at $2,100 cash; a rare bargain, owner leaving the city. Apply at once. D. W. STORRS,
94 Washington-st., Room 23.

FOR SALE—AT EVANSTON—CHOICE suburban residence, with 5 acres of land, directly on the lake shore; a natural park, with fine native trees, observatory, lily-pond filled with goldfish, grottos, conservatory, fountain, etc. Over $10,000 have been expended on the grounds alone. EDWIN LEE BROWN, owner, 79 Clinton and Jackson-sts., Chicago. Only price $40,000.

FOR SALE—10 BRICK HOUSES, NEAR Fifty-first-st. on School-st.; a good investment. M. J. RICHARDS, 89 Randolph-st., Room 5.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
LAKE VIEW—ALPHONSUS PLACE.
Opposite and within one block from Alphonsus' Church and School:
Lots on Lincoln-av., $500 to $600; lake water in street.
Lots on Southport-av., $575 and upwards.
Lots on George-st., $525; 25 feet front.
Lots on Wolfram-st., $525, all on easy terms.
Splendid corner: Sheffield and Wellington-avs., 105x125 feet, $3,000.
Fine residence lot; Barry-av., near Lake-Shore Drive, 50x125 feet, with brick barn, $5,500.
Corner lot, with cottage: 33x172 feet, corner Sheffield and Montana, a very pleasant place, $2,200.
Wrightwood-av., near Halsted-st., brick cottage, and 2-story brick residence.
All easy of access by street-cars; title perfect; terms easy; prices advancing.
ERNST PRUSSING, 10 Borden Block.
Northwest corner Randolph and Dearborn-sts.

FOR SALE—
LAKE VIEW PROPERTY
To parties wishing to build next spring I will sell at a bargain:
LOTS ON HALSTED-ST.—Between Clark-st. and Belmont-av.
LOTS ON BELMONT-AV.—East of Halsted-st.
Fine grounds, improved street, sewer, and lake water.
ERNST PRUSSING, 10 Borden Block.
Northwest corner Randolph and Dearborn-sts.

FOR SALE—AT RAVENSWOOD—THE property known as Block 2, in Clybourn's Addition, being a subdivision of the N. W. ¼ of the S. E. ¼ of Sec. 7, T. 40, R. 14; together with a substantial mansion and outbuildings; very suitable for a gentleman's country seat, or can be used for an academy; ample opportunity for subdivision and retailing residence lots. Apply to A. G. GIBSON, 1, 40 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BY H. J. GOODRICH, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 6—
A very valuable and well-located 55 acres in the manufacturing district of South Chicago, near Cummings, and block from railroad station. This property can be subdivided and sold at from 150 to 200 per cent profit.

FOR SALE—80 ACRES GOOD LAND near Washington Heights; $75 per acre; bargain. PIERCE & WARE, 145 La Salle-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—DAKOTA—A WELL-IMproved farm of 640 acres on the Winona & St. Peter Railroad, east of Watertown, Dak.; 10½ miles from station; 350 acres now under cultivation; good house, large barns, and cattle sheds, for 200 cattle; good wells; over 4,000 trees planted; well stocked with good horses and cattle; best of machinery and implements; good soil and all tillable. Address owner, S 58, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—BEST STOCK FARM IN Du Page County, 272 acres, well improved; good orchard, fruit of all kinds; 50 acres timber; 2¼ miles to railroad station, 22 miles from Chicago; good house, 2 good barns, granary, and corn-crib. One-half cash, balance on long time at 6 per cent. Price, $60 per acre. Address P.-O. Box 98, Lemont, Cook County, Ill.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FINE stock and grain farm of 320 acres, in Lexington County, Illinois, near "Beech Ridge" Station, on Cairo & St. Louis Railroad.
ISAAC R. HITT & BRO.,
Room 13, 147 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT REDDICK, ILL., ON Wabash Railroad, 65 miles from Chicago, in good corn section, grain elevator and corn cribs; also frame store and two lots, all in first-class order; offered very cheap. HENRY BRO. & CO., 16 Chamber of Commerce, Chicago.

FOR SALE—SHEEP RANCH IN STAFford County, Kansas; 1,100 head merino sheep. Inquire of PIERCE & WARE, 145 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—FARM OF 500 ACRES; will take clear Chicago property part pay. 78 and 80 La Salle-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—ABOUT 4,000 ACRES OF fine farming lands, within 40 miles of Chicago, at $10 per acre, north 160 acres, good to close an estate. A. J. McDONALD, 153 Monroe-st., Room 23.

FOR SALE—$20,000 WILL BUY A tract of land for which years ago $75,000 was refused; adverse circumstances causes the present sacrifice. It will sell for $50,000 within one year. S 91, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—BY S. H. KERFOOT & CO., 91 Dearborn-st.:
We have several cash customers for brick residences in any good location in the city.
Brick residences with dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor having the preference.
Also nice residence-lots in any good location in the city.
Parties having property of this description can find ready sale by placing it with us.
Remember, we can give you the benefit of 30 years' experience in the real-estate business in Chicago.
S. H. KERFOOT & CO.,
91 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—CHEAP HOUSES AND lots, West Side, easy terms; have a good inquiry for this kind of property; prices ranging from $1,900 to $2,500. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
Corner Washington & Halsted-sts.

WANTED—IMPROVED OR UNIMproved central business property in large or small pieces. We can make sales without advertising the same, as we have ready-cash customers. Apply to JACOB WELL & CO., First National Bank Building, No. 105 Dearborn-st., basement.

WANTED—FOR INVESTMENT BY stranger, central improved block from $50,000 to $100,000. Particulars treated confidentially. Address V 17, Tribune office.

WANTED—ON WABASH-AV., NORTH of Twenty-second-st., vacant or improved, for cash custmer.
WEST VAN BUREN-ST.—Large or small piece. Can make quick sale. Owners apply
T. CUSHING,
99 Madison-st., Room 1.

WANTED—FOR CASH PURCHASER: Business property on good business street worth from $30,000 to $50,000.
HENRY WALLER JR.,
107 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TO BUY OR LEASE ON long time—A large, strong building in the business centre of the city. J. G. HAMILTON, 108 Washington-st.

WANTED—A RESIDENCE LOT IN good location south of Thirty-third-st. and east of Cottage Grove-av. Will pay cash. Address, for five days, S 7, Tribune office.

WANTED—AT ENGLEWOOD—LOTS for improvement by builder who would divide profits with owner. Address S 81, Tribune office.

WANTED—I WANT A FINE MODERN house with 50-foot lot on Michigan-av., Prairie-av., or Wabash-av. worth from $30,000 to $50,000, for which I will give fine all modern brick house (one of the finest brick barns in the city), Lasalle-st. (free and clear (and corner), on Washington-boulevard, near Union Park; will give difference cash or assume; if you have a good property let me hear from you. Address S 57, Tribune office.

WANTED—IN GOOD NEIGHBORhood near south limits, east of Wabash-av., a good house; will pay from $3,500 to $4,000 cash; answers must give location. O 83, Tribune office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—
Order your
Shirts and Christmas Presents
Now while our stock is complete and we have time to show you proper attention.
Large and elegant
Assortment of goods
Suitable and use-ful for
Holiday presents.
It will pay you to come around and deal with us. We can save you money.
See our ads. in the
Miscellaneous column.
"LONE STAR" SHIRT CO.,
Corner Dearborn and Adams-sts.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—1,000 HOGSHEADS suitable for packing meat.
Also 50 iron-hooped wooden cisterns holding about twenty barrels. Will deliver at any depot in Chicago.
ALISON PACKING CO., 119 Canal-st.

FOR SALE—A BRAZILIAN PARROT, fine talker and whistler; also a pet monkey, very tame and used to children. For price, etc., address R 16, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A COMPLETE FILE OF the Chicago Daily and Sunday Tribune for the years 1880, 1881, and 1882 to date, at one-half the subscription price. Address P 15 L, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—THE GREATEST NOVELty in the world—6,176 heads of our greatest celebrated artists arranged in one frame. Apply at S. GINDORFF'S, 144 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—
Owing to the continued warm weather we have reduced the prices of our immense stock of underwear 20 per cent. It will pay you to come around and see us.
"LONE STAR" SHIRT CO.,
Corner Dearborn and Adams-sts.

FOR SALE—VERY COMPLETE SET of tinner's tools, nearly new. 73 Lake-st., second floor.

FOR SALE—MEMBERSHIP IN CHICAgo Board of Trade. S 58, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—SWALLOW-TAIL cut and vest; Lily's make; good as new. Address S 63, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—6 FINE AND HEAVY tables (10x3 feet); also cutting-tables. Inquire at 159 Fifth-av., third floor.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A BEAUTIFUL new black Moire silk dress. Address S 25, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—SHOWCASES, WALL-cases, counters, shelving, etc., at 166 South Clark-st., in cutlery store.

FOR SALE—TWO STEREOPTICONS, 150 European views, etc.; cost $175; sell for $100 cash. V 35, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, A FINE Genuine doliman; also, a Singer manufacturing machine, No. 5, at Baltimore Loan Office, 434 State-st.

FOR SALE—MEMBERSHIP CHICAGO Produce Exchange. Address S 46, Tribune.

FOR SALE—THE LARGEST STOCK of Opera-Glasses in this city at POLACHEK'S, 74 State-st. Prices guaranteed lower than any other house.

FOR SALE—FINE PEARL OPERAGlasses from $8 upwards. A handsome present to your sweetheart. At POLACHEK'S, 74 State-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—AN ELEGANT Brunswick billiard table, marble-legs, beveled inlaid, with balls, cues, and rack. Call 501 Carroll-av.

FOR SALE—NEW CIRCULAR, SICILian silk, Siberian lined, beaver collar and edge; made to order for $85; will sell for $55; 36 bust. Call Monday at 340 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—A 1 CIGAR CASE AND stand; finest in the city. No. 37 South Clark-st. ED. D. SMITH.

FOR SALE—TWO SMALL SKYE-TERriers, house trained. Call Monday at 335 South Park-av., basement.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AT DOLAN, KNOWLES & CO.'S, 146 Madison-st., a stationery store, living room, on West Madison-st.; lovely little place, $175.
Saloon on West Van Buren-st., living rooms elegantly furnished; furniture, stock, and all, $250.
Coal-yard on North Side; horse, wagon, stable, nice office, coal, and wood, $400.
Cigar stand close to Clark and Madison-sts.; stock, lease, fixtures, cheap rent, $250.
Cigar store in block to First National Bank; lease 18 months with NO RENT, $500.
Saloon, West Lake-st.; pool and billiard tables, plenty of stock, good fixtures, cheap rent, $2,000.
10-room furnished house; marble-top furniture; West Van Buren-st.; lovely place; part time, $650.
Drug store on South Side; splendid location; best corner in the city, $5,000.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY IS OFfered to any one who desire to go into the dry goods business; she most thriving dry goods store in South Bend, Ind.; a city of now 17,000 inhabitants, and rapidly growing, is for sale. The stock will be reduced by Jan. 1 to about $6,000. The store is situated in the best location in the city, having the popular trade, employing 14 salesmen and 6 cash boys. To any one desiring to go into business the balance of stock and fixtures and two years' lease for sale. Address J. C. L. NEWMAN, South Bend, Ind.

AT DOLAN, KNOWLES & CO.'S, 146 Madison-st., the finest restaurant in Chicago, plenty of room, $1,450 a month. This place is second to none. Will bear full investigation; $10,000.

A 20-ROOM HOUSE AND 2 SMALL stores in good location on West Side to rent, $80 per month (no saloon). Apply 156 Clark-st., Benton House.

A CHANCE TO BUY A FINE COFFEE-House and restaurant; $250, cost $800; sickness. Call at Doctor's office, 125½ West Madison-st.

A GOOD PAYING DRUG STOCK AT a sacrifice. County sent. etc. Address A 709, Tribune office.

BUSINESS WANTED—LADY WISHES to start a first-class boarding-house, and would like some business-person to advance the money, then buy everything in their name, mortgage or note, paying, of course, good interest on same. Nobody need answer unless they mean business. Address V 29, Tribune office.

DRUG-STORE FOR SALE—$2,500 CASH buys a fine, well-stocked store on South Side; well located. Address J. G. COOK, 153 Wabash-av.

DRUG-STORE FOR SALE, CHEAP, IN good locality, or will exchange for good city property. Address O N. 58, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—$7,500—ALL THE FURNIture and fixtures, with cheap lease, in a 50-room hotel, doing one of the best transient businesses in the city. Reasons are my parties wanting a paying hotel this will suit. Call and see me.
$30,000—All furniture and fixtures of 125-room hotel, fine location, modern improvements, in centre of wholesale business. Great bargain.
$7,000—Grocery stock, horse, and wagon, corner store, best location, low rent, on Van Buren-st. You can get the best bargain here offered in the city.
$16,000—Fine stock of general goods, $12,000 brick store. Trade rushing over. This house is doing over $40,000 per year. In fine growing railroad town 60 miles from Chicago. Want a good improved farm in Illinois or Iowa.
2,500—All the furniture complete in 16-room stone-front dwelling, full of boarders, on North Side, near Washington Park.
Room 1, 179 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—FOR cash—Drug-store that will invoice about $6,000; doing good business; good reasons for selling; must be sold before Jan. 1, 1883. Address N 21, care Republican, Denver, Colo.

FOR SALE — CHEAP — FURNITURE factory in full operation, in a good location. 66 Oak-st., North Side.

FOR SALE—STOCK AND FIXTURES of a well-located corner grocery on West Side. Rent low and 5 living rooms above. Apply to C. W. NEWTON, at Sprague, Warner & Co.'s, 8 to 10 p. m.

FORCED SALE STAPLE STOCK OF merchandise, $2,000 for $1,400; old-established business; might exchange for Chicago property. WILLIAMS, 115 Dearborn-st., Room 27.

FOR SALE—SALOON, 8 ROOMS, AND store, stable, buggy-shed, and extra lot; a corner; 5 years' lease; only $40 per month; a bargain if sold at once. Call at 220 South Water-st. J. H. McLANE.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE furniture business in first-class town in Iowa; have stock of about $5,000 to $6,000; business established many years and paying well; store 80x20, two stories, with barn, four rooms, $240; rent, $300 per year; reason for selling, owner wishes to give entire attention to manufacturing department. Address LOWE & CO., D. TALCOTT, 120 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—FOR CASH, ONE-HALF interest in a stock of dry goods and groceries; invoice about $8,000; in a growing town in Northwestern Iowa; doing a good trade. Good references given and required. Inquire of E. T. DAVIS, with Marshall Field & Co., or George Whitton, Marshalltown, Ia.

FOR SALE—A RARE OPPORTUNITY! A well-established clothing and tailoring business in a live Nebraska city of 5,000 inhabitants. Stock fresh and clean, and will be sold for cash only. Will invoice about $5,000. The business is clearing $5,000 per annum. S 1, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—STOCK OF HARDWARE and tinware, with set of tinning tools of about $2,500 to $3,000, with or without building, in Central Illinois. Good opportunity for a

A SAD STORY.

Return of Little Annie Jackson with Tired Face and a Pitiful Tale.

Deserted by Her Medical Admirer She Makes a Solitary Trip to St. Louis.

A Cruel Story of Masculine Depravity and Girlish Affection.

The mystery surrounding the disappearance of Annie Loftus Jackson was cleared up last night, when the wanderer returned and told a story which proves beyond doubt that she was lured from her home by George C. Buddington, the medical student. Together the couple went to a hotel, and the young medical student, in spite of his denials, will now be confronted with the victim of his wiles. The story is an interesting one, sad though it be, and many a mother could with profit read it to her wayward daughter. The girl was extremely young, but she has had a terrible experience, which should furnish sufficient grounds for the vigorous prosecution of the fellow who accomplished her ruin.

"Doctor" George C. Buddington was arraigned before Justice Hammer at the Harrison Street Police Station at 9 o'clock yesterday morning to answer the charge of abducting Annie Loftus Jackson. The father and mother of the missing girl, Lieut. Beadell, Detectives Crowe and Smith, and quite a number of persons interested in the case were present. Justice Hammer granted a continuance of the case until the 26th, and held Buddington to bail in $2,000. The prisoner had a solitary friend in court, a young medical student with whom he had chummed. He went below stairs and behind the bars with the utmost coolness.

Before leaving the Cottage Grove Avenue Station, Buddington had an interview with his landlady and her daughter, Miss Clara Hughes. The latter indulged in heroical hysterics. She assured her blonde sweetheart that she would be true to him as long as he lived, and that after death his memory would be kept green.

Miss Clara's infatuation is pronounced, but it is in keeping with the reputation which Buddington enjoys as a pirate among the pretty girls whom he has met. Poor little Annie Jackson was evidently regarded as small game after he had taken possession of Mrs. Hughes' household, captured the heart of Miss Clara, and obtained unquestioned access to that young lady's bank account. Mrs. Hughes is a respectable woman, and her daughter's character is above reproach. Both, however, look upon George as a

TIN JUGGERNAUT ON WHEELS.

In return George has called Mrs. Hughes "ma," and has worked Clara's bank-book down to a bare margin of $35.

At 5 o'clock last evening Lieut. Beadell, of the Cottage Grove Station, was informed by a passenger on a Cottage Grove street car that he saw a girl answering the description of Annie Jackson on the corner of Thirty-fifth street and Cottage Grove avenue a few minutes before. The Lieutenant hurried back to the station and there found a dispatch from Capt. Fitzgerald, of Engine No. 19, stating that Annie Jackson had been seen near the corner of Thirty-fifth street. The Lieutenant lost no time in getting to the home of the missing girl on Oakwood avenue, finding Anniesitting in the parlor.

A reporter for THE TRIBUNE, who has followed up this case for the past four days, was informed a few minutes later by one of Mr. Jackson's neighbors that Annie had returned, and, upon going to the house, found the child in a truly deplorable condition. She appeared dazed, and seemed afraid that some one intended to do her bodily harm. All efforts to calm her were useless, and a short time later, when her mother, who had been summoned from the Harrison Street Station rushed into the room, the girl indulged in an outburst of grief that no one present witnessed with dry eyes.

"Annie, my darling," sobbed the mother, and sank into a swoon.

Annie, terrified beyond expression, threw herself passionately upon the floor by her mother's side, and thus the father and husband found them as he entered the room a moment later. A neighbor who had been dispatched for medical aid soon returned with Dr. Taylor, who succeeded in restoring Mrs. Jackson to consciousness.

All save the members of the family withdrew, and for an hour the child remained

CLASPED IN HER MOTHER'S ARMS.

Her return to her home was happily the result of the publicity which THE TRIBUNE has given the case, and shortly after 9 o'clock last night Mr. Jackson permitted a representative of this paper to question Annie with reference to her wanderings since last Monday morning, when she left her little sister promising to return immediately.

As already intimated, the girl sought George C. Buddington, the medical student, to whom the finger of suspicion promptly pointed, and whose connection with the case is now established beyond peradventure. She found him at his boarding-house, saw him later in the afternoon at the college, and at his request accompanied him to the Clarence House, where he represented her as his sister. Entering the apartment which he had secured for her he attempted to violate her person, but her desperate resistance and cries alarmed him, and he fled from the hotel. From that time until yesterday afternoon he has been engaged in weaving around himself a strand of falsehood which would have dragged him to the penitentiary, even if little Annie Jackson had not returned to testify against him.

THE CLEW

which connected him with the Clarence House was in possession of the detectives before the accused student was arraigned yesterday. Buddington secured the services of Counselor Dan Lawrence, and after a consultation with the lawyer the following note was prepared:

CHICAGO, Dec. 16, 1882.—*Lieut. Beadell, Cottage Grove Station:* You will please deliver to Miss Clara Hughes the bank-book taken from me at the time of my arrest, and let this be your receipt for same. GEORGE C. BUDDINGTON.

Armed with this document, Lieut. Beadell went to the Clarence House and compared the handwriting with the signature on the hotel register. The resemblance between the two specimens was marked, and a few moments later the clerk of the hotel saw Buddington at the Harrison Street Station and identified him as the party who registered with the little girl last Monday evening about 6 o'clock. This development placed the medical fledgling decidedly in the vocative, and thus encouraged, Detectives Crowe and Smith proceeded to unravel the mystery in one, two, three time. On Friday Buddington told a reporter for THE TRIBUNE that he spent Monday evening in company with a medical student named Jesse Mann. Mr. Mann being questioned said that he did not see Buddington Monday night. Upon being told that Mann had not confirmed the fiction, Buddington coolly intimated that Mann's memory was treacherous or he had deliberately falsified the truth. The prisoner realized that his case was desperate one and played the game of deceit and defiance brazenly to the finish.

ANNIE JACKSON'S STORY.

"When I left my sister last Monday I went down to the college to see George Buddington. He had professed to bring a great deal of me, and had invited me to come and see him. I went to his boarding-house when I found he was not at the college, and he agreed to meet me later in the day, and so I kept an appointment with him at 5 o'clock. I know I did wrong. When we left the college together we walked down Cottage Grove avenue to Twenty-second street, I think it was, where George went into a telegraph office and sent a dispatch."

"To whom?"

"To Mrs. and Miss Hughes, so he said, and in the dispatch he informed them that he would not be home until morning. That is what he told me. Then we took a car and went down street, and he took me to a hotel, the Clarence House. He registered as McDay, and represented that I was his sister."

It is now apparent that the dispatch which was sent to Buddington was written by himself. He dated it at No. 29 East Sixteenth street, and signed "McDay." His purpose was, evidently, to leave the impression on the minds of the landlady and her daughter that he was detained on professional business.

The girl continued: "He got two rooms, and he came right into my room and said he was going to stay there all night. I told him he shouldn't do any such thing. He said he would, that he had made arrangements to stay all night and he should certainly do so. I told him he had no business to talk that way to me, and he said he would stay there all night. Then he went to the door, locked it, and put the key in his pocket, and I

BEGAN TO BE AFRAID.

He took hold of me, and I fought and screamed. Then he said he would order some supper for me, and he went away. I think it was about 8 o'clock. The suppers were sent up, but he did not come back, and after I had waited a long time I sent him a dispatch to his boarding-house, asking him to come for me immediately, as I wanted to go home. He took the dispatch I sent him and wrote on the back of it that he could not come; that he was kept away on a case of confinement. I was afraid to go home alone, and I staid there all night. I thought he would come the next day, but he didn't, and the next day they began to have suspicions of me at the hotel, and when they asked about me I told them I was waiting for my brother, but he didn't come, and they took an interest in me and asked me where I lived. I told them I lived in St. Louis. That was a wrong story. Then they were all very kind to me, and they raised enough money to take me to St. Louis. I didn't dare to back out, for I thought they would know I had told them a story. O, I forgot to tell you that Wednesday I got a dispatch from Buddington saying he would come and take me away. When I got to St. Louis I didn't know anybody, and I wandered around and finally went to a good lady's house. Her name is Mrs. Strauss. Why, she talked to me real kind, just like a mother; but I had told her a story to commence with, and I had to keep it up. Then I went out and met two real kind gentlemen. One of them was named Galvin and the other's name was Beck. They sent me to a police station and got the officers to look out for me. The officers didn't believe the story I told them. I said my father and mother lived in Canada and that I had a brother in Chicago who was

A MEDICAL STUDENT,

They said they would find out whether I was telling them a story or not, and they had me write a letter to my brother in this city, and I did so."

"What did you say in the letter?"

"Well, I called him 'dear George,' and said the police in St. Louis didn't believe me. I told him I had to show the letter I wrote to the police before sending it, and in it I asked him to send me a pass so I could get home."

The letter to which Annie alluded reached Buddington last night. Below is a copy of it:

"ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Dec. 15.—DEAR GEORGE: I arrived in St. Louis Thursday morning, and could not find mother or father, but heard they had gone to Montreal or Quebec. I would not write to you, but the police do not believe me, I suppose, and of course I do not blame them, for it does seem strange. How is all the girls. Do you expect to come home Christmas? If you do I wish you would stop in St. Louis and call on a Miss Carrie Miller and a Mr. Gattery. Answer Emiedietly, and please make no delay. Ever your affection-ate sister, ALVIRA JACKSON.

P. S.—Please write to No. 8261 Chestnut street, and remember me to the boys at the college, and girls too."

"THE FOLKS IN ST. LOUIS

were very kind to me," Annie contilued, "and one of them, Mr. Gattery, took me to the train and sent me to Chicago."

Late yesterday afternoon Mr. Jackson, Annie's father, received this telegram:

"ST. LOUIS, Dec. 16.—I bought a ticket for Miss Annie Jackson, and she took the 7 p. m. train via Vandalia for Chicago last evening.

"W. R. GATTERY."

"On the train," the girl added, "they took a good deal of interest in me, both the conductor and the trainmen. I got to Chicago this morning about half-past 11 o'clock, and then I was afraid to go home. I had some money and——"

"Where did you get the money?"

"Well, when George left me at that hotel Monday night I found, after he had gone away, a dollar bill which he had left under my hat. Then the people when they sent me to St. Louis gave me $2 in money. Yes, I didn't like to go home, for I know I did very wrong. I thought I would go up on the train, but when I got to Thirty-ninth street I couldn't bear to go to the house, so I kept right on the train and went through to Pullman. There I found a young man I know, and he had read that I was missing and he offered to take me home, but I told him I would go home. I got off the train at Thirty-fifth street and met a girl I know, and she came home with me."

Annie's recital was many times interrupted by tears, and she betrayed frequent symptoms of hysteria. She is an impulsive child, old for her years, and in manner and speech evinces great spirit and determination. Her description of the struggle in the Clarence House leads to the conclusion that Buddington did not accomplish his vile purpose. She says she fought him as hard as she could. He didn't seem to mind that, but when she began to scream he changed the subject and talked about supper. Lieut. Beadell and Detective Smith compared notes relative to the girl's statement at 11:30 last night. The detective remained with Annie from about 6 o'clock until 11, and several points of her narrative he succeeded in securing in her own handwriting.

The indications are that she has truthfully related her experience since she met Buddington at 5 o'clock last Monday afternoon.

The students of the Hahnemann Medical College, some 300 in number, are much exercised over the predicament in which Buddington finds himself. Yesterday morning there was some talk of

RAISING A FUND IN THE COLLEGE

to be applied to his defense, but later in the day the great majority of the young men who attend the institution indignantly repudiated any such suggestion. Buddington's father is a police sergeant in New York City. He defrays the expenses of his son's course at the college, sending remittances to Dr. Charles H. Vilas, who is one of the professors connected with the institution. It is not yet known whether Buddington will succeed in obtaining the $2,000 surety which will enable him him to untangle himself temporarily from the meshes of the law. Miss Clara Hughes, the young lady to whom he was engaged, attended the lecture hour in the college as usual yesterday. All sympathize with her, but she assures her friends that she needs no sympathy.

The interview with Annie, published above, does not embrace all the details of her adventure after Buddington deserted her. Some points are withheld at the request of the police authorities, and there still remains much work for the detectives in preparatory to the examination of Buddington, which is set down for the 26th inst. Annie went to the Orient Hotel and to the Choate House on Wednesday before leaving for St. Louis.

The fact that a deserted girl had been at the Clarence House was reported to the police at the Harrison Street Station Tuesday night, but no attention was paid to the matter. When Miss Jackson's parents, however, reported that she was missing Lieut. Beadell and Officers Crowe and Smith did all they could to learn her whereabouts.

THE STUDENT'S STORY.

A TRIBUNE reporter called upon Mr. Buddington in his cell at the armory last evening and acquainted him with the fact that Miss Jackson had finally showed up, and at the same time detailed to him in brief the story which she had to tell concerning herself, and especially that portion of her story in which the proprietor of the Clarence House is interested. Buddington is a thoroughly frightened young man, and moreover has been rather severely treated since he has been in custody. He refused to say anything concerning the case, and referred the reporter to his attorney. But his curiosity rather got the best of his determination not to be interviewed. He was extremely anxious to know all that Miss Jackson had to say concerning him as well as herself, and the reporter obliged him with as many particulars as possible. Thereupon Buddington asserted that the young lady was a notorious liar, and that no one knew it better than her father, but he did not specifically deny the Clarence House story. He was also anxious to know what Mr. Jackson thought of the case now, and whether he intended to prosecute, and it appeared from this that the young man thought that he had as good reason to be afraid of the father, as he had to be afraid of the penalty imposed by the law. As the interview was about to close Buddington asserted his innocence of the charge of a abduction in the strongest possible terms, and seemed to feel confident that he would come out all right as soon as he was given a hearing.

THE COUNTY-BUILDING.

George Clark, who was senteneed to one year in the peuitentiary some days ago for larceny, was taken to Joliet yesterday.

An unknown individual was brought to the jail yesterday from Jefferson as insane. He gave his name as Took, and this is all that could be learned of him.

F. M. Woodruff, who has been in jail for debt for some time, tried to schedule out yesterday. His showing was not satisfactory, however, and he was remanded.

The twenty-ninth annual session of the Illinois State Teachers' Association meets in Springfield the 26th. County-Superintendent Lane and City-Superintendent Howland are put down to take part in the meeting.

The Committee on Town and Town Accounts audited various bills. After adjournment some of them discussed the doing away with the outside visitor, but nothing was done. The matter, however, is liable to be brought to the attention of the board by resolution at an early day.

To increase the accommodations for patients at the County Hospital it is proposed to occupy the room now used for clinics. The effect of this would be to close down upon the privileges accorded the medical colleges for the education of their students, which would be no disadvantage to the hospital. It would raise a row in the colleges, however, and considerable confusion would ensue.

James B. Galloway filed a petition in the County Court yesterday praying that a recount of the ballots cast at the late election might be had as to the office of County Clerk. The petition charges the usual irregularities in such cases, such as the casting of more votes than the poll-books show, and also the casting of illegal votes, etc. No order was made in the case, but the recount will no doubt be ordered.

It is settled that some changes are to be made in the janitors, watchmen, and elevator men in the new Court-House, but what they will be no one knows. The Democrats are clamoring for patronage, and yesterday Commissioner McClaughbrey expressed himself in favor of the old principle of "to the victors belong the spoils," which means a great deal, especially, since the changes contemplated have been hinging on his vote. The question may come up tomorrow.

Additional judgments to the amount of about $25,000 were yesterday entered against the Prussing Vinegar Works. The most of them were entered by friends, but the chances are that they will be the losers in the end. The preferred creditor, who bought up the claim of Stein, Hirsch & Co., is in possession of the property, having dismissed the Sheriff's custodian last evening. Attempts are being made to settle matters, but it is believed that they will all be in vain, for the reason that it appears that the liabilities are largely in excess of the assets.

Edward Campin, a Sixteenth street plumber, was yesterday ordered by the County Court to pay $10 per week toward the support of his wife and three children. It appears that he deserted them some time ago. The case has been pending for months, and is not entirely devoid of sensational features. It is claimed by his wife, for instance, that he tried to get a divorce after leaving her, and that he has since been enjoying life in other society, and has not been very choice in selecting his companions.

The Warden of the Poor-House submitted his quarterly report yesterday. It shows that his expenses have been $16,826, and that the expenses of the Insane Asylum have been $28,700. The cost of his institution, for each inmate, has been 30 cents per day, against about 60 cents for the Insane Asylum.

The report shows a saving of about $2,000 over the preceding quarter, and, so far as the Insane Asylum is concerned, it is impossible to make any comparative statement. It may be set down, however, as an assured fact that whatever the expense it has been legitimate.

THE COUNTY AGENT'S QUARTERLY.

The County Agent's report for the quarter ending Nov. 30 will be laid before the County Board tomorrow, and the showing is an exceedingly creditable one as compared with the report of a year ago. It appears that relief was extended to 1,183 families, of which 710 were in the West Division, 255 in the North, and 217 in the South. Of the persons relieved 329 were married, 691 were widows, 281 grass-widows, 10 widowers, and 12 single. Those receiving relief were classified by nationalities as follows: American, 113; German, 358; Irish, 332; Scandinavian, 118; Bohemian, 53; English, 29; Polish, 52; Canadians, 17; colored, 16; Scotch, 13; and Swiss, 5. Besides this the report shows that sixty-three meal and twenty-three lodging orders were granted; that 174 paupers were given transportation, of whom thirteen insane persons were sent to their relatives and sixty to the insane asylum; that fifteen were supplied with trusses or braces; that 600 hospital orders were issued and 116 burial permits granted; that 191 applicants for relief were sent to the poor-house, and that 111 persons were sent to the court to be tried for insanity. The financial statement shows that the expenses of the office have been $15,887, against $15,958 for the corresponding period last year. The items making up the expense were as follows: Barley, $90; bread, meat, and flour, $6,335; burials, $177; coal, $134; medical merchandise, $64; oatmeal, $187; peas, $127; rent, $255; rice, $284; salaries, $5,643; shoes, $13; soap, $405; stationery and printing, $533; sundries, $337; and transportation, $1,280.

THE POLICE FORCE.

Mayor Harrison Agrees It Is Not Large Enough.

"Why do you think no more policemen are necessary?" said a reporter to Mayor Harrison yesterday.

"I don't think so."

"Didn't you make such a statement at the meeting of the Revenue Committee Friday?"

"No."

"What did you say?"

"Mr. Gurney remarked that the department would ask for 300 more. I said it would be impossible to get them, and that an addition to the force was not as necessary as some other things would be to the city; that I would like to have the policemen if I could get them, but the money available was needed for other things. I am in favor of increasing the force if we can do it."

"How many would you add?"

"That would depend upon the financial condition of the city."

"How many if there was plenty of money?"

"We could use twice as many as we have, but we are obliged to work with the means at hand. And I don't think the increase is as essential as other things that are demanded."

"Not in view of the large number of burglaries, robberies, etc., of late?"

"Robberies! That is all bagatelle. The papers talk about many robberies. There are comparatively few. They occur in every city, especially at this time of year. Men are out of employment, and they take advantage of the darkness to knock some one down and rob him. It would be impossible for the police force of the city, which spreads over so much ground, no matter how large it was, to cover every locality."

His Honor denied that he had said that the saloons made a larger police force necessary. What he did say was that it was not the saloons, but the men who drank in them, the saloons simply making it easier for them to get drunk.

As to increasing the number of indebtedness also, his views had been perverted. He said at the meeting that he wanted viaducts built for all time instead of for temporary use; that they were now constructed cheaply of pine, and in about twelve years, became weak and dangerous. He was in favor of building the viaducts of stone so as to make them permanent for all time, and, in order to do that, there ought to be an opportunity to bond the city for that specific purpose. And an outer harbor had to be built. It was impossible to raise the taxation, and he was in favor of a bonded debt for that purpose. In other words, he believed that for the city's good Chicago ought to be allowed to issue bonds for permanent improvements; that the Constitution, when changed, should define the permanent improvements, so as not to leave their designation to the Mayor and Aldermen, and that it should limit the amount in bonds to be issued in any one year.

"There is not a railroad in the United States," he said, "that was built by the stockholders. Bonds are issued to be paid many years after they are issued. So Chicago, to make a great and a beautiful city in proportion to its growth, ought to be allowed to issue bonds for permanent improvements which future generations as well as ourselves will have the benefit of."

THE CITY-HALL.

A case of diphtheria was reported at No. 2115 Indiana avenue.

There is a case of small-pox in the rear of No. 337 West Fourteenth street.

A child of Assistant-Engineer Artingstall was buried yesterday. Commissioner Cregier conducting the services.

Holders of city bonds should present the January coupons to Controller Gurney before the 23d inst., otherwise they will have to send them to New York for payment.

Cases of scarlet-fever were reported yesterday at the following places: No. 66 Whitmg, No. 968 West Lake, No. 3745 Wentworth avenue, No. 3554 Arnold, No. 100 Johnson.

The water which leaked into the influent channel at the Bridgeport pumping-works was nearly all out yesterday, and work will be resumed Monday. No damage was done, but the delay was vexatious.

The committee appointed by the Iroquois Club to memorialize Congress on the subject of the Illinois & Michigan Canal—ask it to take the canal from the State and make it a free ship-canal and construct the Hennipin Canal—met yesterday, and requested Mayor Harrison to draw up the paper, he being the most familiar with the subject.

Among the building permits issued yesterday were the following: Five one-story cottages, 20x31 each, Butler, near Twenty-ninth, $4,000; Miss E. S. Merriman, three-story store, 23 x72 feet, No. 143 South Hoyne, $7,000; Agnes Irons, six two-story dwellings, 21x40 feet, Laflin and Monroe streets, $15,000; William Hennmg, three-story warehouse, 24x56 feet, No. 115 North avenue, $5,500.

THE TENEMENT-HOUSE INSPECTORS

served last week twenty-eight notices to abate nuisances. Among the places complained of were the following:

No. 221 Illinois street, owned by William M. Devine; ventilation and plumbing defective; drainage bad; vaults foul and offensive; building in a very unsanitary condition on account of presence of sewer-gas.

No. 529 North Ashland avenue, owned by Louis Landruf; plumbing defective; no traps on waste pipes; one child died from blood-poisoning and two are sick from breathing sewer-gas.

No. 95 Loomis street, J. C. Magill & Co. agents; plumbing poor and drainage very bad; offensive sewer under basement floor. One of the occupants is sick.

No. 106 West Fourteenth street, owned by Mrs. Shields; unfit for habitation; no plumbing, no drainage, no water-closets; window panes broken, and one window entirely out. Woman dead at time of inspection, and her death said to have been caused by exposure. The walls are black and filthy, and the inmates of the shiftless, indolent sort.

AN AUCTIONEER'S LICENSE REVOKED.

On the recommendation of Lieut. Shay, the Mayor revoked yesterday the auctioneer's license of Orvette Louis, going business at No. 210 Clark street. In his report the officer said: "He sold a watch to P. Stratch, living at No. 185 West Washington street—a plated, worthless watch, which he represented to him as 18-carat gold, saying that he would give him a written guarantee to that effect. A jeweler who examined the watch said it was not worth $3. When the case was reported to me I went to the auction store, and asked why he swindled the man, and was told it was none of my business. I have heard of other parties being swindled in this store in the same manner."

The saloon license of Thomas Curley, No. 402 State street, was also revoked. Lieuts. Shay and Kipley reporting as follows with reference to this place:

"About 9 o'clock Thursday night, Detectives Roban and Stift went into the saloon for the purpose of arresting a thief they wanted. After explaining who they were, Curley, who was in conversation with the chief at the time the officers entered, drew a large revolver, and said that he be ——— if they could take him out of his house without a warrant. While the officers were parleying with Curley, the thief ran out of the back door, and succeeded in getting away. After pursuing him for some distance, the officers returned to the saloon but could not find Curley. He was subsequently arrested, however, on the charge of interfering with an officer. Curley has done time in the penitentiary, and his place is a well-known resort of thieves, and, in connection with it, up-stairs, is a house of prostitution."

Labouchere.
Milwaukee Evening Journal.

Years ago, when Grand avenue was known by the less pretentious name of Spring street, the great London journalist to be, Labouchère, came struggling through Milwaukee as an attaché of a circus company, eking out an existence as a sort of a peanut-vender. He is a graduate of Cambridge, and in order to get at the true inwardness of his then menial position it is necessary to go beneath the surface. When a young man, leaving his home in England, on account of his unruly disposition and dissipation, he journeyed to Mexico, locating in the Capital. At that place he met and loved a fair maid of the sawdust arena who rode the ring around in short dresses and long stockings. Her posturing on the back of the flying steed was more than the Labouchère flesh and blood could stand, and so, in order to be near the object of his affections, the Cambridge graduate enlisted for the season as a peanut-vender, and in the course of time Milwaukee became entitled to a budget of his history by the visit and vending of his wares.

It may be added that about the time referred to above, Labouchère, following the mandates of his roving disposition, joined the Chippewa Indians in the northern part of the State, and remained with them nearly three months, enjoying their lazy camp life, joining the braves in their hunting expeditions, and disporting himself with the homely maidens of the tribe.

CRIMINAL-LAW REFORM.

What an Expert Has to Say in Support of "The Tribune's" Position.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Dec. 16.—A short time since, being in company with a lawyer friend, I said to him: "By the way, who do you think is in the right upon the question of amending the criminal code, THE TRIBUNE or some of the politicians who declare the criminal law needs no amendment?"

He replied, as near as I can remember, as follows: "If THE TRIBUNE, by urging an amendment of the criminal code means that the mode of proceeding, or the practice, as we call it, should be amended, then THE TRIBUNE is right, and no one who is not in sympathy with the criminal class or a shyster will place himself in opposition to such necessary legislation."

"Where would you begin with the amendment?"

He answered: "Well, in the first place I would enlarge the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace and Police Magistrates. I would give them power to try many misdemeanors that now occupy the attention of the grand jury and of the Criminal Court, such as malicious mischief, cruelty to animals, selling liquor to minors, petty larceny, when the value stolen is less than $5, keeping houses of ill-fame, and other petty offenses which might be added to those I have named. The punishment might be limited to six months' imprisonment, or a fine of not more than $200, or both, with a provision for an appeal to a higher court upon giving good bond for appearance. I think in this way, from my observation, there could be saved a large sum of money which it now costs to indict, call juries, summon witnesses, and try these small cases in the Criminal Court, and it would reduce the number of cases to be tried at least one-quarter, and probably one-third. It appears to me as a citizen that this would be a great benefit to the administration of justice and to the taxpayers."

He went on to say that a large amount could be saved in dieting prisoners. "I have," he said, "had some experience in the Criminal Court, and I have noticed that the manner of doing business there is—or rather was, two or three years ago, and I believe it is yet the same—about this: A person is bound over, say in September, his case would be investigated by the next grand jury, which would be in October, and if the criminal had no money or influence he would be brought to trial in November. Thus, it will be seen, the accused party is in jail awaiting indictment and trial on an average sixty days. As I have stated, one-quarter of the cases are petty larcenies and small misdemeanors that ought to be disposed of by the Justice; and one-quarter of the average number of prisoners in the jail—250 being the average—makes sixty-two prisoners on an average trial at a cost of 30 cents a day each, whose cases should be disposed of summarily by a Justice of the Peace."

"What is the next amendment that should receive the attention of the Legislatures?"

He answered: "I know of none of more importance than a change in the mode of selecting the grand jury. Twenty-three persons are necessary for a grand jury, and these are selected by the County Board at least twenty days before they are to be sworn in. Their names are certified to the County Clerk within five days, and he issues a writ, or venire, as it is called, to the Sheriff to summon those twenty-three persons. Some of the disadvantages of this system are the following: First, the County Commissioners are politicians who can use this power to reward their strikers and ward politicians. There are twelve grand juries in the year or 276 persons to be selected. The grand jury sits always until the very last day of the term for which it is drawn, and at an average of twenty days each at $2 a day to each juror, or $40 to each person so selected. In a large city like this there are always a large number of persons to whom this $2 a day for twenty days is a considerable sum. Secondly, if the County Commissioners are guilty of fraud or plundering the public treasury by fraudulent contracts, it would be asking too much of poor human nature to expect that they themselves would select men who would indict them. Thirdly, the first thing thought of by a criminal who has money, political influence, or wealthy relations is to prevent the grand jury finding a bill against him. He knows at least twenty days before it sits who are to compose this grand jury, if he does not, in some cases, influence indirectly the selection of some of the members. As soon as he knows who are to compose the next grand jury who are to pass upon his indictment, he begins to investigate as to which of the number can be influenced, who can influence them, and how they can be influenced. Political, social, secret, and every possible influence is brought to bear on some of these twenty-three, many times with success, and sometimes even preventing an indictment for murder. Does not this account to some extent for the fact that the grand juries ignore almost as many bills as they find indictments or true bills? Is not this the reason why (I know it to be a fact) there is never a grand jury sits but that the fact of an indictment being found is known within two hours after the day's session closes; and does it not also account for the fact that it is a common thing for a grand jury to vote to find a "true bill" one day and to reconsider the vote the next day and find no true bill in the same case?"

"You are right there," I replied, "because I have sat upon a grand jury and noticed what you speak of; but I did not know that the criminal or his friends were at the bottom of it. How would you select a grand jury?"

"I would," he replied, "select both grand juries and petit juries through the medium of Jury Commissioners, one or more to be appointed by the Judge of the court. Let the Judge appoint a Commissioner whose duty it would be to select, say, twice or thrice the number of well-qualified men, report the same to the Clerk, who should be required to draw by chance the number necessary to be summoned. In this way the Judge would be indirectly responsible for the kind of men summoned, without power directly to influence their selection, a much better class of men would be selected, and the selection of juries would be taken out of the domain of politics. This system of selecting juries works well in the United States courts and in States where it has been adopted, and I know of no reason why it should not be tried in Illinois, unless the criminals, the pettifoggers, and the sympathizers with criminals have more influence with the Legislature than the honest, long-suffering, and heretofore indifferent citizens.

VINDEX.

The Grand-Jury System.
To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Dec. 16.—Our day and generation is a progressive one. We boast that all old hobbies are laid on the shelf, and with the perceptive keenness of the American, and the candor to proclaim his love for progression and reform, he seeks the aid of every avenue to promulgate the same to the world, especially through the ever-powerful medium, the press. Reform is the index, the criterion, whereby each succeeding generation discriminates the advancement made—reform in religion, in politics, in church rule and discipline, in our laws, and our humanities. Where we have laws on our statute-books that are not tempered with equal justice and mercy, or those that are frivolous and useless, we discard and repeal them.

Under our republican form of government we seek reformation by putting new men in office, by electing new members to our State Legislature, who have new ideas of our wants and needed changes from the lethargy of old dead maxims that we sometimes call State laws, which are worse than useless. Amongst the latter might be mentioned our grand-jury system under our present law. Why the necessity of any such a jury to the end that criminals may be brought to justice? Does it make a stronger presentment by being passed upon "ex parte" by twenty-three men in "star chamber"? Why not make a presentment against a person charged with crime by way of an information, and thus bring him before the bar of justice to plead and defend? As a general rule in counties with the population of Cook, our grand juries are not made up of our best citizens altogether. I never appeared before that august body in this county but once in twenty-seven years' residence here, and to my astonishment I saw three professional gamblers sitting in that body to mete out assumed justice to infractors of our laws. This system costs us in Cook County (according to the Commissioners' report) between $20,000 and $25,000 annually. Twenty-three members make a grand jury, at a per diem of $1.50. We have a grand jury every month, which sits on an average of twenty days. It requires an outside clerk, an Assistant State's-Attorney, and five Bailiffs to wait upon it. All worse than useless; expenditures!

Another reformation should be had by divesting a one-man Judge of a twelve-men jury of the power of limiting the term of servitude of a party convicted of crime, the intention of law being to reform the infractor (without a limitation), and when this end is accomplished law and justice are satiated.

Our criminals are classified as the educated and accidental criminals. Persons who educate themselves in crime, such as the burglar, the forger or counterfeiter, the thief or the highwayman, are a much more dangerous class of criminals than he or she who in the heat of passion slays a fellowman, and no court or jury can set the time in which they could be reformed.

Our State asylums should be supervised by a commissioned board of good and competent men, who should determine the length of sentence by the reformation of the imprisoned. Take the pardon power from the Governor. PROGRESS.

The Reckless Bee.
Washington Gazette.

An experimenter in Southern agriculture told me the following historiet of Northern bees in the South. He took a colony of the little gratuitous honeymakers down to Florida. The first year they reveled, throve, and stored honey nearly all the unvaried summer time. But the second year a few of the more reflective bees evidently turned the thing over in their minds thus: "This country has no winter to provide against; what is the use of laying up honey, when the flowers blossom all the year round?" These bees exerted enough influence among their friends to keep a good many bees from laying by any sweet merchandise the second year of their exile.

But the prudential instinct so strong in the little insect prevailed with the majority. They evidently said to themselves: "Perhaps this has been an exceptional year. Next season may bring cold and snow and dearth of flowers." So there was quite a stock of honey laid by on the second year in spite of a few strikers. But by the third year the conviction had evidently thoroughly penetrated the bee mind that it was foolish to lay up in a land of eternal blossom. They made just enough to last from day to day, abandoned themselves to living from hand to mouth as recklessly as does any tropic-born butterfly.

The Magneton Insoles and Appliances for sale by all leading druggists. See adv. on Page 22.

By ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.

ELISON, ELERSHEIM & CO., AT 84 & 86 Randolph-st., THE LEADING GENERAL AUCTIONEERS HOLD REGULAR SALES Every Wednesday and Saturday.

GEMS OF ITALIAN ART

Grand Exhibition Commences Wednesday, December 20th, at Our Art Rooms, 209 WABASH-AV.

Italian Marble Statuary, Extra Large Marble Vases, Terra Cotta Statuets, Roman Vases, Urns, and Ornaments, Florentine Mosaic Inlaid Tables, Classical Work, Etc., Etc.

This entire elegant collection at AUCTION at above rooms, Thursday and Friday, Dec. 21 and 22. Sale without reserve.

ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO. Auctioneers.

H. HIRSCH, THE JOBBER.

PRICE LIST OF CHINA, LAMPS, VASES, AND Japanese Goods.

Real China Gold Band Tea Sets, 56 pcs. $8.00
Semi China, Decorated. 4.75
Gilt Motto Cups and Saucers. 10c, 15c, 20c to 2.00
Hand-Painted China Cuspidores. 1.00
Banded Stone China Cuspidores. .50
Elegant Chamber Sets, Decorated. 2.49

LAMPS.

Hand-Painted Parlor Lamps. $ .95
Hand-Painted, with Globe (cut glass) 1.49
Glass Lamps. .19
Larger Lamps. .25
Extra Large Lamps. .30

GLASSWARE.

Goblets. 3c each
Engraved Goblets. 7c each
Sauce Dishes. 3c
Glass Sets, 6 pcs. 30c
Cake Stands. 25c to $1.00

JAPANESE GOODS.

Tea Pots. $ .25
Elegant "Tray. .25
Tea Sets, worth $1.00. 1.00
Folding Shades, worth $1.00. .38
Shades for Lamps. .10
Ind. Salts. .25

VASES.

Silvered. 6c each
Larger. 10c each
Alabaster Finished. 20c each
Hand-Painted. 50c each
Japan. 50c each

SILVER-PLATED WARE.

Rogers Bros.' Tea Spoons. $1.10 set
Knives. 12c each
Castors from $1.00 to. $4.00
Mugs, Gold-Lined. 1.00
Napkin Rings, 3c to. 2.00
Butter Dishes, $2.50 to. 6.00
Children's Sets, in silk-lined boxes, $1.00 to. 2.00

Table Cutlery and Library Lamps at prices never equaled.

H. HIRSCH, The Jobber, 100 E. Randolph-st.

SENSATION!

$50 Gold Piece

In sending word lists in competition for $50 Gold Piece offered with Fashion Bouquet, be sure it is accompanied by tag. Hogan, Fisher & West, 124 Clark-st., Chicago.

FASHION BOUQUET

By GEO. P. GORE & CO. 214 and 216 Madison-st.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., 214 & 216 Madison-st., Will make their last MONDAY AUCTION SALE of Boots, Shoes & Slippers For this Season Dec. 18, when we shall clean out a line of Fine Goods worth your while to attend.

DRY GOODS DEPARTMENT.

Regular Trade Sale Tuesday, Dec. 19, 9:30 a. m., AND Thursday, Dec. 21, 9:30 a. m.

Both these sales will be especially attractive and important, as they will contain well assorted lines of goods that are particularly adapted to present wants of the trade.

SPECIAL.

Clothing, Underwear, Knit Goods, Hosiery, Overshirts, Bed Blankets, Flannels, Linens, Rugs, Caps, Mittens, Gloves.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

Wednesday, Dec. 20, Commencing at 9:30 a. m., We shall sell at AUCTION, and guarantee every doz. regular and perfect, 700 CASES Well Assorted Boots, Shoes, AND Rubbers, Men's, Boys', and Youths', Women's, Misses', and Children's, in Leather and Rubber, all of the best.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., 214 & 216 Madison-st.

Thursday, Dec. 21, at 9:30, Regular Weekly Sale OF CROCKERY, Full lines of W. G., C. C., Rock and Yellow Ware, Decorated Tea Sets, Chamber Sets, Glassware, Lamps, etc., etc. Goods packed for Country Merchants.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

SPECIAL. Oil Paintings. THURSDAY, Dec. 21, 11 o'clock a. m., We shall sell peremptory a consignment of High Class Paintings, both water and oil, from the studio of the renowned artist, S. LAWSON BOOTH, England. These Pictures are superbly mounted in gold, and were designed for the Chicago Exposition, but, arriving too late, they were not entered. The goods are now on exhibition at our Salesroom, 213 and 216 Madison-st.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By N. NEUFELD. Christmas Presents! SPECIAL SALE OF Fine Oil Paintings! (Elegantly Framed), AT AUCTION, 181 State-st., under the Palmer House, COMMENCING MONDAY, Continuing this week until sold.

N. NEUFELD, Auctioneer.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE—OPERA. Monroe and Dearborn-sts. J. H. HAVERLY

HOLIDAY WEEK.

GRAND DISPLAY OF NOVELTIES IN EVERY DEPARTMENT OF THE OLD RELIABLE

PUTNAM CLOTHING HOUSE.

We are Offering the Holiday Trade Unusual Opportunities in Entirely New Styles and Rare Novelties, many of them made Especially for

OUR HOLIDAY TRADE!

A Wilderness of Substantial and Appropriate Holiday Gifts!

Manufacturing under the supervision of our Resident Manager, Mr. Furlong, whose recent visit to the best manufactory and the principal markets in the East has secured many late novelties for our customers and patrons not to be found elsewhere. It has been the study of our Resident Manager that his holiday display shall merit an increase of that liberal patronage bestowed upon THE PUTNAM for the past thirty-three holiday seasons. That due appreciation which has characterized THE PUTNAM'S efforts in this direction in the past will be fully responded to by the coming week with an array of SPECIAL BARGAINS rarely if ever before shown open to the public, and calculated to suit the taste and pocket of people of every station. The millionaire or the laboring-man can be here supplied with an appropriate Holiday Gift at a positive saving of 25 to 50 per cent. It will be remembered as producers of HIGH-GRADE CLOTHING that we rank among THE LARGEST MANUFACTURERS in the country, importing and purchasing our cloths and materials direct from the principal woolen mills, employing in our factory on Gentlemen's Clothing only the most skilled jour. tailors, and a close inspection of our clothing will fully demonstrate. We are receiving direct from our own factory fresh arrivals almost daily, and our stock is replete with the LATEST NOVELTIES. Our Overcoat Department, occupying, as it were, one entire floor 50 by 80 feet, and lighted by electricity, is one MAMMOTH Clothing Emporium of itself, and contains every Style and Quality known to the trade. Satin-lined Overcoats in Heavy, Medium, and Light Weights, a very suitable present and the price satisfactory.

OUR SUIT DEPARTMENT FOR GENTS AND YOUNG MEN contains all the latest effects from the leading cutters of fashion and novelties in patterns of our own exclusive importation, worthy the inspection of those who patronize merchant tailors.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS DEPARTMENT contains many new designs in Silk, Satin, Silk, and Initial Handkerchiefs, Silk and Cashmere Mufflers, Silk Umbrellas, Silk Embroidered Suspenders, Scarf Rings and Pins, also all the leading makes of Dog-Skin and Kid Gloves and Mitts.

OUR HAT DEPARTMENT was inaugurated with a view of supplying the customers of THE PUTNAM who were compelled to pay Hat-Store prices. The public has discovered, however, that those business principles which govern every department throughout the house are as well-tested in the Hat Department, and that the motto of the PUTNAM in Hats is a saving of one-third. We have on sale some finest Alaska Seal Caps and Fur Caps of every description; latest styles in Soft Hats for Young Men's Stiff and Soft Felt Hats; Boys' and Children's Hats and Caps in endless variety.

We shall offer extraordinary inducements the coming two weeks in GENTS' DRESSING GOWNS and SMOKING JACKETS, and ladies contemplating purchasing for holiday presents will do well to bear this in mind, as every one will be closed at less than cost to manufacture.

We think on looking through any or all of our several departments that our customers and the public will bear us out in the assertion that nothing has been left undone by our manager, Mr. Furlong, that could be done to make our holiday display one of the most attractive ever attempted by

THE PUTNAM,

131 AND 133 CLARK AND 117 MADISON-STS.

MINER, BEAL & HACKETT, Proprietors and Manufacturers.

W. H. FURLONG, Resident Manager.

THE FAMOUS Model Department Store,

218 & 220 STATE-ST.,

1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15 & 17 Quincy-st.,

Is not the largest store in the city, but claims to have the LARGEST and BEST ASSORTMENT of

Toys, Dolls, AND HOLIDAY GOODS!

At LOWER PRICES than any other house in the city.

Is not the oldest established house, but claims to be the NEWEST, the LATEST, and BEST ORGANIZED establishment of the kind in this city.

Has the newest and best styles and quality of goods suitable for

Holiday & Wedding Presents.

A large force of clerks to wait on customers, and guarantees to make the lowest prices.

All goods marked in plain figures.

Call and convince yourself of the correctness of our assertions.

Open at night during next week.

KRAMER & FRIEDMAN,

Corner State & Quincy-sts.

Overcoats TO ORDER

FROM ALL KINDS OF GOODS.

Meltons, Kerseys, Beavers, Chinchillas, Fur Beavers, Diagonals, &c.

Light and heavy weight and in all colors, made to order in any style.

Single Breasted, Fly Front, Double Breasted, Long Roll, &c.

Suits to Order

From Cassimeres, Scotch Cheviots, English Tinsel Suitings, Mohair Spotted Suitings, English Fancy Worsteds, Silk-Mixed Bannockburns, English and French Diagonals, West of England Broadcloths,

For Prince Albert Suits, Full Dress Suits, Half Dress Suits, Cutaway Walking Suits, Business Sack Suits.

Pants to Order.

Your Choice from 1,500 Different Patterns.

NICOLL, THE TAILOR,

LAKESIDE BUILDING,

S. W. COR. CLARK & ADAMS-STS., CHICAGO.

Samples with rules for self-measurement, and fashion book, sent by mail on application. Branch Stores in ALL the principal cities.

FURS! FURS!

At Greatly Reduced Prices!

FURS

Of every description. Seal Sacques, Dolmans, Fur-lined Garments, sold at astonishingly low prices.

FURS---CLEARING SALE.

The very thing you want for

HOLIDAY PRESENTS

REMEMBER.

Uhlemann & Lueddecke,

70 E. Madison-st., near State.

Hazelton Piano!

A VERY FINE STOCK AT

Root & Sons, Wabash and Adams.

FREE

HOLIDAY GIFT!

I will present a beautiful hand-painted Panel Photo with each dozen Cabinet Photos of children under 12 years of age taken between now and Christmas.

CABINETS $4 PER DOZ.

Cabelin

75 Madison-st.

Panels.....$5 per dozen
Broad Panels.....8 per copy

Bring this advertisement with you.

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silver Ware.

Lapp & Flershem

WHOLESALE JEWELERS,

77, 79 & 81 STATE-ST.,

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WASHINGTON.

The Senators Still Debating the Possibility of Civil-Service Reform.

Senator Voorhees, in Spite of His Friends' Advice, Denounces the Bill.

Senator Ingalls Likewise Sharply Attacks It as a Piece of Thin Political Hypocrisy.

The House, After an Animated Debate, Refuses to Vote Money for Fast Mails.

An Incendiary Fire Started in a Star-Route Prosecutor's Law-Office —Michigan.

CIVIL-SERVICE REFORM.

TALK OF A REPUBLICAN STEERING COMMITTEE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 16.—There is a disposition on the part of a good many Republicans to call a caucus to consider the party policy on the tariff question, for the reason that the Ways and Means Committee is entering upon so protracted an examination of the bill that these gentlemen think it very doubtful whether there will be time enough left after that committee shall have reported the bill to the House to pass it at this session. As one of those who advocate the caucus system said, "We ought to discipline the party and compel, so far as we can, speedy action on Tax, Tariff, and Civil-Service bills, leaving the Democrats, if they desire to oppose it, to assume the responsibility for their opposition."

SENATOR PENDLETON,

Chairman of the Democratic Steering Committee, has not yet appointed the sub-committee which he was authorized to appoint. The aim of this committee is to be entirely conservative. The sub-committees which are to be appointed have already been properly denominated a peace commission. They have a serious task before them of seeking to harmonize the discordant elements of the Democratic party on the subjects of taxation, tariff, and civil-service reform. So far as can now be discovered, there is not a Republican in the Senate, and there are not more than one or two in the House, who will vote against the Civil-Service bill.

THE CIVIL-SERVICE BILL

is a good deal like Goldsmith's famous chest of drawers, which had

A double debt to pay,
A bed by night, a chest of drawers by day.

The Republicans in their caucuses insist that the passage of the bill is to be desired, among other reasons, because it will keep Republicans in office in the event of the election of a Democratic President. The Democrats in their caucuses insist that the measure is entirely innocuous, because, if the Democrats should elect a President, it could not in any way interfere with his constitutional right to appoint to office. The trimmers on both sides are using the bill as a football for partisan purposes. Another week is gone, and after two weeks of debate very little has been accomplished. The Republican Senators held a caucus this morning, at which they determined that no other measure shall be acted upon until the Civil-Service bill shall have been disposed of. One appropriation bill is ready to be reported to the Senate. The Democrats seem eager that it shall be reported, in order that they may find

ONE MORE PRETEXT

for delaying a vote upon the Civil-Service bill, and thus make it more difficult for the House to pass it, but the Republicans have decided otherwise. Some of them were quite willing to agree to a vote on the bill out today, but the stream of talk has not yet spent its force. There are some speeches to be made.

A SOLID REPUBLICAN VOTE

will unquestionably be given for the bill. But eighteen Democratic Senators in their caucus indicated a willingness to vote for it. That number will probably be increased, and the list of Democrats who really have the courage of their convictions will perhaps be reduced to six. Today Voorhees, following in the footsteps of Brown, lifted the Democratic standard, and once more inscribed upon it in bold letters, "To the victors belong the spoils." "One-tenth of the civil-service employes, probably not more than one-tenth," he said, "are subject to the operations of this bill, about which we are making so much noise. It is all

MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.

On the Republican side it is a work of love, a sign of deathbed repentance, not at sins which have been committed, but because the time has come when it will not be possible to sin any more. On the Democratic side it is mere esthetic political claptrap. Where have there been any scandals in the lower grades of political life?" he said. "This bill affects only the humble or helpless. It keeps the arrogant and the rich in office. It is

THIN GRUEL."

Dan Voorhees, with sentiments like these for his text, talked his hour and a half in his old familiar way, making Mr. Pendleton and Mr. Bayard feel very uncomfortable, for they said: "He is hurting the party." Mr. Pendleton nervously twirled his fingers during the whole of the speech, and wore a very anxious look. He became restless when Voorhees turned the battery of his sarcasm upon Pendleton's position and accused him of a disloyal act to the masses of the Democratic officeseekers who have been a generation out of office. Pendleton had said that the vital forces, manly as well as physical, of public men are spent in seeking office.

VOORHEES DENOUNCED PENDLETON

and the supporters of this bill for such a jeremiad, when they themselves, all their manhood lives, he said, had been persistent seekers after offices. "The bill," said Mr. Voorhees, "proposes a Democratic Administration of public affairs with a Republican will annexed."

Mr. Ingalls, of Kansas, who will vote for the bill, and who is in favor of many of its provisions, made a speech which is likely to be misinterpreted, as one might infer from it that he is an enemy of the reform. Mr. Ingalls is a great master of

SARCASM AND INVECTIVE,

and he is fond of displaying his powers. Today, upon an amendment, he made a speech of five minutes, in which he said: "This bill is supported by both parties for the purpose of cheating each other. It will end by defrauding both. I believe in some just measure of civil-service reform, but I do not want a puzzle on this subject." He maintained that, unless the tenure of officeholders should be fixed, the bill would fail to have the effect desired. Mr. Ingalls said, for that matter, that the bill conferred to powers which did not already exist. He said afterwards, privately: "There is no power in the bill that is not contained in Sec. 1753, Revised Statutes, which any President of the United States has it in his power at any time to enforce." Mr. Ingalls, continuing,

STRIPPED MR. PENDLETON OF THE CREDIT

of originating the bill, which he has been quite willing to assume. It is well enough for the country to know, too, that the Civil-Service bill, falsely called the Pendleton bill, was in no sense the conception of Mr. Pendleton, but was submitted to the Committee on Civil-Service Reform, of which Mr. Pendleton happened to be Chairman, by the Eaton-Curtis Civil-Service Committee. Mr. Pendleton, as the organ of the committee, reported it, and it bears his name. Mr. Ingalls went farther than this. He was frank enough to say: "This bill was not devised by either party in this Senate. It was sent here by a body of exceedingly wise and holy men, and it does not represent the sentiment of either side of this Senate." Speeches were made all day, the Senate continuing in session until 6 o'clock, but they were, for the most part the same old story. McPherson yesterday stated that there were

ONE THOUSAND SIX HUNDRED CLERKS

in the employ of the Treasury who were employed without law. This statement was made apparently upon the authority of Pendleton. It was untrue. Two ex-Secretaries of the Treasury—Sherman and Windom—refused it, but McPherson refused to retract. Mr. Plumb, of Kansas, too, made a speech in which he showed himself in favor of some civil-service reform. He thought that the pending bill, however, was designed expressly to "prevent any breeze from the prairie from ever being heard in the proceedings of the Board of Commissioners which the bill would create." He believed that

THE EFFECT

would be that those who live on the seaboard, and who would have ready access to the central board, would receive more benefits than those who live in the frontier States. He was convinced that the bill had merit, and he will beyond question vote for it, but he would like to have it amended. An hour at the close of the day was spent in an unsuccessful attempt to secure a vote. The Democrats kept moving to adjourn, and the Republicans opposed these motions. Cockrell, of Missouri, created much amusement by reading from the journal of last session to show that Edmunds, whom he called "the Republican Pope," and Hoar, whom he designated "the reformer of reformers," were then among the first to move early adjournments. The farce ended at 6 o'clock, and another week has passed without a final vote.

SPECIAL FACILITIES.

ANIMATED DEBATE IN THE HOUSE ON THE POST-OFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 16.—Just before the House adjourned this afternoon Hiscock offered a resolution, which was referred to the Ways and Means Committee, providing for a holiday recess extending from Dec. 22 to Jan. 3. He remarked that he had nothing to say for or against the resolution, but thought the subject was one which demanded action, so that the members could know exactly what to expect. Hiscock himself is opposed to any recess except from the 23d to the 27th, but it is quite likely that his views will not be shared by a majority of the House, and that a recess for ten or eleven days will be taken.

THE PEOPLE'S LETTERS,

the New York newspapers, and the trunk lines had their day in the House today and were defeated. If the railroads between Chicago and Council Bluffs had not last summer been so jealous of each other that they prevented making the fast-mail arrangement through from New York to San Francisco, which the Post-Office Department tried to establish, the result today might have been different. The appropriation of the last session of $600,000 for special mail facilities, the bulk of which was to have been devoted to the great through lines, was not expended on account of the rivalry between the roads running west from Chicago, and the consequent inability of the Post-Office Department to make arrangements with any one of them for this through mail. There was

AN INTERESTING DEBATE

in the House on the Post-Office bill, and some pretty plain talk was indulged in by Hiscock in favor of the item for special facilities, and Robeson, who led the opposition. Robeson declared that the amount wanted ($600,000) was too little to satisfy the railroad companies and was not needed to supply the facilities at present afforded, which facilities, he declared, benefited simply New York, and chiefly the newspapers of that city. Philadelphia, and Boston. Hiscock replied declaring that, of the 6,000 letters mailed in New York City nightly for the special train, all go beyond the limits of that State west, and when destined for Chicago reach that city

ONE BUSINESS DAY SOONER

than they would if sent on the regular train. He also pointed out that, if the mails now carried by special trains were loaded on the fast passenger trains, those trains would be thereby converted into slow trains. He understood, he said, the motives which actuated Robeson, who seemed to carry on a war against the railroads and newspapers. Cannon opposed the amendment. He thought that in order to make good time, the railroads might, if necessary, take off a passenger-car and put on a postal-car, as they received as high prices for carrying the mails as they did for carrying passengers. He also declared that the 6,000 letters now sent from New York by the early fast train could be sent on the regular train by the Pennsylvania road, leaving New York at the same time and arriving in Chicago

AT THE SAME TIME.

He also opposed the item on the ground that it gave too much discretion to the Postmaster-General, but Hiscock and Hewitt interrupted him to show that of the $600,000 given the Postmaster-General for special facilities this year he used only $185,000. Cannon declared that he desired to make no war against the newspapers, but that it remained true, nevertheless, that the chief object of the early special train was to benefit the metropolitan press. Robinson, of Massachusetts, in one of his clear-cut, terse speeches, advocated the amendment, and declared that he desired to see special fast-mail service established throughout the country so soon as the business would justify it. Robinson's speech aroused

ROBESON,

who struggled hard to obtain the floor, but it was given to Reagan instead. That gentleman proceeded to enlighten the House as to his management of the Confederate Post-Office Department. Of course he opposed any fast-mail service. Robeson finally obtained the floor again. He declared that Hiscock and not he had lugged in the war against newspapers. Robeson then proceeded to pose as the people's friend. He declared that he was not so sensitive as some people to newspaper criticism, which provoked the comment in the gallery that if he had been sensitive he would have committed suicide long ago.

ROBESON PUFFED HIMSELF OUT,

and declared that, as the people's friend, he would never be terrified by the friends of aggregated capital, nor swerved from his duty by the lash of a venal and irresponsible press. Hiscock replied that it was evident that Robeson was mad. He said that "the gentleman from New Jersey who erects himself on such a proud pedestal to pose as the friend of the people comes in here to appeal to the prejudices and not the judgment of the House. Smarting under the lash of the newspapers as he was, such appeals were natural, but should not be effective." Hiscock said that he, too, had been severely criticised by the newspapers, but he did not shrink from such criticism, nor propose to be driven to do injustice in retaliation. He intimated, with cruel severity, that one ground of Robeson's opposition to the newspapers is that at present the New York and Philadelphia papers reach Washington too early in the day to suit him and others like him. This is no doubt true, for many a nest scheme set up over night in this Congress has been defeated by its exposure in the newspapers of the next morning. Bland, of Missouri, followed in

A PEPPY SPEECH

against the newspapers and railroads, which, he declared, were attempting to put fetters on the people by means of this $600,000 appropriation; that if the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers flowed into the harbor of New York, nothing would ever have been heard against the River and Harbor bill, and other beneficent acts of that sort. This, he declared, was nothing more than a corruption fund to feed the railroads and divert commerce from its natural channels. He was very

GLAD THAT CHICAGO,

which had been one of the beneficiaries of this system, had now been cut off from its benefit. Representative Davis, of Illinois, opposed the amendment because the great commercial centres of the West derived no benefit from it. "Of what use," he asked, "is it to make an appropriation of this sort to dump letters down into Chicago, where they have to wait six or eight hours before being forwarded to their destination west of that city?" If the appropriation could be made so that the West would derive a benefit from it he would support it.

HEWITT

made an excellent speech in defense of New York and in favor of the appropriation. He declared that expenditures for the benefit of New York were National in their character, and that she did not come asking one dollar for her own benefit alone. By refusing to grant this appropriation the Representatives would punish not New York City, but their own constituents, who derived and needed speedy communication with that great commercial centre. The amendment was rejected by 29 to 71. There was considerable discussion of

THE TWO-CENT POSTAGE PROVISION

and many amendments were offered to it. Murch, of Maine, declared that a reduction of letter-postage to two cents would create a deficiency of $11,000,000 a year. He proposed that the rate should be fixed at three cents for the first half-ounce and two cents for each additional half-ounce. Various other amendments were proposed, but all were defeated, and the provision left as presented by the Appropriations Committee. Everybody knew that the railroad amendments would evoke a long and earnest discussion, and therefore the attempt to pass the bill today was abandoned.

A STAR-ROUTE FIRE.

MERRICK'S HOUSE SET ABLAZE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 16.—Mr. Richard T. Merrick, one of the attorneys for the Government in the star-route cases, lives on F street, near the Ebbitt House, in this city, and has his law offices in a building adjoining and connected with his residence, both places being his property. Tonight a fire was discovered in his law library, which, with the high wind that prevailed, might have proved disastrous had it not been discovered early in the evening. If all the rumors are true, this fire may furnish another dark chapter in the history of the star-route conspiracy. In the safes in Merrick's offices are some of the most damaging papers against the ring which have come into the possession of the Government. About 8 o'clock this evening, while Merrick was sitting in his private office in consultation with the

STAR-ROUTE COUNSEL,

he was by a person in the street informed that a fire had broken out in the second story of his law building. He immediately discovered a raging fire in the room over his private office. A strong wind was blowing, and but for the promptness of the fire department both the law offices and Mr. Merrick's residence would have been totally destroyed. The origin of the fire can be traced to one of the corners of a washroom, and it is very evident that the fire was started on the floor. There is no stove or flue of any kind in the room. Mr. Merrick says that the room had not been opened for more than a year. It contains books seldom used. The chief of the fire department has made a thorough examination, and has no doubt that the fire was the work of

AN INCENDIARY.

Mr. Merrick says that he has lost no papers by the fire, and that all papers which at this time would be of special importance to the Government are secured in a safe in his private office. The Chief of the fire department has considered it necessary to leave an experienced fireman to watch the premises. When the statement of Chief Cronin, that "the premises had certainly been set on fire," was learned, rumor immediately connected the fire with the star-route case. Mr. Merrick says he has not the slightest knowledge of the origin of the fire other than the statement of Chief Cronin, and cannot account for the motive of any one in attempting such a crime.

MICHIGAN SENATORSHIP.

THE DEVIOUS PHASES OF A MODERN POLITICAL CONTEST FOR OFFICE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 16.—Representative Dunnell, of Minnesota, one of the members of the Ways and Means Committee, had passed through the House the following resolution:

WHEREAS, It is alleged that certain Collectors of Customs along the northern frontier are in the receipt of large and excessive fees from the sale of blanks, thereby obtaining large sums beyond the salaries established by law, which are not reported or paid over as part of the surplus under the statutes; and,

WHEREAS, It is further alleged that some of said Collectors are or have been while holding their offices in the pay of importers and corporations who have business transactions in and through the custom-houses under their charge, as agents or attorneys of such importers or corporations concerning such transactions.

Resolved, That the Committee on Ways and Means of this House is hereby instructed to investigate said allegations, or any other matter or thing pertinent to the same; that said committee be and the same is hereby authorized to send for persons and papers, administer oaths, and examine witnesses, and as speedily as may be report the testimony so taken to this House, with its recommendation by bill or otherwise.

THE OBJECT OF THIS RESOLUTION

is no secret here. It is believed that the main purpose to serve is to bring about an investigation of the charges made by Jay Hubbell against D. V. Bell, the Collector at Detroit. Hubbell charges that Bell is under a fixed salary paid him by the Canada Southern, Great Western, and Grand Trunk Railroads, which, together with his salary from the Government and the fees arising from the sales of manifest and other blanks, brings his income up to about $17,000 per annum. Last summer these charges were preferred against Bell, and the Secretary ordered two special inspectors to Detroit to investigate them. This report, which was never made public, was presented to Acting-Secretary French, who ruled that, upon the information in the report of the inspectors, he saw nothing to condemn.

RUMORS

have since been current that the report was not as full as the developments justified, hence the reinvestigation by the Ways and Means Committee. At the time the charges were made against Bell he excused himself by saying that he was paid the salary by the roads to see that they conformed strictly with the law. This is regarded by Hubbell as a rather lame excuse. Hubbell says that Mr. Bell cannot possibly deny the charges against him. Bell is known to be one of Ferry's most active supporters in the State, and Hubbell says that he (Bell) pursued him relentlessly during the last campaign because of the charges preferred against him last summer.

HUBBELL SAYS

the committee will not be able to take up the investigation till the tariff report is disposed of, and that, as he expects to be in Michigan during the recess and the early part of January, he cannot give his attention to it, but that a subcommittee will thoroughly sift the whole matter. A friend of Senator Ferry was asked to remark today that he regarded it as a part of the program to get Ferry's active friends out of the State just about the time of the Senatorial election. Hubbell said today that while he was in the campaign he did not pretend to reply to all the charges that Bell, Gavitt, and others of Ferry's friends made against him, but that now he should meet them on their own ground, and if he was pushed to do so, he

WOULD BE PREPARED WITH AMMUNITION

that would surprise the people of Michigan. It is a well-known fact that an effort was made last fall to have William A. Gavitt transferred to some other State on the ground that he was in Michigan interfering with the selection of members of the Legislature in Ferry's interest. The Secretary of the Treasury gave the matter some attention, but Ferry's strength was greater than Hubbell's in this case, and Gavitt was left. Hubbell says, to pursue his efforts to pledge members of the Legislature for Ferry. Hubbell says the best men of the State, who supported Ferry last fall in having Gavitt retained, are now anxious to have him removed. He denies that the investigation has any bearing upon the Senatorial contest, but he believes it is

INTENDED SOLELY TO PURIFY

and clear out the custom-house at Detroit, which is said to be run by a man under salary of several corporations doing a large business with the custom-house. The resolution is very broad in its terms, and it is thought Special-Agent Gavitt, too, will be called upon to state to the committee what he knows about Michigan affairs.

NOTES.

THE NEXT HOUSE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 16.—According to a list of the Representatives-elect prepared by Clerk McPherson, of the House of Representatives, there will be in the next House 191 Democrats, 119 Republicans, two Greenbackers, five Independents, and six Readjusters, giving the Democrats a majority of fifty-nine over all. There are now two vacancies, caused by the deaths of Updegraff of Ohio and Heron of Louisiana. One of these will be filled by a Democrat and the other by a Republican, so that the Democratic majority will remain at fifty-nine when the House is full. The five members classed as Independents are Finerty of Illinois, Lyman of Massachusetts, Chalmers of Mississippi, Yorke of North Carolina, and Ochiltree of Texas. The two Greenbackers are "Calamity" Weller of Iowa, and Brumm of Pennsylvania. The six Readjusters are all from Virginia. It will be seen by this that, for statistical purposes, at least, Mr. McPherson regards Chalmers as having been elected from the Second Mississippi District, instead of Manning. There is a contest in this case as to whether the name of Manning or Chalmers shall be placed on the roll. McPherson is careful to say that in making up this table he has not attempted to foreclose that case, but has simply put Chalmers' name on the list because the official vote of the district shows that he received a majority.

SENATOR KELLOGG

has received a dispatch stating that two Democrats of Assumption Parish, Louisiana, have been indicted by the grand jury for abandoning a ballot-box. The technical reason assigned by these white Democrats for abandoning this box is that there were two votes in it in excess of the registered number of voters, and in the box there was some 900 majority for Kellogg. This is the first time that Democrats have been indicted for election frauds in that State. The grand jury which found the indictment was composed entirely of white men, and no negro witnesses were brought before it.

JOHN HANCOCK,

brother of Gen. Hancock, is a candidate for the position of District Commissioner, and his friends are confident the President will appoint him.

ROBERT SMALLS,

colored Congressman from South Carolina, who as pilot took the steamer Planter out of Charleston harbor in 1862, has had a bill introduced to place him as Captain on the retired list of the navy.

REPRESENTATIVE HITT

has introduced a bill to put the widow of his predecessor, Maj. Hauk, on the pension-roll at $24 a month.

WHISKY.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 16.—The representatives here of the distilling interests have agreed to abandon the proposition for the indefinite extension of the bonded period, and pass the extension for two years. Messrs. Beck and Sherman have agreed, and a bill embodying this idea will, it is said, probably pass the Senate before the holiday recess.

THE TOBACCO INTERESTS

continue to urge the placing of heavy duty on Sumatra tobacco. The increase in the importation of this article has been remarkable, having grown from thirty-eight pounds in 1860 to 732,000 in 1882, and will probably exceed 1,000,000 pounds this year.

SERIOUSLY ILL.

Reports of the dangerous illness of Congressman Orth are received here with great regret. Five members of the present House have died—O'Conner, Hawk, Allen, Updegraff, and Low. From what is known of Orth's trouble, it is thought here that there is little hope of his recovery.

THE CURRENCY.

The receipts of National-bank notes for redemption during the week ending today were $2,881,000. Bonds held by Treasurer to secure National-bank circulation, $260,000,000; to secure public money, $14,000,000; bank circulation, $18,854,000; bonds deposited to secure circulation during the week, $2,343,100; to secure circulation withdrawn during the week, $2,125,900; National bank-notes outstanding, $307,981,699; legal tenders on deposit to redeem notes of National banks reducing circulation, $23,576,794.30; liquidating banks, $18,130,122.94; failed banks, $1,093,107.30.

MATRIMONIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

About 240 Southern matrimonial and natal associations have been placed on the black-list of the Post-Office Department, and Postmasters are instructed to return the senders money orders addressed to those associations. The Michigan Mutual Association is the only affair not in the South mentioned in the list.

NEW POST-OFFICES.

West Leisenring, Fayette County, Pa., David Kauff, Postmaster; Darby, Carroll County, Ind., Albert M. Pitman, Postmaster; Modoska, Kosciusko County, Ind., John F. Johnston, Postmaster; Robeet, Platte County, Nebraska, Herman G. Luessen, Postmaster; Wetsel, Van Wert County, O., Emanuel S. Crites, Postmaster; Mequon, Ozaukee County, Wis., Andrew Jackson, Postmaster.

PERSONAL.

Judge Van H. Higgins is here looking after matters in the Supreme Court.

THE RECORD.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 16.—Mr. Cameron, of Pennsylvania, presented a memorial of the Pittsburg Chamber of Commerce for an additional appropriation, necessary for the completion of the public buildings of that city. Referred.

Mr. Morrill, from the Finance Committee, reported the bill passed yesterday by the House, amendatory of an act repealing discriminating duties on goods produced east of Cape Cod, and asked consideration, but upon Mr. Edmunds' objection it went over.

Mr. Aldrich, from the Finance Committee, reported the House bill for the relief of the German National Bank of Louisville. Placed on the calendar.

Mr. Logan, a resolution was adopted calling for copies of orders under which naval officers inspected and reported upon the revenue marine-service, the life-saving service, and marine hospital service, and a statement of the authority of law under which the inspection and reports were made; also, whether the Treasury Department consented to the inspection of service under its control.

At the expiration of the morning hour, Mr. Hawley asked unanimous consent to proceed with the Civil-Service bill. Messrs. Cockrell and Voorhees objected, preferring to consider bills on the calendar.

After the debate, by a vote of 30 yeas to 28 nays, the Senate proceeded to consider the Civil-Service bill.

Mr. Ingalls said the bill was supported by each party in the hope of cheating the other, and would end by defrauding both.

Mr. Hawley characterized Mr. Ingalls' remarks as petulant and offensive.

Mr. Voorheesthen addressed the Senate in opposition to the bill.

Mr. Voorhees said the bill provided for admission by competitive examination to only the lowest grade of public offices. Therefore the treatment of the bill in the Senate seemed to him to be "much ado about nothing." The zeal of the Republicans for a reform of the civil service seemed to result from deathbed repentance, brought about not by hatred of their sins, but by fear that they would not be allowed to indulge in them much longer, and the Democrats were soothing the sufferings of the deathbed with the ecstatic cruel of politics. Who had ever heard of any political scandals occurring among lower-grade clerks? They were not the public officers who figured in star route or whisky ring transactions. Yet this bill proposed to examine and regulate and replace these poor minor officials, leaving the strong, arrogant, corrupt higher officers undisturbed. The real demand of the people was for penal laws to punish wrong-doers in high places, not for contrivances to wrong poor clerks. He did not propose this bill because he desired the offices for Democrats, but for the reason that it practically denied to the Democrats the right to compete for any of the higher offices. He read and commented upon a number of questions which candidates had to answer, he said, without the aid of memoranda, such as: "Name the four largest islands on the globe. Give approximately the latitude of Washington and London. In what direction is Havana, Cuba, from Washington, D. C.? Give the course which a measure must take to be introduced to Congress, and, supposing it to be vetoed, to become a law of the United States." "Bring up your young men," said Voorhees, "from Mississippi and Alabama, and all the States, and if they can answer those questions they may get a $700 clerkship." (Laughter.) Then the examination passed to mathematics, and one of the questions was: "Two-thirds of seven ninths of what number is one-half of eight and two-fifths, divided by fourteen and seven-tenths, less fourteen and two-seventeenths?" (Laughter.) If the Senators wanted this humbug continued, they might vote for it, but he (Voorhees) would not. Nevertheless, he was in favor of a reform of the civil service, and he had proposed a practical measure for that purpose at the last session—namely: an amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing that Postmasters, Revenue Collectors, Judges, Marshals, and United States District Attorneys should be elected by the people. He would not be hypocritical about the subject. If the Democratic party should come into power it ought to purify the service by making a thorough and radical change of officeholders, excepting only soldiers who had served their country and been injured in its service.

Mr. Brown offered an amendment to the pending amendment of Mr. Allison, reducing the term of office of the Commissioners from six to four years. Lost—Yeas, 22; nays, 34.

The debate was continued by Messrs. Plumb, Maxey, and Jones (Fla.).

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 16.—The House passed the Senate bill authorizing the Soldiers' Home Commissioners to sell certain property in Harrodsburg, Ky.

At 12:30 the House, in Committee of the Whole, resumed consideration of the Post-Office Appropriation bill.

Debate ensued on the question of the amount of the appropriations for special mail facilities. Pending amendments by Messrs. Robinson (Mass.) and Hiscock (N. Y.) provide $600,000 and $300,000 respectively.

Mr. Hiscock charged that an attempt is being made to turn the question into a war against railroads and newspapers, and appealed to the committee to rise above such considerations and concede the demands.

Mr. Bingham (Pa.) spoke in favor of the allowance, and contended that the special facility fund had been carefully expended, and that there had been no competition for money as intimated.

On the subject "War on Newspapers," Mr. Robeson said he was not sensitive to the criticisms of the press, and did not move at the crack of the whip of railroads.

Mr. Hiscock said Robeson's opposition to the fast-mail appropriation was due to the fact that he was smarting under the lash of the press, and feared the press might be benefited by the appropriation.

The debate became very spicy, but the proposition for special mail facilities was finally rejected—yeas, 79; nays, 91.

On motion of Mr. Dunn a paragraph was added to the bill providing that if the revenues of the Post-Office Department should be insufficient to meet the appropriations made, a sum equal to such deficiency shall be appropriated from any money in the Treasury.

Mr. Robeson offered an amendment providing that the railroads which have received aid from the Government, both in bonds and lands, shall receive as compensation for carrying the mails not to exceed 50 per cent of the amount now allowed them by law.

Mr. Holman gave notice of an amendment providing that the railroads which have received land grants exceeding 4,000 acres shall receive for carrying the mails but 50 per cent of the compensation allowed to other roads.

Pending action, the committee rose.

Mr. Wadsworth, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, reported a bill granting a pension to the widow of Maj.-Gen. Warren. Referred.

The bill passed ceding to the first taxing district of Tennessee certain land in the City of Memphis.

Mr. Hiscock offered a resolution for a holiday recess from the 23d of December, 1882, until the 3d of January, 1883. Referred.

Adjourned.

CHICAGO BUILDING NOTES.

Messrs. Bauer & Hill are building a $50,000 residence on the corner of North State and Goethe streets for Leo Schmidt, of the Brunswick & Balke Company. It is to be a two-story, attic, and basement of the modern renaissance style of architecture, and is designed to be a handsome addition to the number of fine residences already in the neighborhood. The basement is to be constructed of rock-faced Medina and Connecticut brown stone, the upper stories of St. Louis pressed brick with brown-stone trimmings, and the mansard roof of slate, with the usual iron ornaments; and the addition of a large pavilion, situated directly over the main entrance on State street. The stable is a part and parcel of the original plan, and will be constructed of the same material. The entire house is to be finished in hardwood, handsomely veneered. The vestibule at the main entrance on State street will have polished granit pilasters, tile flooring, marble steps. The ground floor will be devoted to the drawing-rooms, library, sitting-room and dining-room. Connected with the dining-room will be a large conservatory extending some distance on the side of the house. A peculiar feature of the conservatory will be a twelve-sided glass dome in the centre, with a fountain playing immediately underneath it. The second story is devoted to chambers, sewing-rooms, bathrooms, etc., arranged in suites for the family and guests. The mansard or attic story will be arranged as a large dancing-hall, extending over the entire building, and can, if necessary, be used as a private theatre. The design of the whole house is

THREE BALLS.

The Connecting Link Between the Poor-House and the Saloon.

How and Why Affectionate Uncles Lend Money to Their Poor Relations.

Some of the Results of Sowing the North Wind and Reaping the Whirlwind.

Cent Per Cent—The Rapid Descent from Diamonds to Old Clothes.

There are at present about 300 pawn-offices in the City of Chicago. If all these are doing a fair share of business—and it may be reasonably assumed they are—what percentage of the city's population have they for customers? A study of this question might perhaps be interesting, and would probably lead to surprising results. The matter, however, may be safely left with those moral philosophers who, reasoning by induction and with a broad statistical fact like this to build upon, can thereby not only describe the present condition of Chicago, but also portray its future career. Meantime the reader is permitted to draw what inference he pleases.

In every business part of the city the pawnbroker is represented. In some places he monopolizes whole blocks, and in large sections of some streets the business seems to be divided between him and his friend the saloon-keeper.

The corpulent and festive buccaneer, with glass in hand, whose portrait embellishes the outside of the beer-palace, seems to be perpetually drinking "Success to the Golden Balls"—his nearest neighbors and dearest friends—while the proprietors of both balls, and buccaneers fraternize with a sort of Freemason fellowship that is touching to see in this cold and heartless world.

In the business centres of this city the pawnbroker becomes a "loanbroker." He occupies offices in the large business buildings, and hides the golden balls from view as though he were ashamed of the universally-known insignia of his order. He is generally a respectable old gentleman, faultlessly dressed, wearing two large signet rings on his fingers and a sparkling diamond solitaire on the snow-white bosom of his shirt. He usually employs a clerk or bookkeeper, transacts all customers personally and transacts the business in his inner or private office. He doesn't "take things in pawn"—nothing so vulgar—but he makes

"ADVANCES ON JEWELERY,"

gold, silver, and precious stones, or any portable valuables that will insure a price in the open market. He objects to lend a smaller sum than $25, but is willing to purchase articles of jewelery which are not of sufficient value to command the minimum loan. He is usually proprietor or part proprietor of a retail jewelry store in the city, and to this he sends all such purchases. He buys a diamond ring for $13 and sacrifices it in the store for $55. It is but fair to state, however, that his profits are not always so small. Almost all his customers belong to the higher class of society, and the principal portion of them—nineteen out of every twenty, perhaps—are ladies. At first sight it may seem hard to account for this latter fact, but a moment's consideration will throw some light on it. It often happens that wealthy ladies—that is, the wives and daughters of wealthy gentlemen—find themselves wanting money under circumstances where an application to the husband or father would lead to awkward inquiries or embarrassing investigations. It may be the lady is being blackmailed by a fashionable tenant or outsider for some trifling indiscretion which she dreads being known; it may be some "friend" whose existence she wishes kept secret has made a forcible appeal for money; it may be some private creditor has become importunate and threatening; it may be she has been more extravagant in the purchase of dress than she dare confess; it may be she has a "debt of honor," a little gambling debt, to pay—this is not an imaginary idea; private gambling among society ladies of a fast type is a common means of excitement; it may be she wants the money for a professional beautifier, or a complexion manufacturer, or a clairvoyant, or a spiritualist, or something or somebody which her male protector has declared to be a humbug and a swindle, and forbidden her having anything to do with; it may be she is addicted to the secret use of some intoxicating or exhilarating drug or some form of alcoholic liquor. It may be any one of these or of a hundred things more that places the lady-aristocrat in financial difficulties, and compels her to select some of her surplus jewelry and call on her "uncle," the gentlemanly loanbroker. It is a daring and difficult thing for a lady to make her first visit, but after that it comes easier, and finally she thinks nothing of it.

Next in rank to these private offices come the retail jewelry and pawnbroking establishments. Here the windows are filled with watches marked at astonishing prices, boxes of rings—and a guard of newest pattern, and high over the door hangs the triandrous sign, iciced and snow-capped but plain to all beholders. On the counters are show-cases filled with all kinds of jewelry, and at the upper end is the cashier's desk, where tickets are written and money paid and beyond this is

THE PRIVATE OFFICE

where the modest pawner and obliging pawnee retire when strict privacy is necessary. The minimum loan is $5, and the only pledges taken are small articles of value, jewelry always preferred. The proprietor or manager is generally a smart young man with a waxed mustache, who is assisted by a couple of clerks or salesmen who fully understand the business. Instead of fraternizing particularly with saloonkeepers, this gentleman prefers the acquaintance of the leading "sports," and is hand-and-glove with all the professional gamblers in the city. Like all good business-men, he knows how to advertise, and you can see his show-cards with the appropriate heading, "Money Lent," in the auction pool-rooms and turf exchanges, and in almost all the gambling-houses in the city. His customers are mostly gentlemen—gentlemen who are "busted," or gentlemen who have more jewelry than is comfortable or necessary. He is always willing to buy or lend on his own terms. Sometimes a customer has a great many articles to dispose of, though bringing only one or two at a time—three or four watches, a diamond pin, a few gold rings, some ladies' trinkets, and a dozen silver spoons, all inside one day—but this never strikes him as queer, probably owing to his innocent and unsuspicious nature. The customer may be a stout-necked gent in a woolen muffler, or a polished swell in a polished hat, he doesn't know nor care—in fact he takes no note of customers and could not tell from whom he bought jewelry yesterday, or indeed remember buying any whatever; no, not even were his questioner a city detective. He knows a new customer at a glance—a timid, beardless youth, may be—kindly usher him into the private office, where he is screened from public view, listens patiently to the brief tale of "awful bad luck" which the inconvenienced feels necessary to tell as explanatory of his visit, and lends him $3 on his watch and chain. Twenty per cent interest for the first month, and 10 per cent per month afterwards is a reasonable charge, and the shy customer is pleased with the terms and thankful to get the money. He isn't yet so badly off as that young man of whom the poet wrote:

"Hard was he up,
And in the hardness of his upness
Pawned his shirt."

but he may be traveling in that direction.

This mustached acquaintance also knows an old customer at a glance; no trouble here and no pitiful story to listen to. Probably it is a goodam chum whose face is familiar in "Gamblers' alley," and whose companions frequent the west side of Clark street adjacent thereto.

"Hello! Charley, back again?" says the proprietor.

"Yes. Must

DOUBLE THE TICKER

once more," responds the ever-jovial sport. "Look here, Joe, you must give me $25 on it. Do, this time. You know it's all right."

"Now, Charley," says the pawnbroker very seriously, "where's the use of that bush? You ask me that every time and you know I'm giving you more than the watch is worth. Business is business, and I can't afford it. Well, well, Joe! Let's have the twenty. I got clean broke today, and would have lost $5,000 if I had had it. Put every cent on the field against Guy in the steeplechase. Got the straight tip and played it. It was a fixed thing for Guy to lose, though of course he could run away from everything there—two or three old stiffs. Dash it, sir, if some one didn't wire from here to the judges about the thing—Dave, it must have been, from the way I saw him buying—and they called in the jock and warned him of the consequences of pulling, and so scared him that, by Jupiter, he gave Guy his head and won the race. You should have heard the yells in the pool-room when the result came in. Never knew such a blasted suck-in in my life. Races at Coney Island tomorrow—am going to play Boojteck and Thora. Both were bet yer life! Come out and have something. No? Well, ta-ta!"

In the third class of pawnbrokers may be placed the bulk of those who are engaged in the trade: old-clothes men, cheap jewelers, dry-goods traders, and general dealers. They are all to a certain extent general dealers, though many make a specialty of one particular branch of business, and this class may be taken as fairly representing the legitimate pawnbroking trade. Some districts are almost wholly given over to the business of this class—for instance, in large sections of State and Clark streets, where the threadbell slum hangs over almost every door—but any one who is acquainted with this or any other large city knows the gregariousness which characterizes the ole-clo' pawnbroking fraternity.

The windows are decorated with shoes, imitation jewelry, and musical instruments, and around the door there is a slatternly woman, a few dirty children, and a large display of new and second-hand clothing. The woman and children belong to the basement, over the entrance to which there is a small painted sign, the work of an amateur, which states that lodgings can be had there from 10 to 25 cents. This, however, has no connection with the pawnbroking business. Inside the store there is such a quantity of goods packed and crowded everywhere that scarcely room enough is left to move comfortably about. It is partially divided into two apartments, and over the entrance to the second there is a

HORSERADISH NAILED UP FOR LUCK.

It is not a big painted invitation, but a real old, worn-out iron shoe that has got some virtue in it. A pimply young man, wearing a fur cap, but unincumbered with collar or necktie, whose toilet has evidently been made for many mornings without the aid of soap and water, is tidying up the stock in the front part of the store, and in the back withered and bent old man is poring over some account books, while near him a very stout lady is seated in a rocking-chair in a position commanding a complete view of the store and of the entrance to the beer-saloon across the street. Presently a colored youth, on whom the reporter quickly turns his back, recognizing him as a chatty waiter in a popular restaurant, enters with three and a half cups and a saucer that shows he is no stranger.

Producing a ticket, he hands it with 20 cents to the old man at the books, saying: "Int'est on de two dollahs you gib me on dem clothes. Don't want 'em yit awhile—got plenty." Then turning to the stout lady he continues, "Sent a gemman heah las' night—he had a suit put up in a valise—gib him yer card an' showed 'im de way. I sent anudder wid a watch an' revolvah day foah yes'day. Golly, I know all de gemmen, an' tell 'em all so's dat I'm broke an' has to pay. Sutch a hahd time, ha, ha! an' den one'll get busted, an' udder'll get busted, an' 'member an' come an' ax me 'bout puttin' away some ting, an' I tell 'em to come heah dey'll get twice much on dem shuah's yah bo'n?"

The stout lady joins in the laugh and slips some cards and a half-dollar to the grinning groom, who, lighting a cigar, takes his departure.

The front part of the store is taken up with great piles and bundles of clothing, some cheap shoes, a showcase filled with watches and cheap jewelry, and some hundreds of white-paper parcels, with numbers stamped on them, containing a suit of clothes or quantity of clothing left in pledge. The number on the end of each of these corresponds with the number of the owner's ticket and the entry in the pawnbroker's books. In the back part of the store there is an extraordinary variety of articles—ladies' dresses, dolmans, sacques, jackets, furs, muffs, ulsters, and so on, and violins, concertinas, hand-valises, portmanteaus, photograph albums, guns, large well-bound books, underclothing, fur caps, umbrellas, overcoats, oil-stoves, workboxes, mirrors, lamps, slippers, blankets, and hundreds of other articles.

PILL THE SHELVES

and are piled up on the floor.

A customer comes in—a florid-looking old woman with her sleeves rolled up and a parcel in her hands.

"Three white shirts and I want only a dollar," she says, opening the parcel and handing it to the stout lady, who always keeps her seat. The shirts, which are dirty, are examined and pronounced all right, then are counted, a ticket and a $1 bill with a dollar to the woman, who immediately walks across to the saloon with the money in her hand.

"Is that a washer-woman?" asks the reporter.

"Yes, and a constant customer here," is the stout lady's reply. "She'll take these white out tomorrow and have them home the day after. Splendid washer and doer-up she is, too, but drinks like a fish. Drinks all she can get. She'll get clothes from some one tomorrow and bring them here and take these out, and work hard and work on, earnin' and drinkin', earnin' plenty and drinkin' plenty, and always in debt. But she's honest as honest can be. Her husband died accidental many years ago, and her daughter turned out a reg'lar bad 'un, and they say that drove her to drink." And the stout lady heaves a sigh from way below that rises in the air redolent with the perfume of whisky-punch.

Then a beery-looking tradesman comes in with some carpenters' tools, which he submits to the inspection of the pimply clerk. "Want 'em rested till tomorrow. Gimme a dollar," says the man, with a drunken leer.

"Can't give ye no more than fifty," replies the clerk.

"Make it seventy-five; do, like a good feller. I want to buy some things in the grocery for the childer," says the man.

"Can't give no more than fifty," repeats the clerk.

"Well, d—n you, give us it. I don't want yer blasted ticket—ye'll know me when I come back," and the man takes the money and marches off.

"Wants to buy things for the children, indeed!" comments the stout lady. "Wants to go to Tim's saloon or the 'Peevoley, and a drink—that's the children he wants."

Presently customers begin to drop in pretty thickly, some to buy cheap articles of wearing apparel, and not particular whether they get new or second-hand goods so they seem shrunk and clean, and others to pledge various articles, including an old coat which brings 25 cents, a woman's jacket 50 cents, a suit of clothes 75 cents, a pair of pants $1, a gold ring $1.50, an old meerschaum pipe 50 cents, and a pincers and hammer 25 cents.

Of this latter class of customers it is no exaggeration to say that more than one-half bore evidence of being

SALOON CUSTOMERS ALSO.

Others come in to pay interest or make inquiries as to when tickets would fall due, and some try to pledge articles which are not accepted, not being of sufficient value.

And this brings up the fact that there is a fourth class of pawnbrokers, a poor, degraded lot, with little capital and less honesty, who go into the business to catch the refuse of the wealthier or more respectable traders, and squeeze a cent per cent interest out of every nickel they lend the miserable wretches who are obliged to call on them. Here the stock is small, everything second-hand, and the place little, dark, and dirty. A toothless, wretched old hag totters in, and spreads out a ragged bed-quilt. "Half-a-dollar for the Lord's sake," she mumbles; then, after a lengthened pleading, a dime is offered, which she clutches in her palsied hand, and hastens to spend at the nearest whisky-shop.

Next a drunken mother to pawn a child's frock; then an able-bodied tramp with a pair of damp stockings, probably purloined from a clothes-line in some backyard; then a shaky, stupid old reprobate with a—what? Yes, a child's doll and a gay Christmas card, both new, and evidently presents to a little girl, his daughter it may be, from whom he has stolen them. At last

THE VIRTUOUS PAWNBROKER

has got something he can refuse. "Ye should be ashamed o' yerself," he says, pushing them away, and the man wraps them up again in a piece of old newspaper and shuffles off with a discomfitted, hang-dog appearance.

Next, a stooped and gray old man with spectacles on nose. "Old Phil Todd, the cobbler, tip-top workman," whispers the pawnbroker. "Old Phil" makes straight for the darkest corner in the store, hastily divests himself of his coat and shirt—the vest may have gone before, as these two articles are all the covering on the upper portion of his body—doffs the coat and pins it closely around his throat, and then hands the shirt to the proprietor. And it is taken.

"Oh, he'll earn plenty of money in a day or two when the spree is over," says the pawnbroker.

One picture more: It is a thinly-clad, pale, emaciated woman with two little ragged children clinging to her side. "Petticoat, 25 cents." Evidently she would require more clothing instead of parting with what she has. She is willing to sell the newspaper-wrapped parcel without any examination, but her pitiful story. Husband sick and out of work since September; five children—one of them sick also; eldest girl earns $1.50 a week; earns a dollar odd days herself when she can be spared from home. No, she has not gone to the County Agent yet—*that* will be poverty indeed; is trying to struggle along hoping her husband will soon be better.

It is a sad story, and the signs of hardship and slow starvation indelibly marked on her face and figure are sufficient evidence of its truth.

If those goody, well-meaning people whose "charity" finds a vent in missions to Central Africa, or in petting brazen criminals who have gained notoriety, were to seek out the homes and haunts of honest poverty—but there is no use saying this. Morbid orpseudo philanthropy and genuine charity are as wide asunder as the poles.

Of the first class of pawnbrokers described, the number is very limited; of the last, the number is limited also. The story of the trade has been briefly told. Each may point the moral for himself.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

Text Books in English Grammar.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Dec. 15.—Please name in your paper some college or school in which text-books in English grammar have been discarded, and oblige INQUIRER.

[In some of the public schools of Chicago.]

Yes.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Dec. 16.—Will you please decide a dispute? Can a person born of American parents sojourning temporarily in foreign parts be elected to the Presidency of the United States? Please answer and oblige. S. WILLIAMS.

Tonnage of Liverpool and Chicago.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Dec. 15.—A bets B that the tonnage of Liverpool is greater than Chicago. Who wins? Please answer in your next issue. B.

[A wins. The tonnage of Liverpool is much greater than the tonnage of Chicago. B has confused the tonnage question with the number of arrivals and clearances.]

Stages on Wabash Avenue.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Dec. 15.—Will not some enterprising individual or company start a line of stages on Wabash avenue? With comfortable vehicles a 10-cent fare would be gladly paid by businessmen and ladies, who are disgusted beyond measure by the totally-inadequate facilities afforded by the South Side Railway Company. An organization and a leader only are needed to bring to a culmination the indignation felt by the public over the shameful management of that road, and to demand that the company put or furnish proper facilities or to vacate the franchise. E. G. S.

The Proper Plural.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 13.—In speaking of Scandinavian money is it proper to quote the rate of kronors or of kroners? Is it correct to speak of a kronor or a krone? Which is used in the writ (Norway)? In short, which are the correct endings in English.

H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO.

[It is not proper to put an English plural ending on a foreign word which has not found its way into our language. It is better either to English the words, and speak of "crowns," which is what "kroner" or "kronor" means, or to give the words just as the Swede or Norwegian spells them.

Michigan Avenue, North of Park Row.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Dec. 15.—It is no doubt true that no buildings should ever have been erected on any part of the Lake-Front Park from Randolph street to Park row. It is also true that such buildings as are now there should be removed, and this entire park improved and beautified for the enjoyment of the people only. It is further true that the Exposition Building does occupy two blocks of this park. It now seems to be settled that the corporation owning this building will be required to pay rent for any future occupancy of these two blocks. If this is done, and the rent thus obtained is appropriated for the improvement of the city's portion of Michigan avenue, from Park row to Jackson street, the condition of the avenue can be immediately improved. Even if it takes four years' rent to pay the cost that will make the payments come as fast as the property-owners are now required to make them.

More than one-half the conveyances (cars excepted), which are driven north or south on the South Side, north of Twenty-second street, pass along Michigan avenue. There is much more travel on it than on any other street in the city. It is the approach by which the citizens of the North and West Sides reach the South Parks. Justice to those who have paid their assessments for the improvement south of Park row demands that their approach to the business district should not be impeded by a failure to carry out the improvement north of that point. The above seems to be a means by which the money can be raised to complete this improvement. However the money is raised the improvement should be no longer delayed.

GEORGE W. BRANDT.

The Commission Rule.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Dec. 16.—A membership in the Board of Trade is only valuable to the holder of it when the business that can be transacted there is sufficiently remunerative to invite men of brains and capital to engage in it. The rule as it now stands was framed by the older members of the board in the interest of the few to the injury of its members. Before the rule was adopted the cost of becoming a member of the Board of Trade was merely nominal, so cheap that members were in a position to sell such tickets cheap as could not get a living elsewhere, and who would join the Board of Trade and for a short season eat a hearty meal and then go out of sight, leaving behind them cases at law, the losses that their recklessness involved. The Board of Trade was rapidly becoming an "erring merchant's refuge." A hospital where the "empty pocket no stomach" could not raise a few hundred dollars could stop for a season and earn their board by doing a "commission business." The new rule put a stop to this, and to-day a steady purchaser can get membership by making the membership valuable. The selling value of the certificates has risen from a few hundred dollars to $4,500, which was the price before the recent move to repeal the rule. The prospect or the possibility of the rule being repealed has already reduced the selling value of these memberships $1,500 each, and if the project is carried their value will be still further reduced to the point at which they were selling before the adoption of the rule. This would involve a loss to the members of the board of about $3,000,000. The members are asked to impoverish themselves to this extent just as the rules are being enforced and because it has been violated by a few prominent houses, who seem to think that no rule should be binding on them. Nothing but indifference to their own best interests can account for the apathy of the board will enable the parties now on trial to save themselves at the expense of those who have lived up to the rule. There should be a full vote, and such an emphatic expression by the board as will stiffen the backs of the Directors and their committee in a more rigid enforcement of the rule hereafter. W. T. B.

It Does Not.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Dec. 12.—Will you please tell me through your valuable paper whether gas burns better for being heated? OCCASIONAL READER.

Secretary Burtis, of the Chicago Gaslight & Coke Company, is authority for the statement that it does not, notwithstanding the general opinion to the contrary. Temperature has no effect upon gas except in so far as it may interrupt its flow through pipes. The company finds the most serious trouble with the service pipes from the street mains. There is such a thing as deficient gas, which when chilled forms a frost inside the service-pipe where most exposed, in many instances almost entirely stopping the passage. A singular feature of this, and one which for some time was not fully understood, is that the most serious difficulty is experienced two or three days after a cold snap. The cause of this is that when the temperature rises the frost loosens from the pipe and is forced down to an elbow or joint and entirely arrests the flow; and then if it freezes very great trouble follows, and much labor is often necessary to remove the difficulty. Mr. Burtis in this connection has a word to say about condensation, or water in the meter. He says low temperature alone does not cause condensation, but that is the result of a change of temperature. When the service-pipes are cold, chilling the gas, and it is suddenly run into warm pipes, in a warm building, the natural result is that all the vapor in the substance is condensed into water, and the flow through the meter is interrupted. No matter how cold the weather is, if no change in temperature occurs there will be no condensation. To put the entire thing in a nutshell, temperature did not affect the lighting powers of gas so long as there is no interruption of flow through the pipes.

One of the best presents for boys is undeniably an amateur printing-press. They only can be found at L. Boche's establishment, 166 Randolph street. Cheapest, largest assortments. Also New-Year's and Christmas cards in great variety.

THE COURTS.

The Right to Destroy Gambling Implements Argued Before Judge Rogers.

Complications Caused by a Failure to Select Enough Names for Jurors.

One Applicant for a Divorce Who Failed to Carry His Point.

The Gambling Cases Argued Before Judge Rogers.

The gambling cases, which were begun on a State warrant the 5th inst., came up yesterday morning before Judge Rogers on a motion or application by Mr. Cameron, on behalf of the city, for leave to destroy the gambling implements seized. He said he supposed the defense would admit that gambling was an offense under the laws of Illinois.

Mr. Storrs, who, with Storck & Shuman, appeared for the defense, said he would admit that fact.

The Judge said whether that was admitted or not, he would decide that gambling was an offense.

Mr. Cameron then made an argument in fav or of the authority of the city to destroy the gambling implements seized. He did not claim the gambling implements were not property, nor that they were valueless. The offense consisted in using the property for purposes of gaming. One objection that would be made to the proceeding would be that the police had no right to destroy the property without due process of law.

Mr. Storrs said that was so, and another objection was that the defendants were entitled to a trial by jury.

Mr. Cameron, continuing, argued that the right to suppress gambling was necessary in order to preserve the public health and morals. It was above the Constitution, and could not be taken away from the people by any Constitution.

Storrs suggested that it was some sort of higher law.

Mr. Cameron affirmed it was.

Mr. Storrs wanted to know who was to decide the question, to which Mr. Cameron pointedly replied, the Legislature.

The latter further argued that the right to suppress gambling was analagous to the right of self-defense, which could not be taken away from a man by any constitution. The people had the right to protect their property and health, of which they could not be deprived. Such a right also was within the police powers of the State. There was no clause in the Constitutions that took away from the Legislature the exercise of such police powers. The use of the cards, tables, chips, etc., which had been seized, for purposes of gaming, constituted a nuisance, and was condemned without any statute, but, notwithstanding that, a statute was in force which authorized the abatement of nuisances, and there was no other adequate remedy for the case. No jury trial was necessary under such circumstances.

Mr. Shuman, on behalf of the gamblers, contended that in an extraordinary case like the present one the statute must be strictly followed, and that the writ upon which the writ was addressed must be the one to execute it. The statute directed the writ to issue to a Sheriff or constable, but the return showed the property to have been seized by a policeman, a man, and under the present law a policeman was not a constable. The writ not having been executed by the proper party, the whole proceedings following were void.

Mr. Storrs, in behalf of the same parties, made the following points. As to the parties arrested and brought before the court for trial, he said: "The statute which authorizes the issuance of a search warrant specifies that the officer executing it shall bring before the Judge or the Justice of the Peace issuing the warrant the party in possession of the property alleged to be used for gambling purposes. The defendant in this case that nothing can be done judicially with the party thus arrested; that being in possession of gambling property is no offense; and even should the Judge find as a matter of fact that the party thus brought before him was in possession of such property, no judicial action could be taken. He could not be fined, for the statute has not denominated it an offense, and could not be bound over, for the same reason. He could not be arrested on one charge, and then tried and punished under another; and hence it is true that no judicial action whatever can be taken as to the individual.

"In this case, the Judge issuing the warrant sits as a Justice of the Peace, and has the jurisdiction of a Justice of the Peace only, which is confined to cases of misdemeanor. The property which it is sought to condemn is of much greater value than $200, and $500 is the limit of the jurisdiction of a Justice. The title to property of a Justice of a city which exceeds in value the sum of $200. He cannot proceed to determine the character of the property if such determination must show De Witt C. Allen was the person wanted under the name of James Allen, and the case was continued to Dec. 26 to give the prosecution time to prove this. Allen was allowed to give bail in the sum of $2,500.

Daniel Murphy and Harry Raisan were convicted before Judge Blodgett of passing a counterfeit $20 note. Stephen A. Dunham, for selling liquor at retail without a license, pleaded guilty and was fined $50 and costs. Malcolm Mouat, a deserter from a merchant vessel, was sentenced to ten days in the County Jail and to forfeit his wages. Alphonse J. Weiler was acquitted of a charge of smuggling jewelry.

A rather amusing divorce case was heard by Judge Tuley, in which Albert C. Whitney asked for a divorce from his wife Della E. on the grounds of drunkenness and cruelty and neglect of her home duties. The parties seemed to have been very industrious in filling up their spare moments in quarreling, but the trouble seemed to be the intervention of little infelicities than any remarkable instance of cruelty. The defendant apparently attempted to captivate the Judge by some effective work with her eyes, which she managed in a very skillful manner, but the Judge has heard too many divorce cases to be caught in this way, and the lady's success was not perceptible.

Israel Reens, who sought a few weeks ago to take advantage of the easy divorce laws of this State, especially as they are administered in Chicago, fell into a little error in attempting to push his case through before Judge Moran. Reens' charge was that his wife Jennie had deserted him, and he swore in his affidavit that he did not know where she was living. On the trial, however, some rather pertinent interrogatories of Judge Moran elicited the information that Mrs. Reens was living in a certain town in New York State. The Judge postponed the further hearing until Mrs. Reens could be notified, and yesterday her brother appeared in her behalf in court and denied that she had been guilty of desertion, claiming she had been a sufferer for a long time at Reens' hands. It also appeared that Reens was wanted in New York on a criminal charge. Reens seems to have encountered trouble in advance, as he did not put in an appearance, and it is safe to say he will not push his application for a divorce.

BUCKET-SHOPS.

Effect of the Movement to Cut Off Their Telegraphic Facilities.

Yesterday afternoon a representative of THE TRIBUNE called on the engineers of several of the "bucket-shops" in and about "Gamblers' Alley" and asked them what they thought of the agreement between the Board of Trade and the Western Union Telegraph Company, whereby they were to be "shut out," and not allowed to take the regular provision quotations from the board rooms after Jan. 1 next. The alley is usually very quiet Saturday afternoons, and yesterday was no exception to the rule. Of course the "bucket emporiums" were open, but only a few of the moths who flit about the cereal candle, and occasionally buy a quarter's worth of wheat or corn, were to be seen about. It was matinée-day, and those who had not won enough during the week to pay the necessary entrance money, were promenading state street or waiting for the theatres to disgorge their fair audiences. The "shops" designated as "Metropolitan," "Cosmopolitan," "Hospolitan," etc., were comparatively deserted.

Mr. J. A. Murphy, who operates a grain bank near the Board of Trade, was seen by the reporter. In answer to a question he said:

"I have been duly notified by circular of the action of the board and the telegraph company, and as I have to say is that we shall keep open as long as we can."

"Have you thought of any way to evade this thing," asked the reporter.

"No. In fact I know nothing about it except what I learned by the circular."

"If they carry out this edict will it close you up?"

"Well, if they take away our quotations of course we cannot carry on business."

The proprietor of a shop just across the alley said in answer to the usual question:

"It will probably close us up if they do what they say they are going to," he said, as he reached up over his striped coffee and spit on the dark woodwork where it could not show.

"Is there no way in which you can circumvent them?" queried the scribe as he edged away from the blinding glare of the bucket can's tobacco juice.

"Maybe we can find some way out of it," he answered, "if they really do carry out this plan, but I don't much believe they will. It's a freedom of

SCARE OUT SOME OF THE LITTLE FELLOWS,"

and the opulent grain-gambler moved away to serve a customer who wanted to put $5 on the northeast corner of wheat.

The next "bucket-shop" man struck was of the genus Dutch. He was accompanied by a pug dog which resembled him closely, and he (the man, not the dog) wore a cigar the ash-end of which was pointed at his eyebrow. When the question was propounded to him he said: "What you going to do about it?" he removed his cigar and enveloped the reporter in a cloud of smoke. When the fog had cleared so that he could see his questioner he said, with an ominous wave of his fore-finger:

"That's all the good it'll do 'em. Do you suppose they can down us? Nix! We'll do 'em up, we will," and he replaced his cigar in the cavity from which he had removed it and chewed it vigorously.

"Do you think you can run your places if the agreement made is fully carried out?"

"Vert. What've we bin doin' business for all this time. We'll find some scheme to beat 'em. There are other telegraph snaps beside the Western Union, and we'll show 'em they can't do us."

As the agreement also bars out the Open Board of Trade from receiving quotations, the reporter dropped in there. Everything was going on as usual, but no head could be found to say what it was going to do in the face of the agreement. Several operators expressed the belief that the thing was only a scare, and that no one could prevent any one from getting the quotations that wanted them. It remains, though, that the board is in earnest in this matter, and the intention is to wipe out all of the smaller grain-gambling houses.

PREMIUM POULTRY.

The third day of the poultry show was well attended, but the continued coldness of the building prevented the visitors from making a long stay, and a hurried glance at the feathered tribes was sufficient. Judge Pierce was busy all day scoring the birds, but made rather slow progress, and up to 5 o'clock had only made a few awards. The highest score possible is 100 points, and as yet no bird has been pronounced perfect. W. Staischmidt, of Preston, Ont., has a white Leghorn pullet scoring 96½, and Johnson & Carter, of Fowler, Ind., a buff Cochin cock marked 95½.

The following were the awards yesterday:

G. V. Prink, Bloomington, Ill., on Partridge Cochins, took the first, third, and fifth premiums for cockerel; first, second, and third for pullets; and third, fourth, and fifth on hens.

J. B. Post, Norwood Park, on Partridge Cochins, got the second and fourth premiums for cock, the fourth for a pullet, and the first for a hen.

G. A. Tay, Bloomington, Ill., got the fifth premium for a Partridge Cochin pullet.

J. H. Western, Highland Park, got first premium for black Java pullet, cock, and cockerel.

The following were the awards last evening:

J. H. Turner, Chicago, got first premium on Malay cock, and first and second on hens.

A. C. Ficklin, Charleston, Ill., got first prize for a red pile game cock, first and second on hens, first on cockerel, and first on pullet.

D. Bickell, Galion, O., got first prize for a duckwing game cockerel, and first on hen also.

In American Dominiques, G. M. Emrick, Chicago, got first prize for cock and second for hen; Alfred Georgerson, Chicago, got second and third on cockerel, first on hen, second on cock, first and third on pullets, and fourth on hen; J. R. Brabazon, Delavan, Wis., got first on cockerel, and second and fourth on pullets.

In Light Brahmas, Dr. H. R. Weston, Highland Park, took first on hen, first on cock, first on cockerel, first, second, third, and fifth on pullets, and first on breeding pen. W. Elmes, Chicago, got second on hen and third on cockerel; C. J. Ward, Chicago, got second on cock.

The Plymouth Rocks had all been properly "pointed" last evening, but the judge failed to get in the awards, the Secretary up to a late hour. The work will probably be finished today.

Among the sales of poultry yesterday were the following: A white-combed black Polish cockerel sold for $5, seven bronze turkeys for $60, and a Plymouth Rock cockerel brought $25. George Schneider, President of the National Bank of Illinois, bought a number of birds from Dr. Weston, of Highland Park. Among these were some very fine Plymouth Rocks.

NASBY IN EXILE.

Berlin—Unter den Linden—A Disappointing Street—Some Monuments of Art—The Thier Garten.

BERLIN, Germany, November, 1882.—Every one has formed a picture in his mind of the beauties of the Capital of the Great Empire, and its principal street "Unter den Linden" he knows perfectly well. He knows, or thinks he knows, of a great broad boulevard lined with fine business houses, palaces, and elegant residences, and down the center a great double line of magnificent lindens, from which the street takes its name. Under these tree promenades he expects to see beautifully-dressed ladies and elegant gentlemen, and the part set aside for horsemen filled with gaily-dressed officers mounted on fiery chargers. These officers bow dignifiedly to the occupants of the grand turnouts that roll by them on the asphalt pavement on either side of this "Rotten Row." Here and there in this vast concourse of beautiful equipages, the elegant establishments of Counts and Princes, with perhaps a member of the royal family out for an airing. The streets on both sides of the wide boulevard should be lined with enormous stores; the sidewalks crowded with people; everything brilliancy and gayety.

This is the picture shown you away from Berlin. The reality is entirely different. "Under the Lindens" is a sore disappointment. It is a very broad street, and in the centre two rows of what might be called lindens form an avenue for promenaders. But the trees are the sorriest specimens ever seen outside a swamp. They are of all sizes, rough, scraggy, ill kept, and with no beauty about them at all. On the asphalt pavements next to the sidewalks are rickety old hacks, drawn by horses that are poor and skinny enough to be placed on the retired list. Occasionally a smart team dashes by, but they are the exception and not the rule. The central promenade "under the lindens" is given over mostly to nurses and their charges who romp and play there the whole day long. "Rotten Row" is entirely deserted; there are no prancing chargers bearing gallant officers, nor are there handsome equipages. Under the Lindens in the picture is very fine. In the reality it is very ordinary.

A BRILLIANT STREET.

Turning the day the sidewalks of "Unter den Linden" are always filled with people. In and of itself it is not a beautiful place, but the stores in the great business blocks that line it make attractive displays that always attract attention. There is never, however, the crowd that is seen on Frederick street, which intersects it. This latter street has a constant flood of humanity, and at night it is difficult to get through the crowds that fill it from curb to curb. When late in the evening the Linden is comparatively deserted, Frederick street is one gaze of light from the Central Hotel at one end to the quieter part two miles away. The Linden is poorly lighted, and as most of the stores make it an unusually early hour for a city the size of Berlin, there are none of the attractions that fill Frederick street. Here the shop windows, all of them having rich and elegant displays, are brilliantly lighted, there are myriads of gas-lights, and occasionally an electric light dims the brightness of the others. From dusk till long after midnight this street is thronged with people, half of whom are out to see what is to be seen; while others have some little business to attend to that can be done in the evening; when, in addition to the fascination of shopping, they also have the excitement, so dear to the German heart, of seeing all they can afford. On the lower part of the street are any number of theatres and concert-rooms, and they are always crowded, especially during the warm weather, when cool, illuminated gardens are filled with gentlemen and ladies enjoying the excellent music provided for them every evening. The Berliners themselves are great amusement lovers, and as there are multitudes of strangers there all the while, these places of amusement are filled to their utmost capacity every night.

Berliners are noted for elegance in dress. The gentlemen seen on the streets are very neatly dressed, the showy uniforms of the Russian officers making a very striking contrast to the plain black of the civilian. The ladies of Berlin entirely ignore Parisian fashions, but they are remarkably well clad. They have magnificent figures, and they know how to display them to the best advantage. They are tall, well built, and have complexions so soft and fair that at first sight there is suspicion of rouge and powder. Black hair and large limpid eyes are the rule. What with her shapely figure, her wonderful complexion, small well-dressed feet and hands, the Berlin lady is a delight.

They sing and play like artists, and are accounted the best conversationalists in any of the court cities of Europe, not even excepting the Parisienne. They entertain charmingly, and their dinners and receptions are famous for their elegance and style.

THIER GARTEN.

Towards the west this much-talked-of but very disappointing street leads to Thier Garten, the entrance to which is through the massive Brandenburg gate, erected in honor of the German victory. It is a fine specimen of its kind, being an exact copy of the celebrated Propylea, in Athens. With its massive pillars and its broad pediment, crowned with an enormous quadriga of victory, it is very imposing.

Beyond this gate for miles and miles is the magnificent park known as the "Thier Garten." There are fountains, lakes, forests of natural trees, promenades, drives, and statues, and monuments in great profusion, the whole eastern side surrounded with the palaces of the nobles and residences of the merchant princes of the capital. One of the principal monuments in the park is that erected to commemorate the victories in the Franco-Prussian war. It stands in a prominent place, at the joining of several of the principal streets, and is surrounded by a little park filled with flower designs and winding paths made of different-colored stones laid in geometrical figures. From distance the monument is a model of symmetry, the great shaft springing high into the air from a massive foundation of solid granit of the finest quality, bearing aloft a colossal figure of Victory. A short flight of broad steps leads to the pedestal, the four sides of which are adorned with marvelous artistic reliefs in bronze representing different victories in that and other wars. On the east side is an incident in the Danish war of 1864, the execution of which is wonderfully good. The figures of the contending parties are in heroic size, and the representation of the sanguinary conflict is as realistic as though the figures were flesh and blood instead of bronze. On the north side is a scene from the battle of Königsgratz, in 1866. It is a spirited composition, with the soldiers of the two armies in deadly struggle, the poses, attitudes of the men, the expression of rage and fury on their faces are brought out as clearly and distinctly as though the scene was done on canvas instead of bronze. On the west is a part of the fight at the bloody battle of Sedan in 1870, which finished the Franco-Prussian war. The figures of the Kaiser, the Crown Prince, Bismarck, and the staff of Generals are artistically grouped in the centre, while on either side the battle is being waged with the utmost fury. The portraits in this group are exceedingly lifelike. The last side shows the return of the troops in 1871. The army is coming home in tri

REAL ESTATE.

Fairly Active for the Season, with Very Encouraging Prospects.

Many Dealers Predict a Genuine Boom Next Spring—The Rental Question.

Building Operations Blockaded by the Cold Snap—Prominent Permits During the Week.

The Movement in Hyde Park, Lake View, and Other Suburbs.

Fairly Active, Considering the Season.

"Business is not rushing, by any means," said a real-estate dealer yesterday afternoon, "but it is as active as we could expect at this season, and the outlook is certainly very encouraging. The inquiry for property of all kinds is fair to good or better than I have ever known it near the holidays. A a rule, just now people are thinking of almost everything but real estate. They are thinking of arranging their affairs for the year, or of paying very little attention to purchases, save those that are necessary at this holiday time. But even at this time we are not quite busy. Of course the figuring is for the spring, but there are also a good many sales on the daily record shows. How are sales? Good. Better in fact in many quarters than they have ever been. Only yesterday I got two letters from customers asking an advance in pieces of property I offered. These only indicate the general tendency toward higher prices which will no doubt prevail, commencing very soon after the holidays. The greatest advances I think will occur on North Side residence property. A few days ago I got a customer to look at a lot on the North Side, and after I brought the parties together the man said he would not close until he had consulted his wife. This morning I received a note stating that they had decided to ask $1,000 more for the property. It may be that they will close the deal, but the chances are that I will be obliged to do some talking. The only danger is that holders will become too firm in their views and spoil the market altogether. I know a man who owns a lot on Dearborn avenue, and who is really anxious to dispose of it, but his ideas are entirely too elevated. He has made himself believe that the lot is more desirably situated than others about it and that it is therefore worth more than they are. His error will be found out after he has searched several months for a purchaser. However, judging from present appearances nothing short of a general financial crisis will interfere materially with as excellent trade in the spring, and I am not sure that there will not be something like a boom when winter breaks up. Suburban property is much sought after, and it also shares in the general prosperity.

"Dealers in rents, the same gentleman continued, are looking for room, especially in the business centres, was very large, and that was to be higher than this year, where rents were not already held. Dwelling-house rents would remain about the same as this year, although the demand for houses was very heavy, and seemed to be increasing daily. There was an apparent falling off in the building of flats as well as in the demand for them, and the increasing disposition to build houses. This was the direct result of the wholesale construction of flat-blocks, and the outrageously high rents asked for them. Next year, he thought, would witness a return to substantial house building all over the city. The North Side had been the initiative in this, and the example was a good one.

"There is plenty of money" said another dealer, "and it will become easy after the holidays, insuring an active business in real estate as well as everything else. We never were so far from a panic since we became a nation, and it is all nonsense for croakers to talk their lungs. Next year will be one of the most prosperous in our history. There is no reason to be done—in fact a large increased business to be transacted—and plenty of money to do it with, there is nothing in the way of prosperity. Nor can then an iron or steel mill may shut down, but it will only be temporary. We are not suffering from over production, however much may have been said to the contrary. And when all the good real estate business is prospecting, a speculative trade, which by its very nature is a notable feature of this market, will spring up, and will continue through the year. The feeling is already observable, and I will miss my guess if it does not increase perceptibly. Some owners will hold their property way out of sight, and they will not affect the market. Purchasers will see that it is not in easy reach, and will not get a step-ladder to get at it. I am most hopeful for an increased and steady trade during the year."

As will be noticed by the record, the total sales of the week were nearly one-fourth less than those of last week, and also that few quitclaim transfers occurred. The most notable sales reported were these:

Lot on Market street, 20 feet south of Jackson street, 41x184½ feet, was sold by A. H. Burley to Clinton Taylor and others, the consideration named being $25,450.

Andreas Mueller sold to L. M. Hodges a lot on Ogden street, near Willow, 66x132 feet, improved, for $8,000.

Master in Chancery transferred to the Reserve of the Chicago Life-Insurance Company the corner of the corner of California avenue and Twenty-sixth street for $40,644.

Bowen Bros. sold 23 lots in Sheffield Addition to Lake View, at the total of $29,150.

Jas. Cyborn conveyed to Andrew North avenue, Wood street, northwest front, 251 feet, to alley, was sold by G. A. Robbins & Co. for $10,000.

Samuel Hewitt sold to B. J. Berentson a lot on Indiana street, 45 feet east of Peoria street, for $6,000.

H. Bauer & Co. sold for A. McNally & Co. to M. Holmes 46 feet on North Park avenue, near Garfield avenue, for $250 per front foot. This is the highest price that has been paid for property fronting the park.

Reports the sale of blocks 1, 6, and 7 in Jackson's Addition, on Emerson street, east of Ashland avenue, for $7,200.

Relative to the transfer of the Gault House, on Clark street, by P. W. Gates to Ryan of St. Paul, for $200,000 will be executed and delivered during the present week. Just when this is to be is not known, but it is probable that it will be run on the European plan, being the judgment of many that there is such a caravansary in that locality.

Saturday's Transfers.

The following instruments were filed for record Saturday, Dec. 16:

CITY PROPERTY.

Ada Sturk et al. to Thomas Sturk, lot 12 in subdivision of Thirty-first st. and Wentworth av., dated Dec. 15 ..... $ 1

Thomas Sturk et al. to Thomas Sturk, lot 11 in subdivision of Thirty-first st. and Wentworth av., dated Dec. 15 1

Thomas Sturk et al. to Thomas Sturk, lot 10 in subdivision of Thirty-first st. and Wentworth av., dated Dec. 15 1

Thomas Sturk et al. to Thomas Sturk, lot 9 in subdivision of Thirty-first st. and Wentworth av., dated Dec. 15 1

Thomas Sturk et al. to Thomas Sturk, lot 8 in subdivision of Thirty-first st. and Wentworth av., dated Dec. 15 1

Thomas Sturk et al. to Thomas Sturk, lot 7 in subdivision of Thirty-first st. and Wentworth av., dated Dec. 15 1

Thomas Sturk et al. to Thomas Sturk, lot 6 in subdivision of Thirty-first st. and Wentworth av., dated Dec. 15 1

Thomas Sturk et al. to Thomas Sturk, lot 5 in subdivision of Thirty-first st. and Wentworth av., dated Dec. 15 1

Thomas Sturk et al. to Thomas Sturk, lot 4 in subdivision of Thirty-first st. and Wentworth av., dated Dec. 15 1

Thomas Sturk et al. to Thomas Sturk, lot 3 in subdivision of Thirty-first st. and Wentworth av., dated Dec. 15 1

Thomas Sturk et al. to Thomas Sturk, lot 2 in subdivision of Thirty-first st. and Wentworth av., dated Dec. 15 1

Thomas Sturk et al. to Thomas Sturk, lot 1 in subdivision of Thirty-first st. and Wentworth av., dated Dec. 15 1

Thomas Sturk et al. to Thomas Sturk, lot 13 in subdivision of Thirty-first st. and Wentworth av., dated Dec. 15 1

Thomas Sturk et al. to Thomas Sturk, lot 14 in subdivision of Thirty-first st. and Wentworth av., dated Dec. 15 1

Thomas Sturk et al. to Thomas Sturk, lot 15 in subdivision of Thirty-first st. and Wentworth av., dated Dec. 15 1

Thomas Sturk et al. to Thomas Sturk, lot

RELIGIOUS.

Insufficient Scriptural Authority for the Puritan Sunday.

Sunday Laws, Past and Present—A Lecture by Prof. Lewis, of Alfred University.

General Notes at Home and Abroad—Personal Mention—Sunday Musings.

Sunday Laws, Past and Present—Lecture by Prof. Lewis, of Alfred University.

At the Chautauqua Assembly the following lecture on the "Sunday Laws, Past and Present," was delivered by Prof. Lewis, of Alfred University, Plainfield, N. J.:

The Sabbath question has had a very important and prominent place in history. It has a vital connection with the highest interests of our race. Whatever changes in the circumstances of the human race have come, it has still both clung to human experience and made itself felt everywhere in human life. Our own time has several phases of the problem to answer. Under such circumstances the choice of the theme for this morning needs neither defense nor apology. In the hastening current of things and the culminating influences that are crowding the question upon the American mind the answers that are demanded must be swift coming. We are making history very rapidly, and it will be wise to note carefully its verdict at each stage, for history is not a mere collection of events in canonological order, nor are events in any way fortuitous. They are the results of deep-lying principles, which are forever unfolding in a vital chain—vital with the Divine power which is unfolding and developing them.

While the relations from which these institutions spring continue to exist the institutions must continue. When men cease to bear those relations to God which demand that He be remembered and worshiped as Creator and preserver, the Sabbath will cease to exist. It cannot, except through man's disobedience, with its consequent evils.

It is not the province of this lecture to discuss the theological phase of the question, but it is important to understand the history of legislation without glancing at the theories which preceded legislation. Leaving the theological and Biblical phases of the question out of discussion, we have the general facts. The Gospel sought to lift Sabbath-keeping, and the theory of the Sabbath, from the low formalities that were upon them in the time of Christ under the Judaistic system, to a high, free, spiritual platform. Very few were ready to accept this. Most men accepted relief from formalism as a relief from obligation, so that there was at once a tendency to break away from former standards. In the history of the church heathenism began very early, through its philosophies, to stamp itself upon Christianity, and by the middle of the second century pagan influences came to be prominent. Upon the question before us no-Sabbathism soon became the keynote. The doctrine was that under the Gospel there was no sacred time. Therefore all days were alike; that he who kept all days well by living a holy life fulfilled the law of the Sabbath. This general doctrine found its first expression in Justin Martyr, about the year 150 A. D. He did not go so far as to make any distinct and authentic reference to the observance of Sunday as a festival. Those who followed him, Tertullian, Origen, Cyprian, and others, enlarged upon his theories, until in the opening of the fourth century we have in the theories of the leaders of the church, one general no-Sabbath system. But, as is often the case, instincts of the people were truer than the theories of the leaders. The theories of the leaders were largely molded by their heathen philosophies. The hearts of the people, true to the instincts and the unwritten law of God, clung to the Sabbath, and it was observed as late as the fifth century, even in the Western Church, albeit with less of Jewish rigor and formality than before the time of Christ. In addition to this, three other days in each week grew to be more or less prominent. Wednesday very early became a fast, Friday a fast, and Sunday a joyful festival. In the Eastern Church the Sabbath was also made a fast, and the strong opposition to Judaism sought to cast odium upon it, by this and other means. There were, therefore, by the opening of the fourth century, four days in each week on which there was neither fast or public religious service, though on none of them was there an observance like what you now consider Sabbath-keeping.

With the opening of the fourth century comes the first great epoch in the Sabbath question. We must stop here to note the surroundings that we may understand the beginning of legislation, and the soil out of which it springs. Heathenism is waning in political, social, and religious power. Christianity is the rising influence in the Roman Empire. It is the vigorous influence in the progress of the times. Constantine the Great came into partial power very early in the century and into full power 323 A. D. He was a shrewd, calculating politician and statesman, making all things bend to reference to personal power, or building up of his own Empire, and the gaining of himself personal honor. He was a man of ability, of strange compound character, deep, without intense religious convictions, not particularly honest, superstitious, and yet in a degree ready to break away from his previous theories, and indifferent to judge of religious questions from the standpoint of political success and power. He saw that Christianity was the rising power in the Empire, and sought to propitiate both the pagan and the Christian element. In this spirit his Sunday legislation is characteristic, both as to its form and as to its spirit, nor shall we understand it fully without recognizing the fact that more or less legislation connected with religious topics days had been in existence in the Roman Empire under the pagan system for a long time. I may read a single extract touching this point, from the work of Rev. Robert W. Neale, entitled, "Feasts and Fasts," ap. 60:

"That the division of days into *furidici et feriati*, judicial and non-judicial, did not arise out of the Christian religion, though a question to the Christian world, must be known to every classical scholar. Before the age of Augustus, the number of days upon which, out of reverence to the gods to whom they were consecrated, no trials could take place at Rome, had become a resource upon which a wealthy criminal could speculate as a means of evading justice; and Suetonius enumerates among the unseemly acts of that Emperor the cutting off from the number, thirty days, in order that crime might not go unpunished nor business be impeded."

On page 86 of the same book we have the following:

"The practice of abstaining from various sorts of labor upon days consecrated by religious observance, like that of suspending at such seasons judicial proceedings, was familiar to the Roman world before the introduction of Christianity. Virgil enumerates the rural labors, which might on festal days be carried on, without encroaching upon the prohibitions of religion and right; and the enumeration shows that many works were considered as forbidden. Thus it appears that it was permitted to clean out the channels of an old water-course, but not to make a new one; to wash the herd or flock, if such washing was needful for their health, or otherwise; to guard the crops from injury by setting snares for birds, or fencing in the grain; and to burn unproductive thorns."

The general facts set forth in the above are acknowledged by reliable authors of church history. Dean Milman speaks as follows (History of Christianity, Book 3, Chap. 1):

"The rescript, indeed, for the religious observance of the Sunday, which enjoined the suspension of all public business and private labor, except that of agriculture, was considered, according to the apparent terms of the decree, for the whole Roman Empire; yet, unless we had direct proof that the decree set forth the Christian reason for the sanctity of the day, it may be doubted whether the act would not be received by the greater part of the Empire as merely adding one more festival to the fasts of the Empire; as proceeding entirely from the will of the Emperor, or even grounded on his authority as Supreme Pontiff, by which he had the plenary power of appointing holy days. In fact, as we have before observed, the day of the sun would be willingly hallowed by almost all the pagan world, especially that part which had admitted any tendency toward Oriental theology."

Joseph Bingham analyzes the same facts, but adroitly attempts to ward off their force by inserting the words "Lord's day," as though they were used by Constantine—an idea which is very far from the truth; these are Mr. Bingham's words (Antiquities of the Christian Church, Book 20, Chap. 2, Sec. 2):

"This was the same respect as the old Roman laws had paid to their feriæ or festivals in times of idolatry and superstition. Now, as the old Roman laws exempted the festivals of the heathen from all juridical business, and suspended all processes and pleadings, except in the forementioned cases, so Constantine ordered that the same honor and respect should be paid to the Lord's day, that it should be a day of perfect cessation from all prosecutions and pleadings, and business of the law, except where any case of great necessity or charity required a juridical process and public transaction."

The reverse is the decree of Constantine which ushered in the work of Sunday legislation. Its formsshows that it sprung from the paganism in which Constantine had been reared, and was an act of especial honor to the Sun God, Apollo, who was Constantine's patron deity, and to whom he loved to be compared on the ground of personal beauty:

"Let all Judges and all city people and all tradesmen rest upon the venerable day of the sun, but let those dwelling in the country freely and with full liberty attend to the culture of their fields, since it frequently happens that no other day is so fit for the sowing of grain or the planting of vines; hence the favorable time should not be allowed to pass, lest the provisions of Heaven should be lost."

The decree was given the 7th of March, 321 A. D. On the next day, in keeping with his heathen proclivities, he issued an edict that in case of any public calamity, like the striking of a public building by lightning, or any similar thing, the soothsayers were to consult the gods to learn the cause of their anger. Later in life, when he built his Capitol at Byzantium, he placed it under the Joint protection of the God of the Martyrs and the Goddess of Liberty. He retained the title of Pontifex Maximus (High Priest) until the time of his death in 337. He refused to take a public profession of faith in Christ until he lay upon his death-bed, when, evidently designing to make the most of both worlds, he called for baptism, saying, "Now let us cast away all duplicity."

Such, in a word, is an outline of the character of the man, saying nothing of the crimes—like the murder of members of his own family—lest they should gain power and drive him from his position—which, as Dr. Schaff says, "Stain the brightest period of his reign." Such was the man who began Sunday legislation. This legislation makes no reference to Sunday as a Christian institution, or as in any way related to Christianity. It was a heathen law, made by a heathen Emperor in favor of a heathen festival, the "venerable day of the sun." The fact that the same day of the week had begun to be observed by Christians for certain reasons as a "joyful festival," coupled with several other facts in the history of the Sabbath question as it then stood, made this legislation assume for the protection of the "Christian Sunday", at a later period.

It is equally evident that no such legislation could have arisen under a pure Christianity. Judaism and paganism both recognized the idea of a State church. But when Christ said: "My kingdom is not of this world"; when He taught that there should be no sword but the sword of the Spirit; when His Church had only prayer upon its power but the power of the Divine, the All-Watchful and All-Loving Father; when He bade the servant, who otherwise sought to defend His cause, to "put up again thine sword, for all they that take the sword shall perish by it," He laid down the theory that Christianity, while it is to be the great power in the State, is to stand utterly free from State patronage, in seeking no help, asking only protection, gaining that if it can, waiting the higher protection of God if it cannot. It was therefore out of heathen principles and the genius of pagan religion that the theory of legislating concerning religious questions, religious festivals, and religious days sprung. And so far as history is concerned the first great blow that the cause of true Sabbathism received was received when thus it was taken under the protection of the State, and the high question of religious duty toward God was brought down to the low level of political trickery, and to the influences that tend as to depend, not upon the higher, but upon the lower power. In all subsequent time, every question of religious duty growing out of our relations to God which has been thus tampered with by the civil law, has been proportionately degraded, has been taken out of the realm of the spiritual and eternal, and weakened or degraded by complication with the earthly and temporal.

Thus was the work of Sunday legislation inaugurated. Gradually, under the progress of civil and ecclesiastical legislation, the hierarchy was developed, and all the dark clouds of the Middle Ages gathered over the history of the church. The Sunday laws were gradually changed in one way and another, though the prohibition of labor in the country did not obtain until a long time after it was in the city enacted. The state of the case at the middle of the fourth century may be stated briefly, thus: No Sabbathism in the general theory. Four days are still observed—Wednesday, Friday, Saturday of each day, as fasts, the Sabbath in the Eastern Church as a festival, in the Western Church as a fast. The Sunday in the Western Church as pre-eminently the joyful festival, with little or none of the observance of the Puritan Sabbath. Tertullian calls it a "day for the indulgence of the flesh." The midnight of the Dark Ages shuts down, and under the darkness every form of superstition increases, but the heart of humanity, true to its longing after something divine, unconsciously works back toward the idea of a divine Sabbath. Here and there, at long intervals, men arise before God as a ruler under the Jewish theocracy, and His legislation concerning the Sabbath, and the Christian Church under the Christian dispensation and the legislation concerning the Sunday days. We have therefore a second phase of the question developed during the Dark Ages, not by any law of transfer, but by the law of analogy, through which an almost endless number of festival days, in honor of the saints, in honor of the great and the good, crowds the church. To such an extent did this thing grow that there was necessarily demanded some appeal to Divine authority to enforce them. The result was that by the twelfth century we have an outcome of the strangest and wildest fanaticism, under the doctrine that human authority has power to make obedience to the laws of the church in reference to the Sabbath: for now the time is changed again, and holy time begins at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of the seventh day, and continues to the hours of the second day. If you read the history of the intercourse between France and England during the twelfth century you will find scenes like this: "Let it be known that it is by Providence there came to me Eustace Abbots, of Flay, a roll that had been passed down from heaven at a point near Jerusalem; in that roll it was written that all adherents to the faith were to keep absolutely holy time the hours between 3 o'clock in the afternoon of the seventh day until sunrise on the second day of the week; and it was said that all who had broken the commandments had suffered most terrible punishment by direct miraculous interposition. For instance, a miller allowing his mill to run after 3 o'clock on the seventh day, found that when he struck a sack blood came out instead of meal; a baker, allowing his bread to remain in the oven after the appointed hour on the seventh day, when the loaves were broken found them to be filled with blood; a devoted housewife, putting her bread away because it was not risen enough to place in the oven when 3 o'clock came, and covering it with a cloth, found that when she arose until sunrise on Monday, found that it was beautifully baked with no fire but the fire from above; a farmer, attempting to continue his plowing after 3 o'clock on the seventh day, felt a ring from the earth a bit of iron wherewith to remove the dirt from the plowshare, the iron adhered to his hand, and could not be removed for two years."

By such stories the crusade in favor of the observance of the time ordained holy by the church was preached throughout England and France during the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. Thus was the lowest outcome of the darkest superstitions of that midnight of the Dark Ages wherein the hierarchy made itself to stand in the place of God, and legislated on all questions of duty, faith, and religion, and thus we have the second stage in the general history of the Sabbath question.

The third stage opens with the Reformation. It has its definite divisions—the continental and the reformation in England. The leading continental reformers were no-Sabbathists. There was a tendency, I grant you, toward a higher view of the Sabbath question, as the public conscience was affected by the general spirit of reform, but as yet no departure from the theory that had been taught for 1,200 years that under the Gospel there is essentially no sacred time. Hence we find Luther, Melanchthon, Bullinger, Beza, and Calvin, all the representative men of the reformation on the Continent, teaching this theory. They did teach, in some sense, by implication, a sort of divine authority as it came through the church, and a few writers have sought, with great earnestness, occasionally Biblical texts to show that they held something like the theory of the "Change" which was developed later. The most that can be said is that they taught a somewhat improved form of no-Sabbathism. We have the legitimate results in the "Continental Sunday" of Europe, and in its counterpart in America today. The character of the reformation on the Continent was to be carried on with the philosophy of reform. Every great reform centres around some one idea. The first stage of the reformation was this: "Freedom, man is to believe in God, and be saved, without the interposition of the Pope, or State, or church." Salvation through faith was the watchword of the Continental Reformation. It was not possible, therefore, that the Sabbath question and all other great questions connected with the law of God did not become prominent during that stage of the Reformation. In the second stage of the work—the Reformation in England—the next step was naturally taken, and men said: "If the church is not our law-giver, then what of God's law?" The Reformation in England and in Scotland and for the first time face to face with the question of the perpetuity or abrogation of the law of God as involved in the Ten Commandments. Here we find the first phase of the Sabbath question opened. The people that I have the honor to represent developed in their present denominational form during the Reformation period. We had a place well worthy of our cause in the literature of that day. We pressed the question that the only possible ground of success was a return to the Sabbath of the Fourth Commandment, without its Jewish restrictions. The Puritans accepted the doctrine that the law of the Ten Commandments is binding, but our Puritan brethren said, "We cannot go back to the seventh day, for that is Jewish. We dare not remain upon the no-Sabbath platform, for that is full of evil. We will compromise the question; we will transfer the law to another day, and build a new theory." This theory found its first expression through the pen of Nicholas Bound, in 1595. The first edition of his book was burned by order of the reigning power, and the book was republished in 1606. This was the theory, in a word: "The law is binding, the day is not. The law is eternal, the day is temporary. The law can be transferred, the law is transferred by general authority of the church. The general example and practice of the Apostles gives us the liberty thus to transfer the law from the seventh to the first day."

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The question in America assumed the "Puritan" phase in an intensified form. It is well known that under the Colonial Government, Church and State were not simply united, the State was inside the Church. There has never been a theocracy more complete, with grander aims, or sadder mistakes in some respects, than that of New England. Prominent in its legislation was legislation concerning Sunday; trace carefully as I follow the outline, for it will have an important bearing on the conclusions yet to be reached. The colonies were organized on the theory that the church ought to dictate all civil legislation, and practically it did. In the first draft of the colonial laws of the Colony of Plymouth, Sabbath-breaking was made a capital crime after the analogy of the Mosaic law, whereby he who gathered sticks on the Sabbath-day should be put to death. In a certain sense there was slight opposition brought to bear by the Quakers; a very slight opposition by the Seventh-Day Baptists. But this was unimportant: there was practically no opposition during the first two centuries to the carrying out of the Puritan theory; everything was in its favor. Never were laws more rigid, or more sacredly enforced. Holy time extended from sunset on the seventh day until sunset on the first day. Play, work, walking abroad—even the smoking of tobacco within two miles of a church—were all prohibited. If civil legislation supported by public opinion and an unfaltering execution of statutes by law could have saved the "Puritan Sabbath," it would have been saved. But the years have seen a steady decline in the religious regard for Sunday, and with this no-Sabbathism has spread like a prairie fire over the American people. Sunday laws are practically powerless, and the public conscience is sadly debauched on the Sabbath question.

In the presence of these facts, but one conclusion concerning the effects of Sunday legislation seems possible. It has made Sunday to be a holiday. It can never make it anything higher. Sabbath keeping is essentially a religious duty. It is not Sabbath keeping to cease from work. He keeps Sabbath only, who, in true spiritual seeking after God, ceases labor, that he may commune with God. Civil law, therefore, could never make anything but a holiday, and I stand here, a student of history, and say that the conclusions of twenty years of investigation on this question have made me certain that it has been the result of civil legislation, quite as much as the result of the no-Sabbath theory which has made Sunday the almost universal holiday of the world. We look only to the human law. We do not see the Divine. We look only to the State, we do not see the great Father who first gave us the Sabbath, and taught us to keep it as sacred unto Him; and today, public opinion is debauched, because a religious duty has been brought down to the low level of mere civil or political obligation, and the public conscience without any grip upon the higher truth of loyalty to God. It is true that in an audience made up like this my words would not be entirely applicable; I speak of the country at large. A sprig of this great fact that yesterday a man like John Hall, prince among the pulpit-men of America, had he been at home, could scarcely have called 200 men to hear him, while Coney Island would have called a hundred thousand had the train been hot. I speak of the fact that yesterday, in cities like Chicago, ordinary business was in many respects in full blast, and 1,500 liquor-shops, more or less, in full play, because the great public mind has no regard for Sunday as a religious institution, and has come to believe that it is simply a civil, temporary, human institution. Wherever Sunday laws exist, or legislation have de-Sabbatized the Continent of Europe, and are rapidly doing the same thing for America.

There are several elements of agitation at work, which forbid the question of Sunday legislation to remain quiet. First come the lovers of Sunday, as the "Puritan" or "Anglo-American Sabbath." These are found in all the churches. They include many of the most earnest Christian men and women of the land. One of the latest expressions of opinion on their part is found in a volume of Sabbath Essays, made up of papers presented at the Sabbath Conventions held at Springfield and Boston, Mass., in the autumn of 1879. The volume shows that the "Orthodox" men of New England are deeply agitated over the question concerning the Sunday laws. It shows also that their "theological" reasons for holding to Sunday are various, and that they are quite unlike the early "Puritan" theories. A fair statement of the best reasons of the more liberal of these friends of Sunday would be this: "The principle contained in the Sabbath law is eternal. The day is temporary, and consequently unimportant, if it be one in seven. The transfer theory as taught by the early Puritans is untenable. The Sunday is a separate institution from the Sabbath, existing in answer to the demands of humanity, on the side of physical and spiritual necessity." But the important question is, How shall the observance of the Sunday be enforced? Thus far the answer has been, mainly: "By the civil law." In keeping with this the convention above-mentioned appointed a committee of thirteen to urge the enforcement of the Sunday laws of Massachusetts. This committee put forth a circular letting forth the failure of the principles which they proposed to reform the present state of things in and about Boston. This was early in the year 1880. Up to the present time they have found it by no means easy to overcome practices and public opinion that they have been able to do little more than sit in sadness over the impossibility of accomplishing the things proposed.

Among the theological influences which will have a more prominent part in the work of agitation is the theory that must be reckoned the Seventh-Day Baptists. They are a large people, and are widely known. Historically considered, they claim to be the lineal descendants of those who continued to observe the Sabbath amid the darkness of the Middle Ages, in spite of the persecutions which pursued those who kept the bitter persecution which they suffered at the hands of the Papal power. Although an organic existence denominationally is not claimed during the Middle Ages, individuals of Sabbath-keeping Dissenters is traceable through the entire period. The present Seventh-Day Baptists claim to link hands with all who kept quiet Sabbaths in obedience to the fourth precept in the centuries between the fifth and fifteenth. Their present denominational form was taken on at an early period in the Reformation in England, and came from there to Holland, to Newport, R. I., in 1671. For more than 200 years they have grown slowly in America—building schools, joining earnestly in the work of general reforms, and using the press as a tool and time wherein their views of Sabbath reform might find recognition.

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Do I favor Sunday reveiry? God forbid! I look with unutterable sorrow upon the tide of no-Sabbathism that is inundating the American church and people. There is doubtless greater evil before us, and sharp battles; Gethsemene and Calvary must come before the Easter morning of Sabbath reform. In the presence of history's verdict I plead that the whole question be remanded to the realm of religious thought and duty. Let it be settled on Divine and not human authority, by the standard of God's law and not man's. Let the civil law protect the rights of conscience and of worship on all days alike. Let it protect Sabbath-keepers as it protects all men on whatever day they may as a religious duty owed unto God, and not required by statutory law. This done, God will lead his people to a true solution of the problem. In the coming struggle your ideas or mine shall go to the wall and be proven incorrect—let it be so. Truth is the only eternal thing in the realm of creeds and theories. Our time is to believe in God, and be saved, without the interposition of the Pope, or State, or church." Salvation through faith was the watchword of the Continental Reformation. It was not possible, therefore, that the Sabbath question and all other great questions connected with the law of God did not become prominent during that stage of the Reformation. In the second stage of the work—the Reformation in England—the next step was naturally taken, and men said: "If the church is not our law-giver, then what of God's law?" The Reformation in England and in Scotland and for the first time face to face with the question of the perpetuity or abrogation of the law of God as involved in the Ten Commandments. Here we find the first phase of the Sabbath question opened. The people that I have the honor to represent developed in their present denominational form during the Reformation period. We had a place well worthy of our cause in the literature of that day. We pressed the question that the only possible ground of success was a return to the Sabbath of the Fourth Commandment, without its Jewish restrictions. The Puritans accepted the doctrine that the law of the Ten Commandments is binding, but our Puritan brethren said, "We cannot go back to the seventh day, for that is Jewish. We dare not remain upon the no-Sabbath platform, for that is full of evil. We will compromise the question; we will transfer the law to another day, and build a new theory." This theory found its first expression through the pen of Nicholas Bound, in 1595. The first edition of his book was burned by order of the reigning power, and the book was republished in 1606. This was the theory, in a word: "The law is binding, the day is not. The law is eternal, the day is temporary. The law can be transferred, the law is transferred by general authority of the church. The general example and practice of the Apostles gives us the liberty thus to transfer the law from the seventh to the first day."

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Personal and General.

Bishop Merrill, of this city, will go to Florida next week to attend his Methodist Conference in that and other Southern States.

The Rev. John Russell, the last of the "fox-hunting parsons" of England, is dangerously ill. He is over 80 years of age, and three or four weeks ago followed the hounds over his beather with as much zest as he was wont in his youthful days.

"Religious cranks and ecclesiastical tramps" have so pestered the Moody and Sankey meetings in England that steps have been taken to keep them out of the "inquiry-room," on the ground that they are more of a nuisance than a help.

The Rev. R. H. Pullman, of Baltimore, in a recent sermon congratulated his hearers on the softening of opposition towards the Universalist Church and its growing reputation as a Christian church among all classes, who once so strongly opposed it.

Since Wolsey, 1533, the following British and Irish Cardinals have been created: Fisher, 1535; Beaton, 1546; Pole, 1558; Allen, 1504; Howard, 1694; Norris, 1704; York, 1807; Erskine, 1811; Weld, 1837; Acton, 1847; Wiseman, 1865; Cullen, 1873; Manning, Howard, Newman, McCabe.

The Spring Garden Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia has secured for its pastor the Rev. Mangasar M. Mangasarian, by birth and early education a Turk. He came to this country several years ago to be educated for the ministry. He is said to be an eloquent and impressive preacher.

The annual meeting of the Chicago Presbyterian Sabbath-School Assembly will be held in the Fourth Church, Dec. 18 and 20. The exercises will be conducted by the Rev. James A. Worden, Secretary of the Sunday-school work of the Presbyterian Board of Publication, and will be participated in by city pastors and others. The program is an attractive and exhaustive one, and should call out a large attendance of Sabbath-school workers.

The Episcopalians of Colorado are, figuratively speaking, rent in twain. It appears that Dean Hart, of Denver, with the consent of his Bishop, invited the Rev. Dr. Jeffrey, a prominent Baptist clergyman, to preach the Thanksgiving sermon in the cathedral. Just before the service Dean Hart received a formal notice that in case Dr. Jeffrey was allowed to use the Episcopal pulpit he (the Dean) would be proceeded against in the ecclesiastical court for violating the canon, which provides that no duly licensed or ordained minister shall occupy an Episcopal pulpit. Dr. Jeffrey did not preach, and the liberal Episcopalians are much enraged.

In his young days, Bradlaugh was an attentive and pious Sunday-school teacher and temperance advocate. The district which he represents in Parliament is not a pronouncedly unorthodox one, but his constituents, who regard his sterling qualities as an honest man, are devotedly attached to him.

It is understood that the congregation of the Church of the Messiah (Unitarian) will extend a unanimous call to the Rev. D. N. Utter, now of Kansas City, to become their pastor, as successor to the Rev. Brooke Herford. Mr. Utter is a gentleman of culture and ability, and a pulpit speaker of unusual power.

Judge Connor, of Cincinnati, has decided that public-school houses cannot be used as places of worship, and he issued a perpetual injunction against the School Trustees of Symmes Township, Ohio, restraining them from allowing the school-house to be used for a Sabbath-school or for religious services.

The Trustees of the First United Presbyterian Church, West Monroe street, corner of Paulina, Dr. Meloy pastor, notified the congregation last Sabbath morning that $700 was needed to close the year free from debt. The people immediately responded to the extent of nearly $300. So the new year will begin with a surplus.

The meeting in Farwell Hall will be conducted this evening by the Rev. William Fawcett, pastor of Grace M. E. Church of this city. These meetings afford one of the best opportunities to extricate men who are ensnared by intemperance and vice into a wretched condition to a better and nobler life. There are a great many instances where men leadnue lives of dissipation and sorrow have been thus saved. The great lack is men and women who have a sympathy for the poor degraded drunkard to be present and speak an encouraging word and extend the helping hand. An inquiry meeting is held in the lecture-room after the regular service. Lyon's orchestra will assist in the music. No charge for admission.

The Protestant Episcopal Church of the Evangelists, in Philadelphia, is in trouble. The dispute is between the High Church rector and Low Church warden and vestrymen. The rector's adversaries want to put an end to his ritualistic propensities and services. So they shut off the gas and refuse to buy coal. The rector thereupon proceeds to take up collections to buy the necessaries. The vestrymen then threaten him with church discipline by the Bishop, contending that he has no right to pursue this course. The feeling of contention rages very high. The same brethren who are opposing the rector oppose his predecessor in like manner. The church is not just now receiving many accessions, nor is it likely to exert a beneficial influence on the surrounding community until the present heated term of one party shall become so completely victorious as to swallow the other party up.

At the recent Episcopalian Convention in Baltimore was discussed the question, "Shall colored men have charge of colored congregations?" A prominent delegate, the Rev. Dr. Grammer, rather startled the convention by advocating the plan of "colonizing" the entire colored race in the United States, in order, as he expressed it, that they might cultivate their "idiosyncrasies," as well as their talents, without interference from the whites, to be a race by themselves, "as God intended." The colored people, Dr. Grammer said, could not hope to be in this country ever

THE STAGE.

General Review—Salvini's Conrad, Othello, and Macbeth.

Similarity of Italian and Celtic Natures—Character of Salvini's Genius.

Wyndham's Company—Raymond's New Play—"The Romany Rye."

Programs of the Week—Dramatic Chit-Chat at Home and Abroad.

Review of the Week.

The theatrical history of last week presents a more than usually interesting aspect. The severe and erratic character of the weather, of course, kept many regular theatre-goers at home, but on the whole it is surprising how well filled the different houses have been throughout the entire week. Even at Haverly's, where Mr. Sims' too melodramatic play "The Romany Rye" happily gives its final death struggle tonight, the audiences have been so good as to suggest that with a respectable company the play would have proved a distinct success. Unfortunately the company and the drama, judging both from an artistic standpoint, are about equally bad, which is all the more provoking as the case was imprudently advertised "the *entire* original cast" and the other as the greatest of contemporary successes.

Mr. John T. Raymond has hardly been as successful as he would have liked at McVicker's, as, though his personal popularity has pulled his new piece through and saved him some actual loss financially, his "In Paradise" has at most achieved only a bare *succès d'estime*. You can Mr. Raymond's performance of Major Pepper, with his profusive bonhomie and offensive "by and, sirs," be said to have advanced his professional reputation, and he will probably consult his own interests by returning at once, however reluctantly, to his old love, Col. Sellers. The most flagrant faults of "In Paradise" are the wanton profuseness of its profanity and slang, the meretricious nature of the dialog, the sloppiness of the sentiment, the staleness of the plot, and the absence of anything which even by courtesy can be called originality or newness in the incidents, characters, or wit.

At Hooley's last premier Mr. Charles Wyndham brought to a close a season the success of which would have left nothing to be desired if Mr. Wyndham's entry into the city had not unfortunately been accompanied by certain vulgar circus brass-balls and leather-lunged office-solicitations, which were strangely out of keeping with the character of the London Criterion Company and of its individual members, and for which it is pleasant to know Mr. Wyndham was in no way responsible. To Mr. Wyndham's peculiarly the catchpenny and vulgar methods adopted by the fussy, rib-tongued, and offensive person who acted as advance agent for Messrs. Brooks & Dickson and as such did his best to repel the very people whom Mr. Wyndham's character and the performances of his company were most likely to attract, were painfully offensive. Any prejudices that were created by these cheap advertising methods, however, were quickly overcome and subdued by the rare excellence, the purity, and the exquisite finish of the cut, which made "Fourteen Days" and "Brighton" delightful beyond precedent to real playgoers. This, at any rate, is certain: that whenever Mr. Wyndham chooses to return to Chicago he will have a magnificent welcome, and it is to be regretted that, owing to no fault either of his or of the Chicago public, he does not perhaps carry with him as many altogether pleasant memories as he has left behind.

There still remains for review the most important engagement not only of the week, but of the year, that of Signor Salvini at the Grand Opera-House. In approaching the subject one is conscious of a feeling of temerity and dissatisfaction. Temerity in the presence of an artist whose genius and methods lift him out of the reach of ordinary criticism; dissatisfaction because his acting suggests so many points for discussion, one feels how useless it is to give any satisfactory idea of it in the scanty limits of a newspaper column. Already he has appeared in three of his best-known impersonations—Othello, Macbeth, and Conrad in "The Outlaw," and the sweep of character embraced, if it does not touch those higher phases of feeling which Salvini has so finely illustrated in his David Garrick, is sufficiently wide to afford satisfactory data on which to base an estimate of his acting. And, first, if only to preserve the appearance of method, a word on those physical and mental qualities, as to Salvini's possession of which in a preeminent degree it is impossible to raise a question. There are: A personage of commanding dignity and grace; that indescribable air of nobility and kingliness of presence that at once proclaims social and intellectual distinction; a voice of surpassing richness, flexibility, and volume; an eye in very deed like Jean to threaten and command; great power of facial expression; that leonine grace of action which results from the unconsciously-artistic exertion of immense strength; an elocution such as one hears but once or twice in a lifetime; and withal that grand air which invests with indescribable dignity and charm the most trivial gesture and utterance. Add to these physical gifts the highest one of intellectual force; a complete command of the resources of his art; a mastery of its technique that allows not the smallest point to escape unnoticed; quickness of perception and readiness to seize not only on the salient features in a character, but on those traits and nice distinctions of thought and manner that clothe the naked and original conception with distinctive color and form; great personal magnetism; prodigious power of tragical expression, and one of all these and less vehement emotions that fall under the head of pathos; and, to crown all, in forming all he says and does with a nobility of purpose and unity of aim that evince the great artist, an ever-present sense of the dignity of his art, and a consequent freedom from merely rhetorical and conventional tricks of action and speech. To the combination of all these physical and intellectual components, and their artistic fusion in the crucible of a powerful and original mind, is to be attributed the profoundness of the impression which Salvini's acting never fails to make on sympathetic spectators. And this, too, although they are ignorant of the language in which he speaks. It is difficult to exaggerate the disadvantage under which an actor must labor who speaks in an unknown tongue, and it is impossible for any critic, however experienced and acute, to pass authoritative analytic judgment on Signor Salvini's methods who does not know Italian. The effort, even in the case of plays so familiar as "Othello" and "Macbeth," to follow the text, necessarily interferes with one's enjoyment, and the fact that the understanding of the speech is at best largely a matter of guesswork—at any rate, an understanding in a vague and general way—inevitably blinds one to the delicate nuances which give artistic and distinctive finish to the art of the tragedian.

Passing from these general considerations to the three roles in which the Signor has already appeared, these in order of merit may be ranked thus: Conrad, Othello, and Macbeth. Not that the difference of merit is very marked, for all three are of surpassing excellence, but in the Corsican Signor Salvini is more completely at home than in the two others, and it is hard to detect the slightest flaw, unless it be a certain coyness or deficiency of pathos, in its rare and rounded perfection. From the moment of entrance, a poor, trembling, outlawed, passionate, heart-broken, great-hearted fugitive, till his death, the actor never once fails to look, and speak, and feel the part. In bearing, appearance, and manner, his Conrad is utterly unlike his Othello; just as the latter shows no resemblance to his Macbeth. Of the three, Othello is the most impressive and commanding; Macbeth the most subtle; Conrad the most consistent and rounded. Othello overwhelms and stuns with an awful sense of power, at times positively painful in its fierce impetuosity; Macbeth startled and perplexes by its puzzling contrasts of conflicting emotions and agencies, its shifting cross-lights of purpose and feeling; and Conrad melts the heart into tears by its unutterable and irremediable sorrow and pathos. In all three there are certain episodes that stand out from the rest of the performance with a prominence that impresses them forever on the mental retina of the spectator. Of such, in "Othello," is the throwing down of Iago to the floor, a whirlwind of passion; in "Macbeth," the actor's terror at the sight of Banquo; in "The Outlaw," the death scene, with the final, sudden collapse of Conrad and his fall forward upon the floor, an inert, lifeless, inanimate mass. But while in "Othello" and "Macbeth" these exhibitions of passion occur at intervals in the course of the performance, and thereby to a certain extent, in seeming if not in reality, break the continuity of the total impression, in "The Outlaw" the one startling incident occurs at the close of the play, which thus ends in a legitimate dramatic climax.

In Othello and Macbeth, again, there are several points to which, if disposed, one might take exception; and the delivery of the celebrated Othello soliloquy, and others, is certainly deficient in effectiveness and force, while his entire action in the final act of "Othello" is in the highest degree artistic and impressive. But the Outlaw is practically perfect, and the art with which Salvini depicts the gradual breaking up of the poor wretch's nervous system, and his final collapse, is of a kind to which contemporary acting can furnish no parallel.

The comparative failure of Salvini's Macbeth to realize the high-pitched expectations raised by his Othello has been generally attributed to the essential difference that exists between the Scottish and the Italian character. It is impossible, argue the critics, for a fiery, impulsive, hot-blooded Italian to enter into the spirit of Macbeth. The objection will hardly stand examination. If, indeed, Macbeth were a modern Scottish gentleman, it undoubtedly might, the civilization of five centuries having curbed and tamed the Celtic nature and developed habits of composure and self-restraint. But in those early times in which Shakespeare places his personages the Celts of Scotland were every whit as impulsive, emotional, and gesticulative as their Southern brethren of Europe, and indeed to this moment the Scottish Highlander retains his passionate, volcanic nature, and when roused by passion is as animated in his gestures and facial expression as the most mobile of Italian improvisatores. The defects of Salvini's Macbeth arise from other and quite different causes—from what, to the writer, appears to be a radical misconception of the character and a consequent failure to embody Shakespeare's idea as that has been interpreted by the best English and German critics.

At the same time it is, like all his efforts, a magnificent impersonation; how magnificent can only be realized by comparing it with the best other Macbeth with which we happen to be familiar.

Finally, although these remarks have overlapped the limits originally assigned them, it would be unjust to close this hasty review without a word in acknowledgment of the excellent support accorded Signor Salvini by Mr. Lewis Morrison and Miss Marie Prescott, and, in less degree, by the rest of the company generally. Owing to various circumstances it has been found impossible to do that justice to the acting of Miss Prescott and Mr. Morrison, and to the admirable presentation of "The New Magdalen," which their intrinsic merits richly deserve. An opportunity to do so will probably present itself during the week, and meanwhile this much at least is due to both these artists—that their personations of the various and arduous parts intrusted to them during the week have greatly raised them in public estimation, and given them a distinct and honorable place in the somewhat limited circle of actors whose appearance will always command attention and respect.

Programs for the Week.

Grand Opera-House: Salvini and company.

Olympic: Ernest Stanley's American-Anglican Allied Shows.

Hooley's: Joseph Murphy, in Mr. Fred Marsden's "Kerrygow."

McVicker's: Miss Carrie Swain, in Mr. Fred G. Maeder's "Mat, the Romp."

Haverly's: The McCaull Opera Comique company, in "The Queen's Lace Handkerchief."

Academy of Music: Niles, Evans, Bryant & Hoey Meteors, with the comedy of "The Book-Agent."

Lyceum: A variety company, including Messrs. Emerson and Clark, Hulmer, Malcolm and Orville, J. Arthur Doty, Frank Livingstone, the Paynes, Christie Brothers, Pensley and Vennetta, Harry Wheeler, Miss Ada Adair, and Baby Florence.

Local.

At a special Christmas matinée at McVicker's tomorrow week, Miss Annie Pixley will appear in Mr. Fred Marsden's new play, "Zara."

"Siberia," which is billed for Haverly's for January next, is having a phenomenal success in San Francisco, and Mr. Bartley Campbell is happy.

A New York contemporary is responsible for the announcement that Salvini will play Monte Cristo this week. If so, neither the Signor nor Manager Chizzola is aware of the fact.

On Friday, Saturday, and Christmas matinée, at Hooley's, Mr. Joseph Murphy and company will present the drama entitled "Shaun Rhue," and on Tuesday, the 26th, a new play by Mr. George Fawcett Rowe called "The Donagh."

Mme. Modjeska will appear at McVicker's on Feb. 5, 1883. She has just had a most successful season at Booth's Theatre, New York, where her new impersonation of Rosalind in "As You Like It" has been generally praised for its "ideal and enchanting beauty."

On Christmas-Day the Madison Square Theatre "Esmeralda" company will open a week's engagement at Haverly's; the cast to include John E. Owens, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Walcot, Ed J. Buckley, Annie Russell, Louise Dillon, G. W. Presbrey, W. H. Pope, and E. G. Spangler.

Tomorrow evening Salvini will present "The Gladiator" at the Grand Opera-House, to be succeeded on Wednesday and Saturday matinée by "Othello," and on Friday by "The Outlaw." The intervening nights and Wednesday matinée will be occupied by "The New Magdalen," with Marie Prescott and Lewis Morrison in the leading rôles.

The attractions offered by the Olympic for tonight and the ensuing week are sufficiently varied to suit its most capricious patrons. In addition to the Australian minstrels there are the Coldstream Guard Echo Sextet, the Congress of Specialists, a new sensational drama, "The Dramatic Alliance," and nearly a score of different performers.

During Salvini's next engagement in New York, which will open on Feb. 21, he will enact King Lear for the first time, and also essay the parts of Ingomar and David Garrick. Apropos of the distinguished Italian, negotiations are in progress for the simultaneous appearance of "Macbeth" and "Le Morte Civile" of Salvini and Miss Clara Morris. Both have expressed their desire to effect the combination, and Mr. Chizzola will richly deserve the thanks of the community if he succeeded, as there is every probability he will, in effecting so hopeful a union.

House News.

At Honesdale, Pa., the 12th inst., Miss Anna Dickinson read her drama, "Aurelian" to a crowded and seemingly delighted audience.

It is probable that Mrs. Agnes Booth, of the Madison Square Theatre company, will take part in the forthcoming dramatic festival at Cincinnati.

Lawrence Barrett has taken Boston by storm with his "Francesca da Rimini," the Bostonians thus evincing their good taste by so generously indorsing the unanimous verdict of Chicago critics.

New York will after all have a regular London Christmas pantomime at Easter. It will be "Dick Whittington and His Cat." The trick properties and costumes will be imported from Drury Lane, and the Vokeses have been engaged to create the fun.

Joseph Jefferson has been reviving one of his old-time successes at Philadelphia the past week—Dr. Ollapod in "The Poor Gentleman." He had not played it before in many years, but it is to be hoped that he will not let it permanently drop out of his list again.

J. M. Hill's contract with George Riddle has been broken by one or the other (by Mr. Hill apparently), and Mr. Riddle will therefore not go to Europe to continue his studies, but will probably make his début as a professional actor at Chicago some time this winter.

Janauschek, who is having a particularly prosperous season, has lately added "Marie Antoinette" to her list of plays, and she says she will soon produce a new piece by a Providence man. It is called "Boadicea," and the scene is laid in England in the time of the Druids.

Colley Cibber's comedy, "She Would and She Would Not," will succeed "Our English Friend" at Daly's Theatre in New York when that piece shall have lost its attractiveness. The company are now rehearsing Shakspeare's "All's Well That Ends Well," which the *Tribune* says has never been acted in New York, and probably not in the country. A new comedy by a new author will also be heard at this theatre before the season closes.

Foreign News.

"Ambra," a new five-act drama in verse, by M. Grangeneuve, has been successfully produced at the Odeon, Paris.

The "Ajax" of Sophocles has been successfully revived at Cambridge University, England, after an interval of 2,000 years.

The other day a cablegram announced the granting of a pension by Mr. Gladstone to Frances Maria Kelly, born 1790, and the oldest of English actresses, and now we learn of her death. She made her début on the stage when 8 years old, the year before Washington died. Miss Kelly was the daughter of an army officer and a niece of Michael Kelly, known in letters through his plays and his delightful reminiscences. Three Kings and one Queen of England witnessed Miss Kelly's vivacious and natural comedy and her operatic performances. She will always live in the criticism of Hazlitt and in the letters of Tom Moore, as well as in many contemporaneous books of reminiscences. In Dean street, near Soho Square, London, a memorial of this charming actress and estimable woman exists in the Royalty Theatre, which she built forty-two years ago and opened, in connection with her school for acting.

Last Monday night a new play entitled "Impulse," adapted from the French by Mr. B. C. Stephenson, was successfully launched at the St. James Theatre, London. The story of the piece is the temptation of a young wife, during her husband's absence on foreign service, by her French lover, and her salvation from the consequences of her flight with him and of his incessant persecution of her. The incidents are interesting and pathetic, and were acted with much force and finish by Mr. and Mrs. Kendal, Miss Dietz, a New York lady, a poet as well as actress, and Messrs. Wenman, Dacre, and Beaumont. Mrs. Kendal and her husband, who are great favorites, had parts which thoroughly suited their attractive, genial style. Miss Dietz made a deep impression by her charming, pathetic impersonation of the weak, neglected woman who yields and is all but lost. She is in the front rank of the few European actresses of real power now found on the English stage. Her style is that of the best French school.

MUSIC.

The Queen's Lace Handkerchief to Be Waved at Haverly's.

The Second Concert of the Symphony Society and the First of the Mozart.

Musical Gossip and News at Home and Abroad.

Comic Opera at Haverly's Theatre.

During the present week McCaull's comic opera company, of New York, will give at Haverly's Theatre the English version of Strauss' opera, "The Queen's Lace Handkerchief." The company is a very large one, comprising seventy-six people, and it is promised that the opera shall be mounted and costumed as handsomely as possible. It was given in New York at the opening of the new Casino, and since then has been having a very successful run in Philadelphia. When it leaves here it will go back to New York for a long season. The cast for the piece includes Mme. Mathilde Cottrelly, who sang in German last year, Miss Lily Post, Louise Paullin, Jennie Reiffarth, Mr. Perugini, Mr. Greensfelder, Mr. Adolphi, and others well known here. The orchestra is under the leadership of Mr. Catenhausen, of Vienna. The plot of this opera, now given here for the first time, is as follows:

It is founded on Cervantes' "Don Quixote," and the principal characters are the King and Queen of Portugal; Cervantes and Irene, the Queen's confidante; the head of the Regency, Count Villalobos; Don Sancho d'Avellaneda, and the Marquis de la Mancha (respectively the prototypes of Sancho Panza and Don Quixote), and the Marquise of Villareal, chief lady in waiting to the Queen. Count Villalobos is the head of the conspiracy to betray Portugal to Philip II., of Spain, and is represented in the first act as having had the youthful monarch of Portugal brought up to most luxurious and extravagant tastes. The Queen, Irene, and Cervantes combine to deliver the young King from the schemes of the head of the Cabinet. The King falls in love with Irene, who is betrothed to Cervantes, but his attentions are coolly received, and Irene has a suspicion that the Queen is in love with Cervantes. The King has taken it into his head to receive his Cabinet in the same chamber in which he takes his dancing lessons and at the same hour. The Queen attends the Cabinet meeting, and by way of a brief and timely rebuke to her lord and master for his extravagant living, writes on her handkerchief: "A Queen does love thee, but thou art no King." Instead of handing this to the King, as she intended, she slips the handkerchief into a copy of "Don Quixote," which she hands to Cervantes. Irene secures the handkerchief and interprets the writing as a declaration of love by the Queen to Cervantes, who is consequently arrested by the Prime Minister on a charge of seditious writing and imprisoned. Irene, in disguise, heads a lunacy commission, who examine Cervantes and pronounce him insane, and thus, strange to relate, secure his liberation. Cervantes begs the Queen to let him keep the handkerchief "as a memento of exalted virtues," which request is granted. Cervantes then, for some reason or other, plays a practical joke on the Premier and Sancho, passing himself off as the British Ambassador, but during the practical joking he drops the handkerchief. The Premier picks it up and shows it to the King, who recognizes the writing of his wife, and banishes her and Cervantes. This closes the second act. The third act opens with a scene in the Sierra Surro, where Cervantes and his followers, disguised as bandits, have fallen upon the carriage in which the Queen is being conveyed to a convent, accompanied by Irene, the Marquise, and Don Sancho, and the royal lady and her retinue are made prisoners. This locality singularly happens to be the one selected by the King for a series of entertainments arranged with a view to dispelling the "blues" he has experienced on account of the loss of his wife. Cervantes acts as the innkeeper, the Queen as his niece, a waiting maid, and Irene as the matador at a bull fight which is to take place. The King is especially pleased with some pantry which is set before him, which reminds him of some delicacies the Queen prepared for him on the night of the royal marriage. The disguised Queen is told to choose her reward for the excellence of her pastry and takes—not the king and not the handkerchief. Irene then reveals to the King the Queen's identity and Cervantes explains the real meaning of the writing on the handkerchief. The piece closes with the reconciliation of the King and his wife, the downfall of the Premier and his Cabinet, and the appointment of Cervantes to the post of Privy Councilor.

The Heimendahl Symphony Concert.

On Tuesday night the second of Mr. Heimendahl's symphony concerts will be given at Central Music Hall. Those who attended the first one will remember how agreeably they were surprised by the unexpectedly fine performance, and certainly the second should not be inferior to the first so far as the playing of the musicians is concerned. The programme is an excellent one, embracing as a novelty Svensen's Third Norwegian Rhapsody given for the first time in this city. The other orchestral numbers will be Haydn's Symphony in E flat; Bizet's Suite Arlésienne; Beethoven's "Fidelio" Overture, and the Liszt Concerto in E flat, played with Mlle. Ravel, a pianist who appeared here at a recital last season. We shall also welcome back Mrs. Grace Hiltz-Gleason, who has been studying in Europe, and who will sing: Scena and Aria from "Der Freischütz," and a recitation and aria from Verdi's "Aida."

Concert Tomorrow Night.

The Mozart Society will give its first concert of the season of 1882 and '83 at Central Music Hall tomorrow evening, the 18th, assisted by Miss Medora Henson, Mr. Myron W. Whitney, and the Chickering Quartet, composed of Charles A. Knorr, Charles H. Clark, John E. McWade, W. H. Clark. The program is as follows:

1. "Take Wing, Light Song"..... Joetze
Mozart Society.
2. "Brightly the Sunlight Gleaming"..... Mehta
Miss Medora Henson.
3. The Lovers..... Koschat
Mozart Society.
4. Rec and Aria—"O Ruddier than the Cherry"..... Handel
Mr. Myron W. Whitney.
5. The Fisher Boy..... Braun
The Chickering Quartet.
6. "Waken, Lords and Ladies Gay"..... Mendelssohn
Mozart Society and Chickering Quartet.
7. Nun of Nidaros..... Buck
Mozart Society.

Tenor solo by Mr. C. A. Knorr, Mr. Liebling pianist, Mr. Havens organist.

8. "I'm a Roamer"..... Mendelssohn
Mr. Myron W. Whitney.
9. "More and More"..... Seifert
Mozart Society.
10. "Flowery Omens"..... Taubert
Miss Henson.
11. In Absence..... Buck
The Chickering Quartet.
12. To the Sons of Art (cantata)..... Mendelssohn
Mozart Society and Chickering Quartet.

Musical Notes at Home.

Camilla Urso and her concert company will be here Jan. 9.

Col. Mapleson's dates in Chicago at McVicker's Theatre are Jan. 15 to 20.

The Chickering Quartet sang with Miss Kellogg at Fort Wayne Friday night.

The Hyde Park Mendelssohn Society will give a concert Dec. 20, and will produce Buck's "Nun of Nidaros."

The Chicago Church Choir company will produce "Pirates of Penzance" at Aurora next Wednesday evening.

Miss Amy Fay gave a piano recital at Evanston on Saturday afternoon by invitation of the Amateur Musical Club there.

The musical department of the Chicago Female College gave another soirée Thursday, Dec. 14, under the direction of Mr. C. A. Havens.

The next concert by the Chicago Quintet Club takes place at Hershey Hall Jan. 11. The last one on Thursday was unusually interesting.

Mr. S. G. Pratt has sent us his Egyptian "Lullaby Song" and the duet "Peacefully We'll Wander Onward," from his opera of "Zenobia."

The concert to be given by Mr. C. E. Seeborck on Monday, Dec. 18, at Fairbank Hall, has been postponed till after the holidays. The date will be announced next week.

Madame Arabella Root de l'Armitage has signed with the Dunbar musical agency for a tour of several weeks, beginning in January. She is now forming her concert company.

"Zenobia" is to be produced at McVicker's Theatre March 26, with Dora Henninges and W. H. Clark as two of the soloists, a full orchestra and chorus. New scenery and costumes are being prepared.

The pupils of the Chicago Musical College give a soirée musicale at Apollo Hall next Friday evening. Mrs. H. M. Kidder and the Misses Rosa Bedlan, Anna Meyer, Clara David, Ida Wolfe, Nellie Roberts, Alice Tymeson, Annie Lynch, and Mary Belle Phelon will take part.

The classical cantata, "Christmas," will be given at Lake View under the direction of Mrs. Prof. Nightingale, Friday, Dec. 22, at the high school. The pupils of the school will form the chorus, and the soloists will be the Misses Dunbar, Tuttill, and Blood, and Messrs. Patterson, Lawrence, and Booker. There will be a full orchestra. A repetition of the cantata will take place at Cook's Hall Dec. 29.

The next and probably all of the succeeding Saturday Dime Entertainments will be given at Hershey Hall. The musical participants next Saturday will be Misses Jennie Pierce, Bertha Butler, and Minnie McIntyre, Miss Emma Donovan, Miss Anna Eisfinger, and Dr. Thomas W. Mendsen.

The regular Sunday-afternoon concert at North Turner Hall will be for the benefit of the Chicago Turngemeinde today. The program is as follows: March, "North German Confederacy"; overture, "La Gaza Ladra"; waltz, "New Vienna"; Fabio fantasia (by request); Jubilation Overture; Infelice ("Grand"); Mr. Leivermann; Torchlight Dance No. 3, C flat; potpourri, "A Trip Through Europe"; Amaryllys; Mercur Galop.

Count Eugene Radetzky will appear in concert in this city on Wednesday evening, Dec. 27, at Hershey Music-Hall, assisted by Miss Grace Hiltz Gleason, soprano, and the Balatka Quintet Club of instrumentalists. The program includes such composers as Liszt, Wagner, Rubinstein, and others. Count Radetzky is a Russian gentleman, and was a favorit pupil of Anton Rubinstein, and, although having lost one arm during the last Russo-Turkish war on the battlefield of Gorni-Dubeniek, is still able to play the brilliant compositions of his master.

The next concert of the Beethoven Society will be given in February with the following program:

1. Gallia..... Gounod
Soprano solo with chorus.
2. Birch and Elders.
3. Filgut of the Holy Family..... Brach
4. Lyra and Harp..... Saint Saëns
Chorus from "Meistersinger"..... Warner

At the second reunion of the society, Jan. 18, Mrs. W. C. Wyman will sing a song of Grieg's.

The fifth concert by the Amateur Club took place last Wednesday afternoon, the program having been arranged by Mrs. James A. Hunt. Mrs. Raymond and Miss Hattie Tanner were the pianists and Mrs. Earle sang two songs. Messrs. Mueller, Becker, and Zozaman played a trio by Barziel for piano, violin, and 'cello. It was a matter of regret that so many should have been obliged to leave early, as the trio is a very beautiful number, and was admirably rendered. The Amateur Club is deservedly popular, and its fortnightly meetings anticipated with pleasure by its members.

The Christmas performance of Handel's wand oratorio of the "Messiah" will be given by the Apollo Club next Thursday evening at the Central Music-Hall. The club will be assisted by Miss Jennie Dutton, soprano; Miss Addie Fareman, contralto; Dr. C. T. Barnes, tenor; and Mr. W. H. Clark, bass, as soloists; a full orchestra, and organ. The chorus will be a very large one, numbering 200. The past performances of the oratorio at this season of the year have always drawn very large houses, and there is every indication of a crowded audience this year. The soloists are familiar with the parts assigned them, and the chorus has been well drilled by Mr. Tomlins.

Musical Notes Abroad.

Edmund Neupert is to be the pianist of the Thursby concert company.

Gounod's "Redemption" was given in Toronto last Wednesday night with a chorus of 500.

Gounod said in a recent interview: "Had I my life over again, I should not be a musician; I should devote my faculties to literature and philosophy."

Nilsson's stay in San Francisco has been one continued ovation. No singer since Jenny Lind has had such receptions wherever she has sung in this country.

Minnie Hauk's contract with Col. Mapleson to appear Dec. 3 was signed last spring, not long after the time when she positively declared that she would never sing with Mapleson again.

Syracuse, N. Y., is to have a musical jubilee, commencing Feb. 4, 1883. Gilmore's band of sixty pieces has been engaged and a chorus of 700 singers will be trained for the occasion.

Miss E. H. Ober, manageress of the Boston "Ideals," telegraphs that the "Marriage of Figaro" was sung for the first time by the company at Omaha on Thursday evening, and with success. She also denies emphatically that there is any foundation for certain statements as to contemplated withdrawals from the company of some of the principal artists.

The new opera of "Virginia" is to be produced in New York in about two weeks. One of the prettiest acts in the opera represents the village maiden, manufactured into a professional beauty, visited by a chorus of photographers. Their closed-up cameras are held under their arms like sketch-books, and their canes are the supports thereof.

Patti says Ravelli is "unsympathetic," and she will not sing with him. Col. Mapleson says the public will not have Nicolini, and he must indorse the public. Both Mapleson and Patti will take Perugini, and now McCaull says they can't have him. Wanted, a tenor, "not too good, but just good enough." Apply to Col. Mapleson, or Mme. Patti, or the Marquis of Caux.

The New York *Tribune* on "La Sonnambula": "Signor Nicolini as Elvino was beneath contempt. His performance was a disgrace to the management and an insult to the public." New York *World*: "Signor Nicolini was the Elvino. So far Signor Nicolini's most artistic contribution to the season was the cold he caught before the first performance of "Traviata," enabling Ravelli to take his place in the cast."

St. Louis is trying to get up a festival for next spring with Theodore Thomas as leader. The St. Louis *Republican* announces as probable numbers to be given: "Wagner's 'Parsifal' and 'Brown's' new concerto!" Who is Brown? Is he the composer also of "Jamaica Ginger," that very emotional compound? May St. Louis enjoy his "concerto," and then let us have a little of it out this way. "No musical festival should be without it."

SECRET SOCIETIES.

At the annual communication of Dearborn Lodge, No. 310, A. F. & A. M., held Friday evening the election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows: Robert C. Grimth, W. M.; John T. Richards, S. W.; George C. King, J. W.; N. Goold, Treasurer; William M. Thexton, Secretary; John B. Hine, S. D.; Charles E. Mick, J. D.

At the annual installation of the officers of National Lodge, No. 595, A. F. and A. M., Tuesday evening the following were installed: J. D. Adney, W. M.; H. F. Stephens, S. W.; Henry Schultz, J. W.; A. Meyer, Treasurer; A. C. Wood, Secretary; John McDonald, S. D.; S. D. Simpson, J. D.; T. W. Young, S. S.; Charles Atwood, J. S.; John Lussem, Tyler; J. W. Ostrander, Chaplain.

The thirty-seventh annual communication of Oriental Lodge, No. 33, A. F. & A. M., was held Friday evening. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: E. B. Bennett, W. M.; A. J. Mereness, S. W.; J. B. Norton, J. W.; A. G. Burley, Treasurer; Charles Catlin, Secretary. The installation of officers will take place Friday evening, Dec. 29. Mr. A. G. Burley has been elected as Treasurer of Oriental Lodge for thirty-one consecutive years.

At the stated annual communication of Covenant Lodge, No. 536, A. F. & A. M., held Friday evening the following officers were elected and appointed for the ensuing Masonic year: Worshipful Master, George L. Ward; Senior Warden, Raymond L. Leonard; Junior Warden, R. W. S. Cuyler; Treasurer, Thomas B. Miller; Secretary, George A. Walt; Chaplain, Hugh Mason; Marshal, E. H. Haler; Senior Deacon, William S. Board; Junior Deacon, James Hibben; Senior Steward, E. D. Corlett; Junior Steward, Samuel S. Friedly; Organist, Harry M. Packham; Tyler, Samuel M. Richardson.

At the annual convocation of Washington Chapter, No. 43, R. A. M., held Friday evening, the following officers were elected and appointed and duly installed by M. E. Coup, Andrew Guilford, assisted by Comp. Lloyd D. Richardson, as Grand Master: M. E. H. P., G. A. Williams; E. K., James Smith; E. S., Bayard E. Hand; C. of H., Graeme Stewart; P. S., J. M. Terwilliger; R. A. C., J. W. Ostander; Treasurer, Henry Baker; Secretary, Charles C. Doolittle; G. M., Third Veil, John W. Sykes; G. M., Second Veil, J. F. Tenny; G. M., First Veil, Alex Annan; Tyler, T. H. Agnew; Stewards, John Buehler, William Kennedy, M. W. Schulz.

THE RIVER.

There are the ceaseless flow and ceaseless sound
Of waters, on the rapids rushing white,
Then slowly eddying through depths profound,
With mellower voice, and throwing rippled light
In gleams and sparkles where the Southern breeze
Plays on the surface; and along the shore
Are broken images of the bare trees.
They fain would look and listen o'er and o'er
Who knew the alchemy of the inner sense,
Which may transmute to golden hopes and dreams
The river's beauty and its eloquence.
Making less blessed that which is than seems
To tired and hungry hearts which have to feed
Each day
Upon the selfish husks of men who do not pray.
—*George C. Bridgdon.*

Count Rudolph's Contract.

In a trial in Germany recently a curious document was produced, which was called forth by the marriage of the Count de Sulz, a Roman Catholic, to Agatha, Countess of Hanau, a Protestant, in the year 1693. At the wedding the bridegroom solemnly swore to respect his future wife's religious views, and signed, sealed, and delivered a deed to that effect. It was couched in the followed terms: "I, Rudolph, Count of Sulz, hereby promise on my honor as a nobleman—or may the devil take me—that I will allow my future wife to remain in her religion nor will I offer her any inducement in the slightest to abandon it. I have at home two Bibles: if that is not enough for her, I will get her two more. Let her read in them bravely and industriously. Moreover, it is her body, not her soul, I take. I shall remain in my religion, in which I have been brought up from my youth. I know that I am on the right road: if she won't go to heaven, let her go to hell. Signed, Rudolph, Count of Sulz."

TURF MATTERS.

Sale of a $5,000 Team—Notes and News Concerning the Trotters and Runners.

Wilbur F., record 2:24¼, has been purchased by Gen. Caldwell, of Cleveland, as a mate to Dr. Norman, record 2:19¾.

Voltaire, record 2:20¼, is being wintered in Cincinnati, but will go to Kentucky in the spring and be put to breeding.

The racing mare Suanuanoa, 11 years old, by Red Dick, dam Lizzie Rogers, died recently in Minneapolis, Minn., of distemper.

Knox Boy, record 2:23¾, and Dispatch, record 2:24½, are being driven together on the road in Salem, Conn., by Mr. Harry Hawes, of that city.

Ex-Gov. Stanford, of California, is driving four colts by his stallion Electioneer on the road in New York City where he will spend the winter.

Maggie F., a mare that obtained a record of 2:30 on the trotting turf last season, is by Newry, thoroughbred son of Lexington. Her dam was an old roan work-mare of unknown blood.

The English racehorse Peter was recently sold for $30,000, for stud purposes. In view of the fact that Peter's temper is of the very worst, English horsemen look upon the price as a high one.

George Voorhies denies the truth of the report that the trotter Pilot R. died from the effects of a fistula. George reports Black Cloud, the sensational stallion of last season, to be in fine form.

Mr. Addison Doughty, of this city, now owns the whole of the bay mare Maggie F., by Monelan, having purchased the interest of Mr. O. R. Smith last week. Maggie F. has a record of 2:27, obtained in her first race.

Engeman, of Brighton Beach fame, has leased the New Orleans track for five years, and will give a running meeting commencing Dec. 23 and continuing until next May, races being given three days of each week.

The Caton Stock-Farm, Joliet, Ill., has sold to William B. Fasig for Mr. Russell Sage Jr., of New York, the trotting mares Jennie Cuyler and Gypsy Maid, for a long price. They were shipped East by express last Wednesday, and will be used by Mr. Sage for a road team.

It is understood that Pincus, who trained Mr. Lorillard's English stable for two years, and returned only last week from Europe, will train for the Pelham stable next season. Fred Gebhardt, who has recently come into prominence as an admirer of Mrs. Langtry, is the owner of the Pelham stable.

An even bet of $5,000 was made recently in England against any one of seven named horses winning the Epsom Derby next spring. The maker of the bet named Fulmen, Mollcatch, Keir, Prince Maurice, Gallard, Sigmaphone, and Ladislaus. It will be noticed that none of the colts mentioned are American-bred.

The fast trotting team belonging to George D. Wheaton, of Chicago, was sold last Tuesday by Matt Fisher to Budd Doble for account of a California party for $5,000. This is undoubtedly the fastest and prettiest team in the Northwest, and are guaranteed to trot a full mile in 2:30 or better. They will be stabled at Fisher's stables until spring and jogged under the supervision of Mr. Doble preparatory for their departure for the Pacific coast.

The Louisville Association has made on its grounds a straight track three-quarters of a mile in length, and hereafter all races of that distance or under will be run on the new track. The advantages of the new plan are obvious, and especially in the case of 2-year-olds will the straight course be found useful, since in short dashes between horses of that age the one that gets the pole has far the best of those on the outside, besides having a less distance to run.

The champion trotter of 1882, Edwin Thorne, will, from present appearances, be a more formidable adversary than ever next season. A letter from his owner states that the big son of Thorndale had a four weeks' run at grass after his long and successful campaign, which resulted in a gain of fifty pounds in weight, notwithstanding that he had no grain during the last two weeks of his romp in the rich pastures of Duchess County. He now takes a daily jog of six to eight miles, and will be in fine condition when sent to Turner in the spring.

The famous race-mare Clara D. has finally retired from the turf, having run her last race at San Francisco, Nov. 25. She is by Glenelg, out of The Nun, and was purchased by "Lucky" Baldwin as a yearling. She began racing in her 2-year-old form, and has had six hard campaigns, in two of which she crossed the Rocky Mountains. In 1879 Clara D. and Mollie McCarthy, both owned by Mr. Baldwin, started in the race for the Garden City Cup at Chicago, two miles and a quarter, and when two miles had been done they were first and second respectively. As the program was to have Mollie McCarthy win, if possible, she was sent to the front, Clara D. making no further effort. During her career on the turf Clara D. ran forty-one races, of which she won twenty-six; was second thirteen times, third twice, and unplaced ten times.

THE DEATH OF LINCOLN.

For The Chicago Tribune.

He died not in battle: fell not in the strife
Where parties or nations were struggling for life;
Not in the combat where man against man
Was striking for triumph on flank or in van:
Ah, no! He fell 'neath an assassin's hand—
Yet gave fair Freedom to our rescued land.

He fell not where banners were tattered and red:
Not where the field was bestrewed with the dead;
Not in War's contest within or without;
Not in the smoke, the charge, or the rout;
No! Noble leader of a peaceful host,
He died on duty, faithful at his post.

He fell not in fortress, or camp near or far;
Not visored in armor, or belted for war;
Not mustered in line where fierce hosts were engaging;
Not banded in conflict where battle was raging:
No! He fell and died in Honor's highest place,
Securing Freedom for a ransomed race.

Not on the field where the wounded were lying,
Where patriot heroes for country were dying;
In the chances of war 'tis Insurgents to bleed,
Where the rider lay pulseless in death with his steed:
No!

"PALMAM QUI MERUIT FERAT."

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These cuts illustrate our beautiful and neatly-fitting Combination Jacket for Ladies. We make the same for Gentlemen. In calling special attention to this Garment we wish to impress upon the mind the all important fact that our Magneton Jacket furnishes *full and complete insulation! full and complete protection of all the vital organs of the body!* Of the whole range of our Appliances, none so fully and completely recharges the blood and revitalizes the nerve centres as does this admirable Garment, serving at once all the purposes of a thick heavy vest or waist, combining all the pleasant features of the corset, while at the same time it is a complete protection against malaria in all its forms; and a positive curative agent of great power for ANY AND ALL diseases of the Thorax and Abdomen. No lady or gentleman with impaired health or weakened constitution can afford to go without this Jacket, combining as it does two of the most important garments of underwear, and at the same time furnishing life to all the tissues, vitality to all the capillaries, and warmth, tone, and redoubled strength and power to every organ in the human body. We believe there is no other equal protection against diseases, and cure for the same, now known. We have had experience to warrant all we say of these Appliances, and people who have worn them will cheerfully testify to what we publish from their own experience.

The Jacket fits and conforms to the body like a glove, and while exerting its healing and sustaining power it imparts a genial, warming, soothing influence upon the entire nerve ganglia. It tones and recharges the spinal nerves, imparts inward life and activity until the whole being is aglow with magnetic warmth and energy.

It is no profanation to say that the wearer of this exquisite garment has been "born again" physically. This is the precise language of hundreds who have worn it and been taken from beds of sickness and pain and restored to complete health in a few weeks or months. Could the reader realize the full force of these facts, none would pass through the rigors of winter in our climate without this grand safeguard and protection against cold, catarrh, neuralgia; rheumatism, pneumonia, scarlet fever, and nervous prostration, from whatever cause induced. In reply to the oft-repeated question, "What diseases do these Appliances cure?" we answer by positively asserting that we know of no disease of our climate these Appliances will NOT CURE except cancer; and in the earlier stages they will arrest and eliminate this terrible blood poison. Magnetism, properly applied, will cure every curable disease, whatever the cause.

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Garment to any part of the U. S. by Mail or Express. All letters of inquiry, inclosing stamp, will receive prompt attention, and certificates and testimonials from prominent physicians and others will be furnished on application.

It is a true saying that "people cannot be too radical if right, while they cannot be too conservative if wrong." We take the former position, and solicit the closest examination to ascertain the value of our Appliances as therapeutic agents in the curing of disease. There need not be a single case of rheumatism, sciatica, or neuralgia in Chicago or the Northwest. We offer a sure remedy, and positively assert that our Appliances have not failed in ONE SINGLE INSTANCE when worn according to our instructions and in quantities sufficient to reach the case. If you are suffering and have tried for years and get no relief, it is hardly to be expected that Magnetism and Electricity will make you well in a few days. These healing forces work by law, and stimulate vitality and augment the healing energies.

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We cannot afford any experiments, and must decline to sell our Appliances unless our instructions can be complied with. We furnish a few names of those who are now wearing the Appliances, and all persons can readily satisfy themselves of their merits before purchasing the same.

Persons who fail to derive full benefit from Magnetism are those who do not follow the advice and instructions given in regard to wearing the Magnetic Appliances.

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Not one instance can be found where the Garments have been worn as directed without producing all the beneficial and curative effects promised.

Many persons suffer for years from chronic rheumatism, asthma, gout, lumbago, bronchitis, lung diseases, and other complaints, which baffle the skill of our best physicians, and expend hundreds of dollars in popular remedies and receive no good results. These people, as a last resort, seek relief in Magnetism, but instead of purchasing the Garments recommended for them they consult their pocket at the expense of health. It is not wise to place a higher value upon money than health. Having decided this question, then go ahead and secure the best, as the best is the cheapest in the end.

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In sending measure for Jacket, Ladies' or Gents', it is well to measure over the under garments only.

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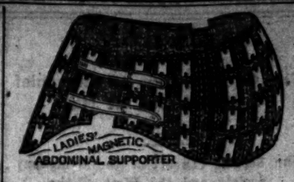

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Diseases of the Liver,
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An Abdominal Belt and a pair of Magnetic Cork Insoles have no superior in the relief and cure of all these complaints. They carry a powerful magnetic force to the seat of the disease, and by its tranquillizing influence upon the sacro iliac plexus or nerves, and in its powerful stimulus upon the blood, it possesses healing virtues rarely found at the best springs in Europe or America.

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The Belt does not interfere with any action of the body, but acts as a stimulus and support to the trunk and spine, while reinforcing the Kidneys with Nature's own healing energy.

For all forms of UTERINE Complaints it is unsurpassed by anything ever before invented, both as a curative agent and as a source of power and vitalization.

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Price of Belt, with Magnetic Cork Insoles, $10. Sent by express C. O. D., or on receipt of price, and if not found as represented money refunded. In ordering send measure of waist and size of shoe usually worn. Remittances can be made in currency, sent in letter at our risk.

We positively assert that our Magnetic Belt and Insoles will effect what we claim, and we offer to refund money where they fail to do all we claim.

By the wearing of a pair of Magnetic Insoles a uniform, soothing, and pleasant warmth of the feet is constantly kept up, and all the ills and pains resulting from cold feet completely avoided.

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HUMOR.

Two Montana men, while sinking a mine, broke into a subterranean cavern filled with diamonds. From the number of deadheads in the pit it must have been an old theater.

When an Ohio man is in debt, hard up, sick, or utterly discouraged, he doesn't commit suicide. He goes to the post-office and gets a letter informing him that he has fallen heir to $5,000.

First young man: "Well, did you make the acquaintance of that strange girl you were raving over?" Second ditto: "Yes, followed her home." First young man: "How did she strike you?" Second ditto: "She didn't strike me at all; she got her big brother to do it."

A great many things are accepted by us, as a matter of course, in this country. An Austin lottery was called to take the acknowledgment of a witness to a deed. He swore out: "I, to me well known, personally appeared ——. By the way, what is your name anyhow?"—*Texas Siftings.*

A savant of atheistical tendencies thus concludes the preface of his work on natural history: "It is, therefore, demonstrated that our globe is the work of chance, and not of a reasoning Creator, since the animals upon it have been given legs, and not mounted upon wheels, which would furnish an easier and more rapid method of locomotion; and the vast electrical resources of the atmosphere are wasted in thunder-storms and similar phenomena, instead of being utilized for the transmission of telegraphic dispatches!"—*Paris Paper.*

"I wish I was the trapper and was tied to the stake, going to be burned alive by the Indians," said Bobby Pinkerton, who was reading a blue novel on the sofa. "Why do you wish to be in such a horrible predicament?" asked his mother. "Because, in the last chapter, the trapper stops to whittle a pin, the Jumping Jackass of Juniper Jungle, and his Indian allies, and carries off White Fawn, the lovely maiden, in triumph to his mountain fastness." "I think there is too much fastness, anyhow, about the story of Austin," remarked his mother, thoughtfully.—*Texas Siftings.*

The agent of a minstrel-show who was traveling over the Pan-Handle Route the other day happened to talk a spell opposite a Boston druggist. Each wore a pin with six diamonds in it, and displayed two watch-chains. The coincidence happened to strike a solid, old-fashioned farmer as rather curious, and, hitching along up to the pair, he asked: "Gentlemen, will you give me honest answers to a question or two?" They said they would; and he continued: "What use is it by your four watches?" The agent replied that he only had one watch, and that didn't 'tick' while the druggist assured that he had gone at all. "One more question: Did you buy your diamond pins at the dollar store?" The two men looked at each other in a troubled way, and then informed the blunt questioner that he had reached the limit. O, well, I didn't intend to be sassy," he remarked, as he fell back. "I'm sparking a widder up in Wood County; and I was a-thinking that, if I could buckle on a dollar diamond and harness two watch-chains around me, she'll either kick or cave inside of a week."—*Wall Street News.*

STEPS TO AND AWAY FROM MATRIMONY.

1. Seen her and back again.
2. Meets her.
3. In love. Head over heels.
4. Proposes.
5. Just miserably jealous.
6. Proposes.
7. Accepted.
8. Married.
9. Three months of perfect bliss.
10. Next three months. Almost as perfect.
11. Next three months. Not quite as perfect.
12. Next six months. Bliss rather imperfect.
13. Next six months. Imperfect.
14. Next. Decidedly imperfect.
15. Next year. Yer ancient hostility.
16. The next. Indifference.
17. Next six months. Both think of divorce.
18. Divorce broached. They agree.
19. Divorce bill drawn.
20. The final plunge about to be taken. Tears on both sides. They discover something.
21. Divorced. They never thought so much of each other before. Recommencement of billet-doux.
22. The end.

THE TEACHER.

For The Chicago Tribune.

Not residential marble only shows
The soul refreshed, the mind above the throng,
For eye for beauty, and the heart for song;
Not palaces alone, of golden grave,
Imagine the cultured spirit's high repose—
Cherry lights that to great souls belong.
And so attune out that they to none do wrong,
No every ray a precious gift bestows.

The little teacher lives in one small room,
Not pretty—beautiness made by her fine hand—
Secluded from the hustle and the stare,
Her fair companionship more dear, and all room
Is lustered as the genial ones command
All gracious presences to fill the air.
CHICAGO. C. L. CLEAVELAND.

Why Do People Have

two sets of teeth? They don't shed arms and legs to get new ones. Teeth are indispensable, and the Creator gives two chances. When one goes, even among babies, it preserves the second loose teeth," and helps to strengthen the permanent.

BUSINESS.

The Local Money Market Very Active and Firmer—Yesterday.

Exchange Flat—Cash Coming from the Seaboard—Stocks Firmer.

A Day of Great Weakness in Produce Circles, the Current Supplies Exceeding the Demand.

Corn and Wheat Very Heavy—Provisions Steadily Drooping—Oats and Rye Decline in Sympathy.

FINANCIAL.

The local money market was unusually active on Saturday, and strong at 7@8 per cent. There was a steady miscellaneous demand, and much more inquiry on the part of men in the produce trade, especially packers. The movement of currency to the country is very large and includes a good deal of gold, as paper money is now quite scarce.

The following were the daily aggregates of business at the Chicago Clearing-House during last week:

Date.	Clearings.	Balances.
Monday	$ 9,203,809.35	$ 913,387.63
Tuesday	9,138,234.39	950,324.00
Wednesday	8,957,963.34	811,468.10
Thursday	8,146,043.64	706,153.39
Friday	9,185,737.62	722,340.60
Saturday	8,552,991.44	563,886.39
Total	$52,284,433.84	$4,712,301.60
Corresp'd'g week last year	43,737,468.40	3,391,729.23

Eastern exchange is flat at 80c discount per $1,000, and little demand. Large orders for money have been forwarded to New York, and that chiefly means gold or gold certificates.

The New York stock market was moderately active on Saturday, with a good deal of realizing at higher prices early in the day. This caused a set-back in quotations, but the later tone was firm. There was more confidence in the future of the Northwest system when it was known that a new régime had actually been decided on for the Omaha Road.

The Directors of the St. Paul have declared a quarterly dividend of 1¾ on the preferred stock of that road.

New York bankers were sending runners around the streets last Friday offering money at 5 per cent on call.

There are again rumors of cutting rates by the Western trunk lines.

Philadelphia dispatches say the new Harrisburg road connecting the Reading with the Vanderbilt system is sure to breed another railroad war in the end, and this is the view taken of the project there.

The *Public* says: With the removal of apprehension of tight money for the present, however, comes a little doubt as to the course of the money market just before the 1st of January, when preparations are to be made for dividends and quarterly and yearly payments. Some pressure at that time would be temporary, as if there were not to mature on the 23d inst. the 117th call, of which about $9,000,000 bonds have yet to be redeemed. Doubtless a part of these will come in at that date or earlier. Moreover, $4,350,000 more are to be purchased under the "unspecified" notice, at any time when holders may wish to deliver them. It is not unlikely that the shrinkage of revenue may also have an important effect upon Treasury accumulations, now that Congress is in session.

The following were yesterday's bidding quotations of local stocks on the Chicago Stock Exchange, except where a dagger (†) indicates that the asking price is given:

	Bid.	Asked.
Chicago Nat'l Bank	110	
First National Bank	300	
Hide & Leather	135	
Hibernian Bank	100	
Ill. Trust & Sav. B.	145	
International Bank	100	
Merchants' Nat'l B'k	195	
Mer. Loan & T. Co.	190	
National B. of Illinois	147½	
Northwestern Nat. B.	140	
Union Nat. Bank	75	
Union Trust Co.	250	
Chicago City 7s, 1883	101	
Chicago City 7s, 1885	115	
Chicago City 7s, 1886	120	
Chicago City 7s, 1887	125	
Chicago City 7s, 1888	130	
Chicago City 7s, 1889	135	
Chicago City 7s, 1890	140	
Chicago City 7s, 1891	145	
Chicago City 7s, 1892	150	
Chicago City 6s, 1887	112½	
Chicago City 6s, 1892	120	
Chicago City 6s, 1895	125	
Chicago City 6s, 1896	130	
Chicago City 6s, 1897	135	
Chicago City 6s, 1898	140	
Chicago City 6s, 1899	145	
Chicago City 6s, 1900	150	
Chicago City 6s, 1901	155	
Chicago City 6s, 1902	160	
Chi. City Ry. 6s	97½	
Chicago Gas Trust 6s	97½	
Cook County 7s, 1882	101	
Cook County 7s, 1885	108	
Cook County 7s, 1890	117½	
Cook County 6s, 1892	110½	
Lincoln Park 7s, 1895	105	
N. Chi. City Ry. 6s	110½	
Sou. Side R. R. 7s, 1903	125	
West Town 5s, 1900	103	
Minn. State 4½s	100	
Minn. St. Paul 7s	105½	
Calumet Iron & S. Co.	100	
C. & C. C. & D. C. com.	230	
C. & C. C. & D. C. pf.	230	
Chamber of Com'ce	80	
Chicago G.-L. & C. Co.	124	
Inter-State Ind. Exp.	147	
N. Chicago City Ry.	147	
Traders' Ins. Co.	130	
W. Div. City Railway	120	
Chicago City 4½s, 1908	105½	

Sales on the Stock Board were:

2000	C M & St P R R pfd	103½	
2000	M U T Co 5s	71	
1000	do	70	
500	C M & St P C & P 5s	102½	
1000	C & N W R R 5s	102½	
10000	Somers, 7s	103	
5000	W S L & P C 7s	89½	
100	AT & S F R R	88¾	
100	N Y C & H R R	134¾	
100	Nor Pac R R	49¾	

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—The following were the quotations on the New York Stock Exchange, with amount of sales during the day:

Description.	Sales.	First	High	Low.	Last. Dec. 15	Dec. 16
Alton & T. H.	100	48	48¾	48	48¾	47
Am. Cable Co.	200	80½	80½	80	80	
Bos. Air Line pfd.	300	81	80	80	80	
Canada Southern	7,100	71¾	71¾	71¼	71¾	71¾
Central Pacific	3,700	88½	88½	88	88	88¼
Chicago & Alton	200	134½	134½	134½	134½	134½
C. B. & Q.	1,700	129	129	128¾	129	129
C. C. C. & I.	100	84	84	83½	83½	83
C. & E. I. C.	440	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾
C. R. I. & P.	28,650	124¾	125¾	124¾	125¾	125¾
Ches. & O. 1st pfd	350	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾
Cleve. & Pitts.		136½	136½	136¼	136¾	140
Cin. San & C.	100	25	25	25	25	25
Central Iowa	200	33	33	33	33	33
Col. Coal & Iron	200	31	31	31	31½	32¼
Den. & Rio G.	28,650	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾
Del. & Hudson	2,350	110½	111	110¾	110¾	110
D. L. & W.	14,400	136¾	136¾	136¾	136¾	136¼
Dubuque & S. C.	200	76	76	76	76	76
Dan. & Norwalk	200	74½	74½	74½	74½	
Erie	29,400	39¾	40¾	39¾	40¾	40¾
Do pfd	300	88	88	88	88	88
Do second	100	57¾	57¾	57¾	57¾	
East Tenn. & Ga.	1,000	10½	10¾	10	10	10¼
Do pfd	400	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	20
Fort Worth & Den.	200	138¾	138¾	138¾	138¾	138¾
Fort Wayne	100	135	135	135	135	135
H. & St. Joe pfd	300	75	75	75	75	76
Houston & Tex.	100	37½	37½	37½	37½	37½
L. S. & W.	1,150	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾
Illinois Central	5,500	140	140¾	140	140¾	140¾
Jersey Central	2,600	44½	44½	44½	44½	44½
Kansas & Texas	17,300	24¾	25¾	24¾	25¾	25¾
L. S. & Western	2,600	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾
Lake Shore	13,300	118¾	118¾	117¾	117¾	118
Long Island	200	56	56	56	56	56
Louis. & Nash.	9,500	54¾	55	53¾	55	54¾
Manhat'n Beach	100	20	20	20	20	20
Mem. & Chas.		45	45	45	45	45
Mich. Central	9,300	102¾	103¼	102¾	103¼	103¾
Mil. L. & W. pf.	50	90	90	90	90	90
Milw. & St. L.	3,400	32	32	31¾	32	32
Do pfd	300	70	70	70	70	70
Morris & Essex	400	127¾	127¾	126¾	127¾	127¾
Mo. Pacific	6,000	100¼	100¾	100¼	100¾	100¾
Mut. Un. Tel.	225	71	71	70¾	70¾	72
Nash. & Chat.	2,200	82	82	82	82	82
N. Y. Central	6,888	132¾	132¾	132¼	132¾	132¾
N. Y., C. & St. L.	1,300	15¾	15¾	15	15	15
Do pfd	2,000	28	28	28	28	28
N. Y., L. E. & W.	3,125	34¼	34¾	33¾	34¾	34¾
Do pfd	9,422	65¾	66¾	65¾	65¾	65¾
Northern Pacific	1,050	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾
Do pfd	1,300	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾
Northwestern	3,400	129¾	130¾	129¾	130¾	130
Do pfd	900	137¾	137¾	136¾	136¾	137¼
N. & W. pf.	200	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	
N. J. & N. R.	20	50½	50½	50½	50½	
Ohio Central	1,650	14¾	14¾	14	14	14
Ohio & Miss.	600	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾
Oil & Western	1,015	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾
O. Trans-Con.	1,800	80¾	81	80¾	80¾	80¾
Pacific Mail	13,350	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾
Pittsburg	300	135¾	135¾	135¾	135¾	136
P., C. & St. L.	200	97	97	97	97	97
Peoria, D. & E.	1,000	34¾	35¾	34¾	35¾	35¾
Reading	16,075	56¾	57¾	56¾	57¾	57¾
Rich. & Dan.	30	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	61
Do term	200	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	
Rock. & Pitts.	11,850	22	22	21¾	21¾	21¾
Rock Island	1,700	130	130	129¾	129¾	130¾
R. & Saratoga	100	135	135	135	135	
St. L. & S. F.		55	55	55	55	55
Do pfd	700	55	55½	55	55	
Do 1st pfds	1,000	109	109	109	109	100
Standard mining	150	5	6	6	6%	6%
St. Paul	32,400	109¾	110	109¾	110¾	110¾
Do pfd	1,000	123¾	123¾	123¾	123¾	123¾
Do 1st M. & D.	100	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	41
Do 2d	325	97¾	97¾	96¾	96¾	97
St. Paul & O.	14,150	57¾	58¾	57¾	58¾	58¾
Do pfd	3,700	115¾	116¾	115¾	116¾	116¾
St. Paul M. & M.	1,400	145¾	146¾	144¾	146¾	146¾
Texas Pacific	10,600	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	4 13/16
Union Pacific	28,727	105	105½	103¾	103¾	104¾
Wabash	10,150	54¾	55¾	54¾	55¾	54¾
Do pfd	8,650	86	86	85¾	85¾	85¾
Western Union	24,011	85¾	85¾	84¾	84¾	83¾

BANK STATEMENT.

Loans, increase	$2,950,400	Deposits, increase	$3,888,500
Specie, increase	1,543,900	Circulation, de'c	224,000
Legal tend'rs, inc'e	911,300	Reserve, increase	976,675

STATE SECURITIES.

Louisiana consols	65½	Tennessee 6s, new	42¾
Missouri 6s	101	Virginia 6s	36
St. Joseph	108	Virginia 6s, def'd	6
Tennessee 6s, old	40	Virginia 6s, def'd	13¾

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

6s	103¾	4s	123¾
6s, extended	104½	Pacific 6s of 1895	123
4½s	113¾		

RAILROAD BONDS.

Central Pacific firsts	116½	U. P. land gr'ts	111
Erie seconds	97	U. P. sk'g Fds	110½
Louis & N. con	102½	Tex. Pac. land grants	30
Union Pacific firsts	119½	Tex. Pac. R. G. Grants	7

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	137	United States	87
American	91¾	Pargo	130

The following is a complete record of bond transactions and sales of bank and express stocks on the New York Stock Exchange:

10 A. M. TO 12 M.

$500	So Carolina 6s	105	
1000	Tenn comp	48	
1000	B H & H 1st	50	
1000	C & C gr	80	
5000	C & C 1st series B	87½	
2000	C S 1st gtd	104	
5000	Cent. Iowa 1st	100	
1000	D & R G 1st con	94	
6000	do	94½	
1000	E T V & G	82	
1000	E & T H 1st	100	
1000	G West 2d	86½	
1000	Gil Col & S F 1st	111¾	
5000	Ind consp 6s	84	
5000	do	84½	
1000	K Pac 6s	106¾	
2000	do	106¾	
1000	K Pac 1st cons	106½	
10000	do	107	
4000	L & T gu	123	
3000	M U Tel 6s	71	
5000	M & St P 1st C & P D	112	
12000	C & P W Div	94	

2 P. M. TO 3 P. M.

500	Tenn comp	48	
1000	B H & H 1st	50	
1000	C & C gr	80	
5000	C & C 1st series B	87¾	
2000	C S 1st gtd	104	
5000	Cent. Iowa 1st	100	
1000	D & R G 1st con	94	
6000	do	94½	
3000	C & C 1st	82	
1000	E & T H 1st	100	
1000	G West 2d	86½	
1000	Gil Col & S F 1st	111¾	
5000	Ind consp 6s	84	
5000	do	84½	
1000	K Pac 6s	106¾	
2000	do	106¾	
1000	K Pac 1st cons	106½	
10000	do	107	
4000	L & T gu	123	
3000	M U Tel 6s	71	
5000	M & St P 1st C & P D	112	
12000	C & P W Div	94	
10000	U S 4s coup of '91	113¾	
10000	U S 4s reg	113¾	
10000	C & O 1st series B	87½	
2000	C I R 7s	104	
5000	C M & St P & O cons	108½	
5000	E T V & G inc	40	
1000	E & T H 1st	100	
1000	G West 2d	86½	
10000	Gil Col & S F 1st	111¾	
5000	Ind consp 6s	84	
5000	do	84½	
1000	K Pac 6s	106¾	
2000	do	106¾	
1000	K Pac 1st cons	106½	
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5000	do	84½	
1000	K Pac 6s	106¾	
2000	do	106¾	
1000	K Pac 1st cons	106½	
10000	do	107	
4000	L & T gu	123	
3000	M U Tel 6s	71	
5000	M & St P 1st C & P D	112	
12000	C & P W Div	94	
1000	R & D deb	24	
2000	Den & Pac 1st	69¾	
5000	St L & I M 5s C B	97	
5000	St L A & T Ark 1st	103¾	
1000	do	103¾	
10000	do	79¾	
2000	do	80	
5000	St P M & M 1st	111	
1000	do	111	
5000	St P M & M 2d	106¾	
10000	Tex Pac inc L G	33½	
1000	do	33¾	
2000	Tex Pac 1st R G	85	
2000	do	87¼	
2000	do	87¾	
1000	do	87¾	
1000	do	87¾	
1000	Union Pacific 1st	116¾	
4000	do	116¾	
1000	W St L & Pac 1 D	99	
2000	Wab gen mtge	79½	
1000	do	79¾	
5000	do	80	

P. M. TO 2 P. M.

10000	U S 4s coup of '91	113¾	
10000	U S 4s reg	113¾	
10000	C & O 1st series B	87½	
2000	C I R 7s	104	
5000	C M & St P & O cons	108½	
5000	E T V & G inc	40	
1000	E & T H 1st	100	
1000	G West 2d	86½	
10000	Gil Col & S F 1st	111¾	
5000	Ind consp 6s	84	
5000	do	84½	
1000	K Pac 6s	106¾	
2000	do	106¾	
1000	K Pac 1st cons	106½	
10000	do	107	
4000	L & T gu	123	
3000	M U Tel 6s	71	
5000	M & St P 1st C & P D	112	
12000	C & P W Div	94	
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1000	do	87¾	
1000	Union Pacific 1st	116¾	
4000	do	116¾	
1000	W St L & Pac 1 D	99	
2000	Wab gen mtge	79½	
1000	do	79¾	
5000	do	80	

3 P. M. TO 4 P. M.

500	Tenn comp	48	
1000	B H & H 1st	50	
1000	C & C gr	80	
5000	C & C 1st series B	87¾	
2000	C S 1st gtd	104	
5000	Cent. Iowa 1st	100	
1000	D & R G 1st con	94	
6000	do	94½	
3000	C & C 1st	82	
1000	E & T H 1st	100	
1000	G West 2d	86½	
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5000	do	84½	
1000	K Pac 6s	106¾	
2000	do	106¾	
1000	K Pac 1st cons	106½	
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4000	L & T gu	123	
3000	M U Tel 6s	71	
5000	M & St P 1st C & P D	112	
12000	C & P W Div	94	
10000	U S 4s coup of '91	113¾	
10000	U S 4s reg	113¾	
10000	C & O 1st series B	87½	
2000	C I R 7s	104	
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3000	M U Tel 6s	71	
5000	M & St P 1st C & P D	112	
12000	C & P W Div	94	
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2000	Den & Pac 1st	69¾	
5000	St L & I M 5s C B	97	
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2000	do	87¼	
2000	do	87¾	
1000	do	87¾	
1000	Union Pacific 1st	116¾	
4000	do	116¾	
1000	W St L & Pac 1 D	99	
2000	Wab gen mtge	79½	
1000	do	79¾	
5000	do	80	

4 P. M. TO 5 P. M.

500	Tenn comp	48	
1000	B H & H 1st	50	
1000	C & C gr	80	
5000	C & C 1st series B	87¾	
2000	C S 1st gtd	104	
5000	Cent. Iowa 1st	100	
1000	D & R G 1st con	94	
6000	do	94½	
3000	C & C 1st	82	
1000	E & T H 1st	100	
1000	G West 2d	86½	
10000	Gil Col & S F 1st	111¾	
5000	Ind consp 6s	84	
5000	do	84½	
1000	K Pac 6s	106¾	
2000	do	106¾	
1000	K Pac 1st cons	106½	
10000	do	107	
4000	L & T gu	123	
3000	M U Tel 6s	71	
5000	M & St P 1st C & P D	112	
12000	C & P W Div	94	
10000	U S 4s coup of '91	113¾	
10000	U S 4s reg	113¾	
10000	C & O 1st series B	87½	
2000	C I R 7s	104	
5000	C M & St P & O cons	108½	
5000	E T V & G inc	40	
1000	E & T H 1st	100	
1000	G West 2d	86½	
10000	Gil Col & S F 1st	111¾	
5000	Ind consp 6s	84	
5000	do	84½	
1000	K Pac 6s	106¾	
2000	do	106¾	
1000	K Pac 1st cons	106½	
10000	do	107	
4000	L & T gu	123	
3000	M U Tel 6s	71	
5000	M & St P 1st C & P D	112	
12000	C & P W Div	94	
1000	R & D deb	24	
2000	Den & Pac 1st	69¾	
5000	St L & I M 5s C B	97	
5000	St L A & T Ark 1st	103¾	
1000	do	103¾	
10000	do	79¾	
2000	do	80	
5000	St P M & M 1st	111	
1000	do	111	
5000	St P M & M 2d	106¾	
10000	Tex Pac inc L G	33½	
1000	do	33¾	
2000	Tex Pac 1st R G	85	
2000	do	87¼	
2000	do	87¾	
1000	do	87¾	
1000	Union Pacific 1st	116¾	
4000	do	116¾	
1000	W St L & Pac 1 D	99	
2000	Wab gen mtge	79½	
1000	do	79¾	
5000	do	80	

5 P. M. TO 6 P. M.

500	Tenn comp	48	
1000	B H & H 1st	50	
1000	C & C gr	80	
5000	C & C 1st series B	87¾	
2000	C S 1st gtd	104	
5000	Cent. Iowa 1st	100	
1000	D & R G 1st con	94	
6000	do	94½	
3000	C & C 1st	82	
1000	E & T H 1st	100	
1000	G West 2d	86½	
10000	Gil Col & S F 1st	111¾	
5000	Ind consp 6s	84	
5000	do	84½	
1000	K Pac 6s	106¾	
2000	do	106¾	
1000	K Pac 1st cons	106½	
10000	do	107	
4000	L & T gu	123	
3000	M U Tel 6s	71	
5000	M & St P 1st C & P D	112	
12000	C & P W Div	94	
10000	U S 4s coup of '91	113¾	
10000	U S 4s reg	113¾	
10000	C & O 1st series B	87½	
2000	C I R 7s	104	
5000	C M & St P & O cons	108½	
5000	E T V & G inc	40	
1000	E & T H 1st	100	
1000	G West 2d	86½	
10000	Gil Col & S F 1st	111¾	
5000	Ind consp 6s	84	
5000	do	84½	
1000	K Pac 6s	106¾	
2000	do	106¾	
1000	K Pac 1st cons	106½	
10000	do	107	
4000	L & T gu	123	
3000	M U Tel 6s	71	
5000	M & St P 1st C & P D

GOTHAM GOSSIP.

Continuation of the Stories About the Jersey Lily and Mrs. Labouchere.

Peculiar History of the Most Valuable Coin Known to Numismatists.

An Interesting Relic of Marshal Ney—The Emperor Napoleon's Snuff-Box.

New Holiday Books—Specimen Engravings—The Passion Play.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.—The copy of the London *Truth* to be printed this week promises to be an entertaining number, as I learn that Mrs. Labouchère sent to her husband a hundred-word cable message on Tuesday, giving a spirited and somewhat acrimonious version of the conduct of Mrs. Langtry from her point of view. She claims that the bargain under which she accompanied the professional beauty to this country included an agreement that she was not only to be that lady's traveling companion and chaperon-in-chief, but that she was to have her constantly under her eye, and was not to be excluded from her presence at any time. "It may be irksome to you, Lillie," she said, "but the trouble you have had in London [alluding to the Sir George Chetwin scandal] makes this close companionship essential, both for your reputation and my protection." And so, I am told by a lady whose name has been prominently mentioned in connection with the case, it was agreed. But when this overgrown urchin, Fred Gebhardt, rose suddenly on the horizon, making protestations of unending devotion, and placing his horses, and sleighs, and purse at her disposal, she ignored the bargain and forgot to make Mrs. Labouchère a party to the interviews. The neglect was not resented; but Mrs. Labouchère took the liberty to say: "Lillie, it is imprudent for you to go out sleighing alone with Mr. Gebhardt, receiving him alone in your room here, and going out alone to dine with him after the theatre; I wish you wouldn't. Don't go with him up to the Casino or Kingsbridge again without me, will you?"

Then the eyes of the beauty

FLASHED VIOLET LIGHTNING,

and her velvet voice fell upon the remonstrant with its nap rubbed the wrong way. "Haven't I any sense?' she answered. "Do you insist on treating me like a child as long as we are companions?" In reply Mrs. Labouchère indulged in more remonstrances, which only served to moisten the violet eyes and muss up the velvet voice. "Very well, then," and the Jersey beauty said it in a way to be understood, as women know how to. "Very well, then," repeated Mrs. Labouchère. It was enough. It is probably all Octavia said when she took leave of Cleopatra, accompanied by a significant inflection and a lifting of the imperial eyebrows.

Two absurd reports are current here. I don't believe either one of them is true. The first is that Sarony is trying to get a handsome American to sit for Mrs. Langtry's photographs. The second is that Fred. Gebhardt, finding himself suddenly famous, is going on a lecturing tour! Is "Freddie" to be the final outcome of Du Maurier's caricatures in *Punch*? What a chain it is! Du Maurier caricatures Oscar Wilde into notoriety; Oscar Wilde discovers the Jersey Lily; Millais paints the J. L.; Gilbert and Sullivan set O. W. to music; O. W. comes to America and unblushingly takes toll for the irregular grist of derision; J. L. goes on the stage and follows O. W. to America: Freddie Gebhardt—tableau!

Mrs. Langtry is truly "an actress for revenue only," for while here she took $750 for a certificate of fancy soap and charged $500 for a short newspaper article which Mrs. Labouchère agreed to write. She holds herself high, financially speaking, at least.

THE MOST VALUABLE COIN EXTANT.

I think there is only one numismatician in this country at present. I refer to Gaston Feuardent, of Lafayette place, this city, who is so skilled in knowledge of coins, in classical archæology, and in antiquarian lore of all sorts that others are scarcely to be mentioned in comparison. He is descended from a long line of archæologists, and has made antique remains, ruins, and statues the study of his life. He is pretty well known now as the Nemesis of Di Cesnola, whose amorphous Cypriote collection Feuardent is trying to have classified at its proper value. I met Mr. Feuardent yesterday, and casually asked a few questions about coins.

"The highest priced modern coin," he said, "is the United States silver dollar of 1804. There are, I believe, only two in existence, and these change hands at the rate of about $1,000 apiece. A few years ago some officer of the Mint found the old die of this rare dollar and struck off some sixty of them. He was found out, and the dollars were destroyed and the die broke. A five-sovereign gold piece of King Charles I. recently sold in England for $1,000, but that was a fancy price, and hardly to be maintained."

"In London $3,000 has been paid for a rare copper coin of the Roman Emperor Geta. I, myself, sold to Louis Napoleon the most valuable coin in the world. When I first heard of this I was at dinner with some gentlemen in London. One of them told about a ragged stroller who had that day offered to sell to him a splendid gold coin from Central Asia nearly as large as the palm of his hand. The gentleman scoffed at a mountebank and swindler. The description of the coin fired my imagination in a way that all collectors will understand. I hastily excused myself, called a cab, and went out to the suburbs, to a wretched quarter where Eastern dress Indian traders were wont to congregate. I searched some hours before I found the man from Bokhara, and got him out of his squalid bed. We went into a room alone, and there, removing his outer clothing, the tawny man drew from his arm-pit a sweaty bag, and from the bag he brought forth the most magnificent coin I had ever seen. It was obviously

A GENUINE ANTIQUE,

stamped by King Eucratides of India, one of the successors of Alexander the Great. I was much excited; but strove to appear cool. On the obverse was an engraved head of the King, on the reverse a fine relief of Castor and Pollux. It bore date about 185 B. C. He said the coin had at first been found by seven men, but they got into a deadly feud over it, and five were slain. He and a friend were the only survivors. He put at extravagant price on it, but I refused to pay it. At last I offered him £1,000—about $5,000—and gave him only ten minutes to consider the proposition. After that I told him I should take off $100 each minute from my offer. Before the ten minutes were up the coin was mine. I carried it to France and showed it to the Emperor, Napoleon. He offered me $6,000 for it, and I accepted it as a command that so rare a treasure should never leave France. It may now be seen in Paris among the antique trophies, honored by being placed in a case all by itself beneath the eye of the sentinel. It is the finest coin in the world.

"When were the first coins struck?"

"About 800 years before Christ, the Lydia. Before that time the commerce of the world was done wholly by barter—exchanging one thing for another. The Egyptians never had any coins till those great Kings came, after the death of Alexander. They used rings for money. These are the oldest Egyptian money found. The oldest money was somewhat like——why, this is it."

M. Feuardent led the way to a case where some hundreds or thousands of coins were displayed. The oldest money looked like a buckshot that had been flattened against a stone-wall. On one side was a slight depression, where the metal had received the dab of a piece of iron while hot. A century or two later came the art of engraving coins, which rose to a high point under the Roman Republic.

"Is it true," I asked, "that the older a coin is the rarer it is?"

"It is not only not true, but it is almost the reverse of the truth. Some of the oldest coins in the world are very common. Remember that the earth was the

BANK OF THE ANCIENTS.

Whenever they wanted to be sure of keeping money they secretly hid it in the ground. The General of an encamped Roman army buried his treasure; along came the Goths and swept them away, and the money was lost, to be recovered by some curious or accidental delver hundreds or thousands of years later. Remember, too, that not only the nations coined, but the cities and towns, and that they coined not once or twice, but constantly at short intervals. The Emperor Marius reigned only three days, but his coins are still common. Copper coins of Constantine the Great were found not many years ago buried in a huge heap in Germany. There was a pile as high as a man—cords of them, I suppose—and they are now so common that that copper piece brings only one cent!

"The best coins ever cast are those of about the year 400 B. C. Noble bas-reliefs of the time of Phidias then appear, making the finest imaginable monuments of the numismatic art. Some people say of these pieces, 'How well these are struck for such an early period!' This betokens either ignorance or gross affectation. So far from deprecating criticism, the coins of those times have never since been equaled or approached as works of art. The counterfeiter seems to have appeared by the side of the first official engraver. Almost every ancient coin had its counterfeit, and of some there are more counterfeit than genuine coins.

RARE NAPOLEONIC RELICS.

"While making a call the other evening on a well-known journalist, he took two curious trophies from a cabinet and placed them before me. One of them was the cross of the Legion of Honor which Napoleon the Great placed upon the breast of Marshal Ney, and which that intrepid soldier wore through the wonderful campaigns in which he figured as a chief. When he was shot in the gardens of the Luxembourg in 1815 he removed this beautiful trophy from his breast and gave it to a friend, and after many vicissitudes it has come into the possession of the present owner. The cross is about an inch and a half in the clear, five-winged, of gold, silver, enamel, and emerald. On one side is a fine bas-relief of Napoleon, surrounded by the legend, 'Napoleon, Empereur des Francais'; on the other the eagle of France, with the words 'Honneur et Patrie.' At the top is a silver crown richly embellished with emeralds. I may be permitted to add in this connection that some years ago my curiosity being excited by the story that Ney was not a Frenchman at all, but a disappointed American Lieutenant who fled from this country in a pet after the Revolution, I wrote to Sarlouis, France, and received in answer to my inquiry abundant evidence that he was born in that town, and that the Lieut. Randolph romance was entirely unfounded.

"The other trophy was a gold snuff-box. Napoleon, as is well known, though highly gifted in the line of snuff-boxes, carried a very unpretentious one at St. Helena. Among the English residents was a man named Darling, who had a contract from the English Government to supply the upholstery needed by the French prisoners in their apartments. His sympathies were aroused for the captives on account of their privations, and though he was subjected to espionage and harsh treatment therefor from Sir Hudson Lowe, he managed in many ways to make their existence more tolerable, and at last became, like Surgeon Meroe, one of Napoleon's most devoted friends.

JUST BEFORE NAPOLEON DIED

he bequeathed to the poor upholsterer the snuff-box which he had carried for six mournful years, and the article was promptly delivered, with an appropriate inscription, by the Grand Marshal, Bertrand. Some forty years later, the family falling into difficulty, the snuff-box made its way to Paris, where it was purchased for $625 to go to America and still further enrich the library of the present owner, Mr. C. M. Goodsell, of the Pinnacle, at whose residence I saw it. It is of solid gold, delicately chased and ornamented, but evidently made for use and not for show."

Mr. Goodsell is profusely illustrating two enormous works, Thiers' "French Revolution" and Carlyle's works. For the former he has collected 20,000 engravings, which are to be bound into the body of the work. Among these are 500 different portraits of Napoleon, and fifty autographs of Napoleon. The work has already taken the busy leisure of twelve years and not less than $12,000 in money, and several thousand dollars more will be spent in the binding, for which the work will soon be sent to France. Carlyle's works will be put up in a style equally unique, and more than 5,400 engravings, most of them India proofs, have already been collected and arranged. The inlaying of the smaller engravings, to make them of uniform size, is a curious process, now much resorted to by connoisseurs here.

MINOR TOPICS.

It is a queer title for a great holiday book, "Fifty Perfect Poems," but the volume is out, edited by C. A. Dana and Rossiter Johnson, and as a specimen of the book-manufacturing art will probably have no equal this year, at least in this country. It is scarcely meant for general circulation, as it sells for $10, but those who get it will have a thing of beauty. It has covers of boiled silk, and seventy exquisit engravings, printed separately on silk paper as thin as a cobweb, with glued over blanks left upon the page. We have had quite as fine engraving before, but I do not remember any printing in this country so delicate in its effect as that upon this India gossamer.

The "Passion" will pretty certainly be performed. So much money has been spent on the building that no court would probably feel justified in suppressing it, even if it had the power. I was in yesterday and saw none of the streets in Jerusalem. It opens on a stage twice as large as any other in the world, and looks about half a mile long. It is realistic to a last degree. The gentleman who is to play "The Nazarine" accompanied us around. He is a modest, amiable-looking man, and wears a blue cravat and a nose slightly out of plumb. CROFFUT.

CRUELTY TO CHILDREN.

About the 10th of November the Illinois Humane Society was called upon to take charge of the case of John Eberthal, who lived at 22 Hurlbut street. He had been arrested by the police for disorderly conduct, which when rightly defined proved to be a more than usually flagrant outburst of brutal and long-continued course of cruelty toward his wife and children, which culminated in firing a revolver at one of his boys, the noise of which occasioned his arrest by the police. For this offense he was fined $100, and upon visiting the premises Officer William Mitchell, of the Humane Society, ascertained facts which the terror-stricken wife and children had hitherto feared to disclose. Assuring the woman of protection, he went with her to a police justice and she swore out a warrant for her husband's arrest on the charge of cruelty. He was held and the Criminal Court under bonds of $500. Upon the examination it transpired that the man's brutal treatment of his offspring had been of long standing, and it seemed strange that the neighbors had not before interfered. One witness, who lived in the same house with the Eberthals, related that she had seen the prisoner tie his two little sons, one 9 and the other 11 years old, back to back by the arms with a clothesline so tightly that their arms were swollen to twice their natural size. He had also tied up a leg of each and made them crawl up and down-stairs for his amusement, at the same time beating them with a rope's end; and this torture was kept up for four hours. After the proceeding one of the boys ran away, and upon his return the father pursued him up an alley and shot at him, the ball narrowly escaping its mark, which was the occasion of his first arrest. At the close of the trial, which lasted until late on Friday, the unanimous verdict of the jury would have sent him to the penitentiary for a term of years, but there sat the weeping wife with her young and helpless flock and no means of support save the father, which distressed condition of his family saved the wretch from his just deserts. He was, however, fined $50, and has yet the additional $100 to work out in the bridewell. The sympathizing spectators raised a purse of $15 for the woman and the Humane Society will see that the children do not suffer. Judge Anthony remarked that it was the most painful case that had ever come under his jurisdiction.

Citizens are requested to report cases of cruelty to children and animals at the offices of the society, northeast corner of Clark and Adams streets.

A KNABE IN THE WHITE HOUSE.

From the Baltimore American.

There was seen yesterday at Messrs. Knabe & Co.'s factory a magnificent concert grand, just finished by them for the Presidential mansion. President Arthur, who is a thorough connoisseur of music, in selecting a piano for the White House decided in favor of the Knabe piano as his preference, and ordered accordingly the instrument referred to. It is a concert grand of beautiful finish in a richly carved rosewood case, and of superb tone and action—an instrument worthy in every respect of the place it is to occupy. It was shipped to its destination yesterday.

BILLIARDS.

The first billiard match played in Chicago for a long time will take place at Central Music-Hall next Wednesday evening, when Eugene Carter, of Chicago, and Lon Morris, of New York, will come together in a match at cushion-carroms, 400 points, for a stake of $1,000. Both men are in fine play, having been practicing steadily for several weeks, and a good game may be expected.

TOILET BOTTLES.

A great variety of styles, including many new and elegant, genuine cut-glass, rich sets covered with plush and velvet, a combination of colors, hand-painted, unique designs, can be found for sale, at prices within the reach of all, at the perfumatory of Steele & Price, 110 Randolph street. Filled with Dr. Price's exquisite perfume, Alista Bouquet, they make a rich, beautiful, and useful holiday present.

BOSTON.

Gossip About the Langtry and the Members of Her Company.

Why the Lily Did Not Attend the Papyrus Club Reception.

Dr. Grimshawe's Secret—The Winter Receptions—Iolanthe.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 14.—I may as well say at the outset that this is a letter of gossip—genuine, frivolous, out and out gossip, and that he who does not approve of gossip had better stop here. And first for Mrs. Langtry. Last Saturday morning a rumor was current in the inner circles that, despite the fact that the alleged actress had accepted the invitation to the reception tendered her by the Papyrus Club, she really was not to attend. The reason given was that she understood that the ladies present at the dinner had resolved to leave when she arrived at 10 o'clock, and she desired to avoid any possibility of such an affront. The report was groundless, for *au contraire*, several Boston beauties were present with a sole desire to compare their charms with those of the Jersey Lily. There has been so much scandal, however, connected with Mrs. Langtry's relations with Mr. Gebhardt, that there was some reason for her to believe, it doubtful if she would be received here. Her excuse for nonattendance was indisposition, and, for aught I know, it may be a true one; but it is believed that she would have been present had she dared.

Meanwhile the general, if not a very savory topic of speculation is in regard to Mrs. Langtry's character, and that this is perhaps not strictly the business of the public does not make any particular difference. One lady tells of seeing Mrs. Langtry in the party of the Princess of Wales at the private races of Duke Somebody, and of how indifferent she appeared while the Prince knelt before her on the grass to carve a chicken in a platter upon her lap. Another says: "I saw her dining often in London in '78 in wonderful toilets of lemon and black, and the like; and nobody hesitated to speak scandal about her, or attempted to palliate her relations with the Prince of Wales." Then comes in a letter from a wealthy London widow, a Bostonian by birth, of high social position and untarnished reputation, and

AN INTIMATE FRIEND OF THE PRINCESS,

saying that Mrs. Lanatry is an injured innocent and an angel of light. So one believes what he choses, save that it can hardly be denied that at present the Jersey Lily is extremely imprudent and has made herself most heartily disliked. You can hardly care at this late day for any opinion of her so-called beauty, but I am much mistaken if the first impression of Chicago people at seeing her is not one of surprise that anybody ever thought of her being beautiful. Her engagement here can hardly be called an unqualified success, for she has had no overflowing houses, the galleries being half empty even on the first night; and in acting Miss Pattison has carried off whatever honors accrued to the company, being more warmly applauded than was the star.

MISS PATTISON.

Miss Kate Pattison, who is leading lady in Mrs. Langtry's support, has an indictment against the New York correspondent of the Chicago *Times*, who, she says, reported her engagement to Gen. Butler, when she then never seen. "People wrote me letters about it," she says, "and I did not answer them. Why should I? I was a stranger, and had never even seen Gen. Butler. It was very cruel to me; but Miss Faithfull denied it in the papers, so it is all right now."

MISS EMILY FAITHFULL.

And this brings us, naturally enough, to Miss Emily Faithfull herself, whose name as a philanthropist and an advanced thinker is familiar wherever the English tongue is spoken. She is a stout, rather shapeless woman, very florid, with short, stringy dark hair, just touched with gray. She would be better looking had her first chin been larger and the second smaller; in short, she is anything but intellectual looking, except for her straightforward, direct eyes. She was a guest at the Papyrus dinner, and thereby hangs a tale. A Boston physician sitting next Miss Faithfull heard her name, but could not recall who she was, and, fishing for information, asked: "And what are you engaged upon now?" "Oh, the same as ever," was the unenlightening answer, "the same as ever." By invitation, Miss Faithfull on Wednesday night delivered her lecture upon "The Changed Position of Woman in the Nineteenth Century," before a most distinguished audience. On Sunday night, with Miss Pattison, she was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Whipple, who invited about a dozen distinguished people to meet her.

DR. GRIMSHAWE'S SECRET.

Another bit of gossip, which is really very droll if you know how cat-and-dog-ish have been the relations among Hawthorne's children, is the fact that Julian Hawthorne, who edits his father's posthumous romance, "Dr. Grimshawe's Secret," has dedicated the volume, which appears, I believe, about the 20th inst., to "Mr. George Parsons Lathrop, the son-in-law, and Mrs. Rose Hawthorne Lathrop, the daughter, of Nathaniel Hawthorne." What this is an outward token of the healing of feuds or not I do not know, but of one thing I am certain: that peace in that family cannot be of long continuance. The romance in question will have upon its title-page a spider's web in which is caught a key; the whole reflecting in a high light and shade the story so sympathizes with the moods of the old man whose dim study it inhabits as to seem almost a part of himself. The last half of the story is far inferior to the first, perhaps because the latter was rewritten. The early chapters have many most Hawthornesque touches, but the closing ones are not so satisfactory.

THE WINTER RECEPTIONS,

those strange gatherings in which literary, artistic, and musical lights are exhibited and curiosities in the shape of dwellers in Syria, Cappadocia, China, and all the isles of the sea are displayed to an admiring but select audience, have begun. Salvini, George Cable, Miss Faithfull, and with a stray indian or two, a Persian and a Finn, have thus far been caught and exhibited, but we have hopes of something really unique before the season is over; perhaps Arabi Pasha, Sitting-Bull, or some lion of that ilk. Then the exhibitions are thicker than blackberries. The Paint-and-Clay Club last evening gave a very successful reception and exhibition, really worth climbing the five flights of stairs which lead to their exalted den. And in this connection I want to tell you an incident which will show to all benighted dwellers outside of the Hub how truly artistic is this modern Athens. Into the shop of Mr. F., a well-known Boston confectioner, went a gentleman one day to give orders in regard to his daughter's wedding reception, and asked to see Mr. F. himself. He was told that Mr. F. was engaged, but still pressed the importance of his errand and insisted upon seeing the proprietor. A few minutes passed in argument between the gentleman and the clerk, when at length the latter drew himself up with great dignity, and said with much emphasis: "Mr. F. is in his studio engaged in the fascinating water-ices, and he cannot be disturbed!"

Boston is to have a hand-book modeled upon the "Dickens Dictionary of London," and it is from the facile pen of E. F. Bacon, the clever and enterprising managing editor of the *Daily Advertiser*.

Naturally we are in the doleful dumps over

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTION,

although the Butler majority in Boston had shown us what to expect. Mayor Green goes out with the respect, at least, of even his enemies, and, by proxy, Alfred Palmer comes in. We shall, however, live through this vicissitude as through a thousand others. Perhaps the flight of pianists which have come as the autumn birds have flown may console us a little; perhaps seeing how much worse than anything political is Gilbert and Sullivan's "Iolanthe" may soothe our wounded feelings; or, more probable than either of these things is the possibility that rage and wounded pride at the fact that Mr. Harris, the Englishman who has been here setting "Iolanthe" upon its unsteady pins, has dared to compare our sacred city to Liverpool, will swallow up all other woes.

The Rev. Brooke Herford, lately from Chicago, remarked the other evening that he had learned to smile outwardly when Americans congratulate him upon having "scarcely any English accent"; but we will not even endeavor to be civil when a Briton so abuses Boston as to compare her with dingy, stupid, mercantile Liverpool!

JOHN PENNIMAN.

OUR SOCIETY.

Matrimonial Events.

One of the most enjoyable events of the season occurred last Tuesday evening at the residence of George D. Vanhorn, No. 2839 Wabash avenue, it being the marriage of his daughter Lulu to Bert R. Scannell, well known in society circles. The bride's dress was of white satin brocade, court train, and Spanish lace. She wore a veil, with natural flowers. The bridesmaids were Allie Vanhorn, in pink satin, sister of the bride, and Miss Caddie Scott, in blue satin. Mr. J. Sullivan was best man, and Mr. W. Lockwood second best man.

Miss Lulu M. Richardson, of this city, and Mr. Dane E. Rianhard, of San Antonio, Tex., were married Tuesday at St. Louis, and went directly to San Antonio. Miss Richardson has a number of warm friends in Chicago who wish her every success.

Last Thursday morning, at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 3405 Indiana avenue, Mr. Henry M. Sexton, Superintendent of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Refrigerator Line, was united in marriage by the Rev. M. E. Cady to Miss Kittie M. Beckett, daughter of Mr. J. R. Beckett, a well-known commission merchant. They immediately left for a couple of weeks' tour through the South, after which they will be "at home" to friends at No. 3405 Indiana avenue.

The friends of Mrs. Helen R. Hawley, formerly of this city, will be pleased to learn that Nov. 16 she was married at the residence of her uncle, the Hon. C. P. Sawyer, of Ticonderoga, N. Y., to Mr. Dyer Bennett, of that city. They will be at the Palmer House, this city, during holiday week, after which they go South to spend the winter.

Miss Jennie Childs, daughter of Mrs. H. Childs, and Mr. George Morgenroth will be married Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock at Martine's South Side hall.

Miss Matie Coan will be privately married to Mr. D. F. Flannery Tuesday, Dec. 19, at the residence of the bride's mother, No. 609 Adams street.

Corse-Prindiville—Dec. 14, 1882, at the home of the bride's parents, 213 Elm street, Edward Corse, son of Gen. John A. Corse, and Miss Mollie Prindiville, daughter of Redmond Prindiville, were joined in marriage by the Rev. Joseph P. Roles. The immediate friends of the contracting parties only were present.

Social Happenings.

Wednesday evening, Feb. 7, the drill corps of Apollo Commandery, K. T., propose to give a reception in the rooms of the asylum, all the proceeds from the sale of tickets to be divided between the Protestant Orphan Asylum, St. Luke's Hospital, and the Home for Incurables. The corps at their last meeting voted $100 to be paid to the Foundlings' Home as a Christmas gift.

The Horseshoe Club gave a very pleasant dance Friday evening at Lincoln Park Hall. It lasted into the small hours.

Mr. Reed was surprised Wednesday evening at his residence, No. 60 Pearce street, by a number of his friends. Dancing to Fitzgerald's music was the feature of the evening.

Friday evening a delightful party was given at the residence of Mr. Goodman, No. 400 West Fulton street.

One of the most pleasant parties given this season was a fantom party Friday evening at the residence of Miss Hartwell, No. 646 West Adams street.

Mrs. McFarland entertained a number of her friends at her residence, No. 645 Washington boulevard, Saturday evening. The guests indulged in a dance to Fitzgerald's music.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Clark will entertain the H. S. C. at their residence, No. 171 Aberdeen street, Friday evening.

The Corona Club give their fourth reception of this season at Prof. Carr's West-Side Academy next Thursday evening.

The Drexel Club will give its first reception of the season Wednesday evening, Dec. 20, at Landmark Hall, corner of Cottage Grove avenue and Thirty-seventh street.

The Terra Cotta Social Club will give its second party at Brand's Hall, Sunday evening, Dec. 17.

The second annual ball of the Stationary Engineers, No. 1, of Chicago, occurred Friday evening at McCormick's Hall, and was a very successful affair.

The second reception of the series given by Company A, First Regiment Infantry, I. N. G., will take place Monday evening, Dec. 18, at the armory on Jackson street. Dancing will commence at a quarter of 9 o'clock.

Last Thursday evening a very enjoyable surprise-party was given at the residence of Quartermaster A. L. Bell, No. 346 Walnut street. The surprise was tendered to Messrs. R. C. Sample and C. M. Bell, of Omaha, Neb., who are visiting Quartermaster Bell and wife, by a few of their intimate friends, and was greatly enjoyed by all who had the pleasure of participating in it.

Personals.

Miss Lillie Vosburg, of No. 54 South Ada street, who has been visiting friends in Baltimore and Washington for the past two months, returned last week.

Maj. E. M. Ford and family, of Des Moines, Ia., are visiting relatives in the city.

George D. McCain, of Des Moines, Ia., is at the Grand Pacific Hotel.

Charles P. Kellogg and family and William H. Kellogg returned from New York during the past week.

Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Moseman (née Reid), of Brooklyn, N. Y., are visiting at the home of her parents, No. 3357 Prairie avenue.

Mrs. William Carson and her daughter, Mrs. McIntyre, of St. Paul, are guests of Mrs. William B. Smith, of No. 2909 Wabash avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Kimmelstell and family have gone to New York to spend the holidays.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Froley, of St. Louis, are in the city and are guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. Horner, of Michigan avenue.

Miss Kate McGuire, of Elmira, N. Y., is at the house of her uncle, ex-Ald. W. W. Watkins, 35 and 36 Lake avenue, where she will remain for several weeks.

Mrs. E. L. H. Gardiner, of Hyde Park, left for New York Tuesday, called there by telegraph announcing the sudden and dangerous illness of her sister, Mrs. C. V. B. Ostrander.

Society Holiday Topics.

Tiles are very much used now for decoration, and even in their simplest form, when tastefully arranged, add greatly to the picturesqueness of a room.

Lucca and Gerster have been engaged to sing at the festivals of the silver wedding of the Crown Prince and Princess of Prussia in January, regardless of expense.

A magnificent painting on porcelain of Charles V. entering Antwerp, by Makart, has just been received by Ovington. It is well painted and deserves an appreciative purchaser. Value $600.

Harry, while looking on when his new little sister cried at being washed, turned away, saying: "If she screamed like that in Heaven, I don't wonder they sent her off down here."

The most elegant display of tropical fruit, English plum-pudding, delicacies of all kinds, including entremets and condiments appropriate to the season, found only at Pardee's, 54 and 56 Madison street.

When ex-Senator Spencer married his wife, a young actress, May Nuñez, called the beautiful Cuban, he used a $3,000 diamond ring for the purpose.

Through the Chicago Custom-House Messrs. S. Hyman & Co. have just received from the first ateliers of Europe the finest collection of real bronzes ever shown.

Robert Browning, it is said, is something of a dandy in appearance, although short and rather red-faced, in spite of which drawbacks both manner and expression have an ineffable charm.

Something strikingly new and original for Christmas is the beautiful illustrated poem "Forget-Me-Not." It is positively the greatest novelty in holiday books this season.

For young girls and misses the close Jersey-fitted pelisse are very popular when made of dark cloth, and are also seen in garnet cloth bordered with black fur.

Hair switches, all lengths and shades, and hair goods of every description lower than any other house in the city can or will sell for, at James Hall's, 192 State street.

Dining in London with a distinguished company invited in honor of her relative, Lord Lyndhurst, Mrs. Amory, of Boston, was asked if Mrs. Stowe was black, like the characters of her "Uncle Tom," that book being the topic of the time.

A gentleman may escort his fiancée and her maid on a short journey, and it is quite proper for her to visit his family, if he have a mother and sisters.

Mme. Angely, though having the finest dressmaking establishment in Chicago, is the most reasonable in prices. 170 State.

Undressed hook kid gloves in delicate shades are the latest novelty for evening wear.

We have the handsomest gold, diamond, and fancy ornaments to be found; stock still intact. Rowe Brothers, jewelers, 105 State.

Dr. Talmage says that having faith may be carried so far that the family milkman will in time leave nothing but chalk and water.

There seems to be a great break in prices of celluloid brush, comb, and mirror sets. An elegant $8 set may be purchased at $5.75 at Morgenthau Bros. & Co., State street, corner of Monroe.

It makes very little difference how a hotel napkin is folded. The query with the guest is, Who used it last?

At H. B. Bryant's Chicago Business College can now be found a number of young lady shorthand writers, typewriters, and bookkeepers.

English artists say that the embroideries of Mrs. Oliver Wendell Holmes Jr., exhibited in the Des Champs Gallery, London, show marked capabilities used in a wrong direction. Mrs. Holmes has a sister, Miss Dixwell, whose pencil is as famous as the other's needle.

Beautiful glass pieces from 50 cents to $5, at Ovington's, 146 State street.

While gathering sumac leaves for church decoration, the Rev. Phœbe A. Hanaford is supposed to have taken blood poison into her system, and she is now seriously ill.

Your wife will be pleased Christmas with a pair of Keller's superb boots. He has all measures taken in 17 years. 48 Monroe st.

The Washington house of Justice Stanley Matthews is nearly opposit the British Legation, and is very spacious and beautiful. It is not entirely finished, but it is said there is no house in the city where the interior decoration is so successful.

Ladies when they send for spool silk always caution the purchaser to obtain the celebrated Corticelli, as it is the best.

After the clergyman had united a happy pair not long ago an awful silence ensued, which was broken by an impudent youth exclaiming, "Don't be so unspeakably happy!"

"*Bonticou*," our leading modiste, No. 189 Wabash, is busy filling orders for Christmas, New Years, dinner, and party dresses.

Gov. Stanford, of California, spent a million dollars on a palace and wants to sell it on account of sewer-gas and dampness.

This cold snap will remind you that you forgot to order that furnace or parlor stove of Hatch & Breeze, 50 State street. Do it now.

Rosa Bonheur bought a lion for $800, and painted his portrait and sold it for $5,000. In this life the sham will sell for more than the real, any day.

Bangs, bangs, bangs. Nothing as natural as the English bang. Petherly, 169 Wabash avenue, has the only true English style bang.

Life must be a perfect desert to the women of Salt Lake. What can they talk about? There is absolutely nothing a man of that city can do that is scandalous.

Make your sweetheart happy with a box of Allen & Ginter's Xmas tobacco or cigarettes. For sale at all first-class cigar-stores.

Mr. James Duncan, of New York, has leased Castle Huntley, Perthshire, said to be one of the finest places in the Carse o' Gowrie.

Fruit plates, tea sets, and dinner sets in great variety at extremely low prices at Ovington's.

A stylish paletot that is now being used to complete young ladies' cloth or velvet costumes has the back formed into large box pleats, and made much longer than the square-cornered fronts.

An Xmas present for mother. One of Mrs. Durlacher's breakfast or dress caps. Infants' outfits and ladies' underwear. 56 South Ada.

"In choosing a wife," says an exchange, "be governed by her chin." The worst of it is that after choosing a wife one is apt to keep on being governed in the same way.

Radiant Home parlor-heaters, Russia heating-stoves, carvers, and brass fire sets. Harbeson & Judd's, 88 North Clark street.

The long Chesterfield and Newmarket coats that cover the entire figure are very popular with young ladies.

"Ye Merrie Xmas" is the title of an article upon Xmas cards in another column.

Near Highland, Va., two men killed five deer in four minutes, and if Dalton's, 51 State, were the only watch between 'em hadn't stopped just then they would have killed the sixth deer.

Vienna coffee-pots, brass and copper swing teakettles, carved bread-plates, with knives to match, and a general line of suitable and useful articles for Dalton's, 51 State.

Experience is a high-grade school—course thorough, tuition free—but incidental expenses enormous.

We noticed many beautiful and suitable goods for holiday presents at the furniture store of Wirts & Scholle, 223 Wabash.

"I am to tell the truth." "Yes," interrupted an acquaintance, "and you are probably the worst shot in America."

The long, slender oversleeve falling below the band is revived in new English long coats, and is called, as it was years ago, the angel sleeve.

Vienna coffee machines and teakettles in brass are elegant goods for holiday presents. Bangs, 47 State street, near Lake.

According to a Boston paper the French doll not only has every kind of toilet article in its outfit, but false hair is also added to its list. It seems too bad that dolls cannot be satisfied with their own natural hair. The times are very extravagant.

An elegant glove-box will be presented with every purchase of fine gloves at the Bon Marché this week.

Ladies, a handsome and appreciative present for your gentlemen friends is a Rossmore, Imperial, or Lakeside velvet scarf.

A terra-cotta red vest is the only contrasting color introduced in a suit of very fine cloth of dark electric blue shade.

Numerous goods suitable for the holidays at Lovejoy's, 88 State street. Take elevator.

Inexpensive cashmeres should be made up very simply, with merely stitching for a neat finish, with perhaps a collar and cuffs of velvet of the same shade.

Hairdressing 50 cents, and everything in hair goods. Reidy & Kline, 163 Wabash.

The latest of the Salvation Army poets:

If you can't get in at the golden gate
Get over the garden wall.

Ladies, take your husbands to Wirts & Scholle's, 223 Wabash avenue, to select elegant furniture for the holidays.

Tom Thumb is a Knight Templar. He is the shortest Knight in the world—shorter even than the night of the 21st of June.

Charming styles in Christmas cards and many beautiful novelties suitable for gifts at Skeen & Stuart's, 77 Madison street.

Somebody says that "ballet girls are not so bad as they are painted. We hope not. They are painted frightfully.

Beautiful and useful those brass swing kettles and decorated enameled tea and coffee pots, so much admired, at Bangs', State and Van Buren.

"Why is a young man like a kernel of corn?" asked a young lady. "Because," said another, "he is white when he pops."

Our specialty, fresh-cut flowers, ferns, autumn leaves, and greens. Hovey, 175 Wabash.

For the short mantles that are now worn to display handsome costumes the full bishop sleeves are liked for slender figures, as these give almost as much fullness as a panier over-dress.

Only ten days remain to get in your lists in *Fashion Bouquet* competition.

For the skirts of plain wool dresses the fan-pleatings are more used than they have ever been, and this is true of cloth as well as cashmere skirts.

To save cutting the hair use the "Langtry Bangs." Miss McCarthy, 236 Wabash avenue.

Very stately-looking cloth dresses are made with the effect of the princesse back by carrying the back drapery over the edge of the basque.

Get a sensible present, and buy a dinner set of Ovington, 146 State street.

An aged couple take arms as they walk in the street; they go to church together; they are allowed to show their preference for each other's society in a delicate way, and to accept gifts from each other.

See Akam's parlor billiard-tables, 22 Adams street, before buying Christmas presents.

Fine plush and fur hand-bags is one of the most suitable presents for ladies.

The Bon Marché, State, corner Monroe street, exhibits the most complete line of ladies' hand-bags for the holiday season.

Handsome reception dresses made by Mrs. Pearson, 90 Page street, near Madison.

A Question of Nationality.

A remarkable will case in England has raised questions of nationality which required the study of a family pedigree for the last two centuries, from the time when Mackay's Scotch brigade were in the Netherlands fighting against Louis XIV. In the law of the case, Mr. Justice Hay went back to the parliamentary roll, 17 Edward III., in the year 1344, and cited the later acts determining the legal status of British subjects born abroad and persons of British origin who were aliens. The testator was a descendant of the Mackays who figured in the Low Countries, and he had married a Dutch lady. He held real and personal estate in England. The issue raised was whether or not the testator was an alien. If he were, his bequests of real estate would pass to the crown. On the other hand, the claim was set up that as the testator was descended from the Mackays, who had maintained their nationality by serving the King's allies, his English property ought to be disposed of in the English manner. Mr. Justice Hay decided that a grandchild born abroad, whose father was also born abroad, being respectively grandchild and son of a man who was by the common law a natural born British subject, would be himself a natural born British subject. But the children of the grandson, if born abroad, would not be. In consequence of this ruling, the real estate of the testator goes to the crown. The personal estate, however, inasmuch as the testator was domiciled in England, passes to the next kin according to English law. Subsequently the counsel for the crown announced that the real estate would be made over to the persons who would have received it had not the testator been declared an alien. The issue of the case thus illustrated the research of the Judge, the benignity of the Government, and revived the glory of a family who where valiant warriors.

THE SUNDAY LAW.

William E. Dodge's Letter on the Subject—A Trenchant Reply to It.

New York Times.

Mr. William E. Dodge has recently written a letter on the Sunday question in reply to a circular addressed to many prominent citizens, requesting their opinion as to railway traffic on Sunday. Mr. Dodge is an earnest advocate of the Puritan Sabbath, but the cause which he has at heart will hardly be benefited by the curious collection of facts which he quotes in support of his opinion.

It appears to be this blessed old bigot's belief